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John Day Basin Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement Volume II: Appendices

BLM
Prineville District Office

BLM



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be retained on file in the Prineville District Office as part of the public record for this planning effort. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public inspection, or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

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Appendix A: Planning and Implementation Authorities

This section briefly describes the legal authorities and planning guidance that provide direction for the BLM land use planning process. These, when combined with the purpose and need for action, establish the scope of the land use plan and set the framework for the decisions to be made in the John Day Basin Environmental Impact Statement and Resource Management Plan. This direction may come from several sources, including Congress, the President, or the Legislature. Guidance and information on how to implement these directives and laws are developed by resource management agencies such as the BLM, and the departments that oversee them, such as the Department of the Interior.

The following is a list of the primary legal authorities relevant to the John Day Basin RMP:

1. The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., provides the authority and basic guidance for BLM land use planning. The act mandates that public lands be managed for multiple uses in a manner that protects ecological values, maintains their natural condition, and provides food and habitat for wildlife.
2. The *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., requires the consideration and public availability of information regarding the environmental impacts of major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. This includes the consideration of alternatives and mitigation of impacts.
3. The *Clean Air Act*, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7418, requires Federal agencies to comply with all Federal, State, and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of air pollution. This includes abiding by the requirements of State Implementation Plans.
4. The *Clean Water Act*, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's water. BLM is recognized as a Designated Management Agency responsible for compliance with the Clean Water Act on BLM-administered lands and in so doing must comply with the State of Oregon anti-degradation policy (OAR 340-41-0004). The anti-degradation policy prohibits BLM from degrading water quality in waters of the state.
5. The *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, 33 U.S.C. 1323, requires the Federal land manager to comply with all Federal, State, and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of water pollution in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.
6. The *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 42 U.S.C. 201, is designed to make the Nation's waters "drinkable" as well as "swimmable." Amendments establish a direct connection between safe drinking water, watershed protection, and management.
7. The *Public Water Reserve No. 107* was signed by President Calvin Coolidge on April 17, 1926. The order withdrew certain lands from settlement, location, sale, or entry, and reserved them for public use. The lands withdrawn are those in public ownership at the time of the act, and those with vacant, unappropriated land containing a spring or waterhole, and all land within one quarter of a mile of every spring or waterhole.
8. The *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., directs the BLM to (1) conserve Threatened and Endangered Species and the ecosystems upon which they depend, and (2) not contribute to the need to list a species.
9. *BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Management* provides guidance for meeting the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. This guidance directs the BLM to take actions to progress towards the conditions indicating attainment of the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health (described in 43 CFR 4180.1) and associated Standards (43 CFR 4180.2).

10. The *Sikes Act* of 1974, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 670 et seq., provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
11. *Bald Eagle Protection Act* of 1940, as amended 1959, 1962, 1972, and 1978, 16 U.S.C. §§ 668-668d, prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles, with limited exceptions.
12. The *Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan* of 1986 covers the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California and Nevada. The Plan established recovery population goals, habitat management goals, and 47 management (recovery) zones. The High Cascades and Blue Mountain Zones (zone 11 and 9 respectively) includes the John Day Resource Management Planning Area. The Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan described specific criteria for the Pacific Recovery Area (PRA) as necessary for delisting.
13. The *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* of 1968, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq., requires the Federal land management agencies to identify river systems and then study them for potential designation as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers.
14. The *Wilderness Act* of 1964, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq., authorizes the President to make recommendations to the Congress for Federal lands to be set aside for preservation as wilderness.
15. The *Antiquities Act* of 1906, 16 U.S.C. 431-433, provides guidance for protecting cultural resources on Federal lands and authorizes the President to designate National Monuments on Federal lands.
16. The *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470, expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, and local significance and also traditional cultural properties, and directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
17. The *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* (ARPA) of 1979, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470, defines and provides for the protection of archaeological resources on Federal lands, irrespective of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, establishes a permit system for resources over 100 years old, and requires agencies to provide for public education and continuing inventory of Federal lands.
18. *Executive Order 11593* of 1971 directs Federal agencies to inventory public lands and to nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
19. *Executive Order 13287* of 2003 (Preserve America) directs Federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of historic properties managed by the Federal Government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties, and establishing agency accountability for inventory and stewardship.
20. *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3001, establishes rights to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians to claim ownership and repatriate human remains, and also funerary, sacred, and other objects, controlled by federal agencies and museums. Agency discoveries of such "cultural items" during land use activities require consultation with appropriate tribes to determine ownership and disposition.
21. The *Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon* signed June 25, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859 (14 STAT. 751), reserved rights for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs to fish, off-reservation, at usual and accustomed stations and to hunt, gather resources, and pasture animals on public lands in common with other citizens of the United States.
22. The *Treaty with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, Etc.*, signed June 9, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859 (12 STAT. 945), reserved rights for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to fish, off-reservation, at usual and accustomed stations and to hunt, gather resources, and pasture animals on public lands in common with other citizens of the United States.
23. The *American Indian Religious Freedom Act* of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 1996, establishes a national policy to protect and preserve the right of American Indians to exercise traditional Indian religious beliefs or practices including but not limited to access to religious sites. Agencies are to avoid unnecessary interference with traditional tribal spiritual practices. Also, compliance requires consultation with tribes when land uses might conflict with Indian religious beliefs or practices.
24. The *Recreation and Public Purposes Act* of 1926, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq., authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease or convey BLM managed lands for recreational and public purposes under specified conditions.

25. The *Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act* of 1987, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., provides:
 - a. Potential oil and gas resources be adequately addressed in planning documents;
 - b. The social, economic, and environmental consequences of exploration and development of oil and gas resources be determined; and
 - c. Any stipulations to be applied to oil and gas leases be clearly identified.
26. The *General Mining Law* of 1872, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 21 et seq., allows the location, use, and patenting of mining claims on sites on public domain lands of the United States. Amendments established a policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
27. *Executive Order 12898* (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations) of 1994, 49 FR 7629, requires that each Federal agency consider the impacts of its programs on minority populations and low income populations.
28. *Executive Order 13007* (Indian Sacred Sites) of 1996, 61 FR 104, explicitly does not create any new right for Indian tribes, but does require Federal agencies to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions to:
 - a. Accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners;
 - b. Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites; and
 - c. Maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.
29. *Executive Order 13175* (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) of 2000 provides, in part, that each Federal agency shall establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.
30. *Executive Order 13112* (Invasive Species) of 1999 provides that no Federal agency shall authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk or harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.
31. *Secretarial Order 3206* (American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act) of 1997 requires DOI agencies to consult with Indian Tribes when agency actions to protect a listed species, as a result of compliance with ESA, affect or may affect Indian lands, tribal trust resources, or the exercise of American Indian tribal rights.
32. The *Federal Cave Resources Protection Act* of 1988, 16 U.S.C. 4301, requires Federal agencies to identify, protect, and maintain significant caves. The locations of such caves may be kept confidential. Protection is afforded not only to the geologic structure, but also the associated decorations, inhabitants (including animals and plants), artifacts, and water resources.
33. The *BLM's Interim Cave Management Policy* (Instruction Memorandum No. OR-95-021) of 1995 provides for the following: Where known or potential adverse impacts from human use to threatened, endangered, and/or sensitive plants or animals . . . are present . . . the responsible authorized officer shall act to protect these resources.
34. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) of 1976, as amended, Pub. L. 94-580, established a system for managing non-hazardous and hazardous solid wastes in an environmentally sound manner. Specifically, it provides for the management of hazardous wastes from the point of origin to the point of final disposal (i.e., "cradle to grave"). RCRA also promotes resource recovery and waste minimization.
35. *Executive Order 13212* (Actions to Expedite Energy-related Projects) of 2001, 66 FR 28357. "It is the policy of this Administration that executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, to expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission, or conservation of energy."
36. The *Public Rangelands Improvement Act* of 1978, 43 U.S.C. 1901, provides that the public rangelands be managed so that they become as productive as feasible in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1712.

37. *Taylor Grazing Act* of 1934, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 315, stops injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; provides for their orderly use, improvement, and development; stabilizes the livestock industry dependant upon the public range; and other purposes. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish or add to grazing districts in vacant unappropriated and unreserved lands from any part of the public domain which are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops.
38. *Executive Order 13443* (Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation) of 2007, 72 FR 160, directs Federal agencies that have programs and activities that have a measurable effect on public land management, outdoor recreation, and wildlife management to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.
39. The BLM's *National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy* (2004) sets broad goals and specific actions to meet the goals for protecting sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat.
40. The 1995 *Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California* (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1995), commonly referred to as PACFISH, provides guidance for managing and monitoring grazing lands adjacent to streams where anadromous fish are present or potentially present.
41. *Oregon Washington Special Status Species Policy*, IM No. OR-91-57, issued 11/5/90, as amended by IM No. OR-91-57 change 1, issued 8/5/91, provides protection for plants that are not federally listed, proposed or candidates, and assigns these species to one of three lists: Bureau Sensitive, Assessment, and Tracking. The policy relies in part on the State of Oregon rules, which includes the Oregon Endangered Species Act, and lists prepared by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base.
42. The *Migratory Bird Conservation Act* of 1929, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 715, and pertinent treaties, directs the BLM to provide for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds. Subsequent science has documented the reliance of wildlife on riparian vegetation and aquatic habitat that will be used as indicators in the John Day Basin to determine whether desired conditions for wildlife are being met.
43. *Executive Order 13352* of 2004 (Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation), 69 FR 52989, directs Federal agencies to implement laws relating to the environment and natural resources in a manner that promotes cooperative conservation, with an emphasis on appropriate inclusion of local participation in Federal decision-making, in accordance with their respective agency missions, policies, and regulations.
44. *BLM Participation and Support of Development of State Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy Development*, IM No. 2006-114, directs BLM State Directors, District Managers, and Field Managers to consider State Wildlife Action Plans (also known as Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies) in land use and conservation planning on BLM-administered lands.
45. *Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act* of 1971, as amended, P.L. 92-195, gives responsibility for the management and protection of these animals to the U.S. Department of the Interior to be administered by the BLM and to the Department of Agriculture to be administered by the Forest Service.
46. *Executive Order 11644* of 1972, (Use of Off Road Vehicles on Public Land), 37 FR 2877, provides that off-highway vehicle (OHV) use will be controlled and managed to protect resource values, promote public safety, and minimize conflicts with uses of public lands. This executive order directed federal agencies to designate specific areas and trails on public lands where OHV use may be permitted and areas where OHV use may not be permitted.
47. *Executive Order 11989* of 1977, amended *Executive Order 11644* and further defined OHV, administrative use exemptions, and directed agencies to immediately close areas and trails whenever the agency determines that the use of OHV will cause or is causing considerable adverse effects on the soil, wildlife, and wildlife habitat and cultural or historic resources (42 U.S.C. 4321).
48. The BLM's *National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands* (2001) provides agency guidance and offers recommendations for future actions to improve motorized vehicle management.
49. The *Federal Noxious Weed Act* of 1974, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2814, provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

50. The *Carlson-Foley Act* of 1968, P.L. 90-583 codified in 43 U.S.C. 1241, establishes legal guidance and responsibility for the management of weeds on federal lands. This law authorizes federal agencies to allow states to take weed control measures on federal lands.
51. *Oregon Land Exchange Act* of 2000, as described in Chapter 1, requires that “lands acquired . . . within the North Fork of the John Day subwatershed be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat, and for public recreation but that other authorized uses may be allowed if, through a land use planning process, it is determined that such uses are consistent with, and do not diminish the primary management purposes.”
52. *BLM planning regulations* (43 CFR 1610.4-3 and 1610.4-6) require that resource management plans consider social, economic, and institutional information.
53. *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy* of 2001 provides strategic direction for a broad range of fire management related activities.
54. *43 CFR 4100 Regulations* provide uniform guidance for administration of grazing on the public lands exclusive of Alaska.
55. The *BLM Handbook 4100, Grazing Administration, Oregon/Washington Supplement Release 4-107* provides guidance for adjusting livestock grazing during periods of drought conditions.
56. *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington* (USDI-BLM, 1997) provides direction to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems, restore and improve public rangelands, and provide sustainable resources to support the livestock industry.
57. *Executive Order 13186* (Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds) of 2001 directs the BLM to protect, restore, enhance, and manage habitat of migratory birds and prevent the loss or degradation of remaining habitats on BLM managed lands.
58. The *Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act* of 1977, 16 U.S.C. 2001, provides for conservation, protection, and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.
59. The *Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands Executive Orders 11988 and 11990* of 1977 require BLM to avoid adverse impacts to floodplains and wetlands.
60. The *Migratory Bird Treaty Act* of 1918, as last amended in 1989, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, directs federal agencies to substantially address source habitats and species of focus.
61. *The BLM’s Migratory Bird Treaty Act—Interim Management Guidance*, IM No. 2008-050, issued December 18, 2007, provides interim guidance to enhance coordination and communication toward meeting the BLM’s responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Executive Order 13186. This interim management guidance establishes a consistent approach for addressing migratory bird populations and habitats when adopting, revising, or amending land use plans and when making project level implementation decisions. Consistent with BLM MOU WO-230-2010-04: Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service To Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds.
62. *BLM Manuals 8270 and 8270-1* provide direction for management of paleontological resources.
63. The *BLM OR/WA strategy document for managing vertebrate fossil resources* (Martin 1995).
64. *Agreement No. IA9325-8-0001*, as amended, for comanagement of fossil resources with the National Park Service (NPS), between John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and Bureau of Land Management (Prineville District, Burns District, Vale District, Lakeview District).
65. *BLM Manual 8100—Cultural Resource Management*, provides direction for management of cultural resources.
66. *Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)* between the Oregon/Washington BLM and (a) the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, (b) the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and (c) the Burns Paiute Tribe address the appropriate level and timing for consultation, as well as other coordination issues between these tribes and the BLM.
67. *ORS 390.835(2)* sets rules for dredging in State Scenic Waterways. This law requires a permit for any dredging, regardless of the amount, from the Oregon Division of State Lands (ODSL). In other waters, a

- permit is required only for movement of more than 50 cubic yards. Also, suction dredging in SSWs may not: (a) divert a waterway or obstruct fish passage; (b) include nozzling outside the wet perimeter; (c) move boulders or logs from the wet perimeter, except by hand; (d) disturb any woody plants; (e) excavate from the streambank; (f) fail to level pits and furrows outside the main channel; (g) occur without an ODEQ discharge permit; (h) occur on federal lands without permission; (i) impede boating; (j) operate within 500 feet of a home or campground between 6 pm and 8 am; or (k) operate within posted swimming areas.
68. 43 CFR 3809 regulates mineral exploration and development on public land to prevent unnecessary and undue land degradation.
 69. BLM management is largely guided by the DOI Strategic Plan (2007 to 2012). Mission Goal Number One is to "Protect the nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources to improve health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced, consistent with obligations and state law regarding the allocation and use of water." The first performance goal to measure success toward achieving this outcome is "to achieve desired conditions on 90% of DOI managed stream/shoreline miles where condition is known and as specified in management plans by 2012." This is measured annually by accounting for the miles of stream/shoreline achieving PFC.
 70. Those waters and substrates necessary for salmonid fish spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth comprise Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). All streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and other water bodies currently or historically accessible to salmonids in the plan area are designated EFH for affected salmonid stocks with management plans. The exceptions are habitats above Izee Falls and headwater areas where flow limits salmonid distribution (Magnuson-Stevens Act amended, 1996).
 71. 43 CFR 8340 regulates Off-Road Vehicles. Subpart 8340 (Off-Road Vehicles) defines OHV and Open, Limited, and Closed areas and defines *spark arrestor*. Subpart 8341 (Conditions of Use) defines regulations governing use of OHVs on public lands and lists special rules restricting OHV use and its effects on resource values. Subpart 8342 (Designation of Areas and Trails) lists area and trail designation criteria, procedures, and changes. Subpart 8343 (Vehicle Operations) lists vehicle operation standards, including noise restrictions, and permit requirements for certain types of OHV use.
 72. BLM's *Wind Energy Development Policy*, IM No. 2009-043, issued December 19, 2008, encourages the development of wind energy within acceptable areas, consistent with the Energy Policy Act of 2005. All land use planning efforts initiated after the issuance of this IM will address wind resource potential, public concerns, and opportunities for wind energy development within the land use planning area consistent with the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook.
 73. *Memorandums of Understanding* (MOU) between the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Defense on Wind Energy Protocols concerning consultation on development of wind energy projects and turbine siting to ensure compatibility with military activities. This MOU establishes a process for DOD's review of and comment on proposed wind energy applications on BLM-administered public lands.
 74. The *Omnibus Public Lands Management Act* of 2009, P.L. 111-11, formally designates the Spring Basin Wilderness. Included in the Act was the release from Wilderness Study Area designation for those lands not included within the boundary of the Spring Basin Wilderness and Legislated land exchanges 1754(b), 1754(c), 1754(d), 1754(e), and 1755.
 75. The BLM's *Travel Management Guidelines for Eastern Oregon and Washington*, IM No. OR-2009-050, issued August 17, 2009, provides guidelines for signing, public input, route selection, and Off-Highway Vehicle designations on BLM lands in Eastern Oregon and Washington.
 76. *Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* of 1988 hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, One Hundredth Congress, second session on S. 2148 . . . Oregon City, OR, May 3, 1988; Bend, OR, May 30, 1988; Grants Pass, OR, June 1, 1988; Washington, DC, July 26, 1988.
 77. *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act* of 1965, as amended, P.L. 88-578, 16 U.S.C. 460 et seq., established the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, collection and disposition of recreation fees, authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

78. *Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-154 Requirement to Conduct and Maintain Inventory Information for Wilderness Characteristics and to Consider Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in Land Use Plans.* This Instruction Memorandum (IM) directs offices to continue to conduct and maintain inventories regarding the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics, and to consider identified lands with wilderness characteristics in land use plans and when analyzing projects under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
79. *Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-039 Identification and Uniform Mapping of Wildlife Corridors and Crucial Habitat Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Western Governors' Association.* This Instruction Memorandum (IM) directs Field Officials to use state-and-regional-level data and maps identifying wildlife corridors and crucial habitat that are being developed by the Western Governors' Association.
80. *Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-043 Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures.* This Instruction Memorandum (IM) provides interim conservation policies and procedures to direct activities that affect the Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and its habitat.

Appendix B: Best Management Practices

Activity | **Any project or soil disturbing activity**

Subactivity | **General**

Objective Number Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)

V2	Pre-treat high risk sites for weed establishment and spread before implementing projects.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	Timing of activities will be outside Columbia spotted frog egg laying/hatching for that area. If not known, restrict activities from March 1 to May 31.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle habitat, a biological evaluation will be conducted or reviewed by a journey-level biologist to determine if the use of the area by eagles is incidental or essential.
W2, W4, W5, W7	If it is determined to be essential bald eagle habitat, protect it from adverse modification through curtailment of conflicting activities, modification of activities, seasonal restriction of activities, or avoidance of the area.
W2, W4, W5, W7	For goshawk, ensure that the most recent version of the E-4 Special Provision issued May 10, 1996, in Instruction Memorandum No. OR-96-78 is included in all new sale contracts.
W2, W4, W5, W7	At a minimum, 30 acres of the most suitable goshawk nesting habitat surrounding the nest site shall be deferred from harvest. The 30 acres should include known alternate nest sites and plucking posts and should be blocky or circular in shape. Biologists should use the best available professional knowledge of the birds' habitat use and of the available habitat. If operating under an existing management plan that specifies greater protection, then the more stringent management prescriptions shall prevail.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Aircraft (special use permit or Agency contacted/owned) are permitted outside of 1,500 feet AGL (above ground level) "bubble" in the 1-2 mile zone from the peregrine nest except during the restricted period. Further, most aerial activity is permitted outside of 2-mile zone during the restriction period.
W2, W4, W5, W7	A 400-acre PFFA shall be designated around each active goshawk nest site and be comprised of the best available habitat. While harvesting activities can occur, a minimum of 60 percent (if it currently exists) of the PFFA shall be managed as mature and old growth/old forest seral stages (approximately 80 years of age and older and hereafter referred to as late-successional). Harvest of late-successional tree/stands may occur if based upon a risk assessment and a determination of imminent threat to the viability of the habitat (i.e., creation of a fire break).
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle management areas and essential habitat, all snags that are eagle perches within 500 meters (1,650 feet) of nests or roosts should be preserved. In addition, all snags utilized for roosting or foraging within nesting territories or communal roosts should be protected. Generally, these are any live trees (Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, etc.) or snags over 21 inches in diameter at breast height.
V2	Surface-disturbing activities (e.g., control lines, access routes, helipads, etc.) would be located outside special status plant habitat.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle management areas and essential habitat, all vegetation manipulations need to promote the development of large trees capable of supporting future bald eagle nesting, perching, and roosting regardless of other land allocations. While some timber harvest is allowable, it is only for the purpose of initiating long-term stand management to achieve bald eagle habitat objectives. Pre-commercial thinning is allowable to promote the development of large trees.
V2	Conduct botanical inventory for the presence/absence of special status plants prior to all project implementation. Inventory would be conducted during the season(s) appropriate for species identification, allowing for occupied plant habitat to be identified, flagged and protected as needed.

Subactivity | General**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

V1, W4	In forest and woodland management activities, retain a minimum of 10% of live trees per acre including dominants in regeneration harvest units, unless this conflicts with other wildlife or resource management objectives. The density, composition, condition, size classes and spatial distribution of the retained trees varies according to management objectives, stand and site conditions, and other constraints. These trees are not to be counted toward future snag recruitment.
V1, W2	Design projects so that important food sources for pollinators are treated in patches and vegetation treatments are timed to occur before these sources bloom. Projects should also consider when pollinators are most actively foraging. Use native seed (unless exceptions are necessary) or other seed mixes that maximize blooming times when pollinators are most active and include native nectar and pollen-producing plants. Do not use seed toxic to pollinators.
S3	Retain vegetation on cut-slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities.
R1, W1	In areas open to cross country vehicle travel, allow no net increase in miles of fence.
L1, L3, W1	Range developments will be designed to achieve both wildlife and livestock grazing management objectives.
FU2, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5	Consider all aspects of wildlife habitat needs (e.g. feeding, shelter, etc.) when developing management strategies. Use site-specific conservation measures from approved biological evaluations for listed species/species of special concern.
VR2	Avoid creating visual scars on the landscape. Disturbed areas should be contoured to blend with the natural topography. Blending is defined as reducing form, line, and color contrast associated with the surface disturbance. Disturbance in visually sensitive areas should be contoured to match the original topography, where matching is defined as reproducing the original topography and eliminating form, line, and color caused by the disturbance as much as possible.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the 0.5 to 2 air mile circle around active peregrine nests, most recreation related activities are permitted during the nesting season. Exceptions may include hand gliding, trail blasting, large group gatherings.
AC1, AQ2, V4, VR2, WSR1	Special design and reclamation measures may be required to protect scenic and natural landscape values. This may include transplanting trees and shrubs, mulching and fertilizing disturbed areas, use of low profile permanent facilities, and painting to minimize visual contrasts. Surface-disturbing activities may be moved to avoid sensitive areas or to reduce the visual effects of the proposal.
W5	In areas of important big game habitat, consultation with the wildlife biologist will be necessary to reduce impacts on wildlife, particularly in areas such as ridgelines, saddles, and upper drainage heads. Limit surface occupancy and use in spatial buffers identified for wildlife (Wildlife Section) during the dates shown. Protect locally important wildlife and raptor nest sites during key seasons (such as winter range).
W4, W5	Consult with ODFW prior to undertaking major construction, and/or surface disturbing activities in high value wildlife habitats.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Within the goshawk PFFA, forest health projects and timber sale activities should be designed to promote retention of late-successional stands where they exist. This may include the thinning of over-dense late seral stage stands (approximately 40-80 years) which may or may not have a late-successional component. In early and late seral stands, activities will be designed to promote forest health and the creation of late-successional conditions.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Where bald eagle nests are blown from trees during storms or are otherwise destroyed by the elements, continue to protect the site in the absence of the nest for up to three (3) complete breeding seasons.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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W2, W4, W5, W7	Retention of large woody material, and protection/ creation of the snag component (all conditions) is a standard practice to enhance and retain peregrine prey populations. The level of protection/retention within units is generally for the maximum amount achievable, per site condition for large woody material and snags.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Project activities that have potential to disturb bald eagle winter roosts shall be restricted within 400 meters of the roosting area from November 1 to April 30th.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle habitat, predator and rodent control using baited traps and/or poisons should not take place within 1 mile of an active bald eagle nest or 0.25 mile of a known roost.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the circle of 3 air miles from active peregrine nests, fire suppression activities will closely follow draft or final site-specific management plans.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Do not approve human disturbance in excess of base levels that were occurring in 2001 (e.g., snowmobile, prescribed burning, automobile traffic, camping, hunting, firearm use, low level aircraft operation below 2,500 feet, recreational events) within 0.25 mile non line-of-sight or 0.5 mile line-of-sight (1.0 mile for blasting) of known bald eagle nests between January 1 and August 31. This condition may be waived in a particular year if nesting or reproductive success surveys reveal that bald eagles are non-nesting or that no young are present that year. Waivers are valid only until January 1 of the following year.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the 0.5 to 2 air mile circle around active peregrine nests, harvest activity and habitat manipulation are to be designed to retain structure and function of the ecosystem in the immediate area of the nest cliff and surrounding habitat to augment production of prey for peregrine falcons. Silvicultural practices will use the best available information for protection and augmentation of avian prey populations, and will consider and create action alternatives that will benefit and support local biological diversity.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the 0.25 to 0.75 air mile circle around active peregrine nests, no new human habitat alteration activity is planned (e.g. road or trail building, harvest, construction, recreation, etc.)
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the 0.25 to 0.75 air mile circle around active peregrine nests, human activity (foot, vehicle, or aerial entry) is prohibited during the nest season, except for peregrine falcon monitoring and related activities, law enforcement, or to preserve human life in emergencies.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In peregrine zones, retain hardwood components in clumps to aid avian productivity.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle management areas and essential habitat, prescribed fire managers need to use smoke management forecasts in order to minimize smoke entering into suitable habitat and to ensure that dissipation would be adequate.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle management areas and essential habitat, fuel wood cutting and gathering will not be permitted, unless a site specific review determines that it is necessary to promote desired future habitat conditions for bald eagle and other desired wildlife species. If fuel wood cutting is deemed necessary to promote habitat conditions, then the following protective measures will be implemented: a) sign cut unit boundary prior to the fuel wood cutting season; b) down or standing fuel wood will not be cut and gathered within 0.25 mile of the nest between January 1 and August 31 if a bald eagle nest is active; down woody material may be gathered outside of the nesting season; c) no standing dead tree greater than 16 inches dbh shall be cut or removed within 500 meters (i.e., 0.31 mile) of the nest at any time of the year; and d) no standing dead trees greater than 16 inches dbh shall be cut, unless it meets the long-term management objectives.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In bald eagle management areas and essential habitat, development of new recreation facilities or expansion of existing facilities that will increase the amount, type, or area of use, such as campgrounds and resorts, is not compatible in these areas and will not be authorized.
W2, W4, W5, W7	In the circle of 3 air miles from active peregrine nests, proposed human-generated activities are scrutinized to determine potential effects to peregrines.

Subactivity | **General****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AC1, WSR1, S1, S3, VR1	Cutting areas would be shaped and designed to blend as closely as possible with natural terrain and landscape minimizing the effect on total forest vistas. Consideration will be given to future harvesting, impacts of road construction and other relevant factors.
AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, AQ7, L1, S1, S3, V4, W7	Plan rehabilitation of all disturbed areas in a manner that results in similar or better than pre-work conditions through activities such as: spreading of stockpiled materials, seeding, and/or planting. Planting shall be completed no later than spring planting season of the year following end of disturbance. Short-term stabilization measures will be maintained until permanent erosion control measures are effective. Stabilization measures will be instigated within three days of construction completion or disturbance. Apply and monitor effectiveness of treatments until success is achieved.
AQ3, AQ5, AQ14	Include Pollution and Erosion Control Plans (PECP) and Spill Prevention Control and Containment Plans (SPCCP) in contracts, agreements, and project plans when activity proposed to occur within stream channels or RMAs or may result in mobilization of fine sediment, pesticide/herbicide use, short-term riparian disturbance, or harassment of ESA-listed aquatic species. PECPs will include provisions for minimizing site preparation impacts, minimizing heavy equipment impacts, and restoring sites.
AQ3, AQ9, AQ10, AQ13, S3, W2, W4	Retain vegetation on cut-slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Roadside brushing of vegetation should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems and visual intrusions (such as avoid using excavators for brushing).
AQ11, W2	Locate fences so that they do not confine or concentrate livestock near the riparian zone.
AQ1, W1, T1, S3	Upon project completion, remove project-related waste.
AQ1, AQ7, AQ11, S1, S3, V4, VR1, W4, W5, WSR1	Any new land disturbing activity in undisturbed areas will need to comply with the trade expiation of disturbance guideline by rehabilitating or restoring an equivalent amount of disturbance elsewhere in the plan area within 10 miles distance of the new disturbance activity. Erosion control treatments will need to be applied to all land disturbing activities in sensitive soil areas or when erosion is active. Disturbed areas may require mulching and depending on site conditions, the mulch may need to be punched, netted, or blown on with a tackifier to hold it in place. In some cases, erosion control blankets may be cost effective for use.
AQ1, S3, T1, W1	The size and capability of heavy equipment will be commensurate with the project.
AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, S1, S2	Avoid rutting in the general project area by conducting operations when the soil is dry or frozen, or has 18 or more inches of snow cover. Use heavy equipment on dry or frozen ground to minimize soil compaction and rutting. Monitor soil stabilizing practices throughout all stages of operations to ensure they are successful and remain functional.
AC10, AQ10, N1, V1, V5, W2, W4, W7	<p>During restoration of disturbed sites, use current policy and guidance on the use of native species plant material. Use of nonnatives may be appropriate when: a) nonnatives are more advantageous for quick soil stabilization; b) nonnatives provide more aggressive competition with invasive weeds; c) nonnatives are significantly more cost-effective and result in greater area treated or suitable native species are not available; d) When natives are not capable of achieving objectives; e) nonnatives do not pose a risk to the natural biological diversity of the proposed management area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A mixture of native and nonnative species is preferable to using only nonnatives if the desired natives are not available. ▪ Drill seeding is the preferred method for planting most types of seed and can achieve better plant establishment. It provides better seed contact with the soil and seed can be applied at a calculated rate. ▪ The USDA recommendation for broadcast or aerial seedings is at the rate of 60 to 80 seeds per square foot (approximately 1.5 to 2 times the drilled rate). ▪ All seed must have a valid seed test, within one year of the acceptance date, from a seed analysis lab by a registered seed analyst (Association of Official Seed Analysts).

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AC1, AQ2, EM1-8, LR1, S2, V4, VR3, WSR1	Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within 6 months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the authorized officer.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Prior to construction or use of heavy equipment in and around Riparian Management Areas, flag critical riparian vegetation areas, wetlands, and other sensitive sites to prevent ground disturbance in these areas.
AC1, AQ5, AQ6, AQ10, AQ12, AQ13, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Minimize time in which heavy equipment is in stream channels, riparian areas, and wetlands. Operate heavy equipment in RMAs only when ID teams believe that such actions are the only reasonable alternative for implementation, or would result in less sediment in the stream channel or damage (short- or long-term) to the overall aquatic and riparian ecosystem relative to other alternatives. Prior to construction or use of heavy equipment in and around Riparian Management Areas, flag critical riparian vegetation areas, wetlands, and other sensitive sites to prevent ground disturbance in these areas.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	Survey for the presence of nesting goshawks in suitable goshawk habitat for all major management actions (i.e., timber sales) prior to the implementation of management activities. Implementation is the date a Record of Decision is signed. Two years of surveys are recommended for all new timber sales.
AC1, AQ2, EM1-8, LR1, S2, V4, VR3, WSR1	Decompact ditch line and pit or road base before back filling cut-slopes. Shape and compact backfilled material to align with original topography. Roughen slope, replace topsoil, and reseed as soon as possible after restoring topography.
W2, W4, W5, W7	Gate or otherwise close excess roads within 2 miles of the peregrine nest.
A10, AQ7, S3, V1, V4	It is recommended that all vehicles, including off-road and all-terrain and contractors moving surface-disturbing equipment in or out of weed infested areas, should clean their equipment before and after use on public land. Locate, create, and use weed-free project staging areas. Avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas or restrict travel to periods when the spread of seed or propagules is least likely.
A10, AG1, AQ7, S3, V1, V4	All seed, hay, straw, mulch, or other vegetation material transported and used on public land weed-free zones for site stability, rehabilitation, or project facilitation should be certified by a qualified Federal, State, or county officer as free of noxious weeds and noxious weed seed. All baled feed, pelletized feed, and grain transported into weed-free zones and used to feed livestock should also be certified as free of noxious weed seed.
AQ2, S1	Although allowable, minimize heavy equipment use on slopes between 20-35% and do not use heavy equipment on slopes over 35%.
All	Require documentation that all on-site workers have read and are familiar with all terms, conditions, BMPs, and stipulations related to the site.
AQ6, AQ14, WSR1	Instream operations must cease under high flow conditions that inundate the project area, except for efforts to avoid or minimize resource damage and for imminent safety concerns.
A10, AQ7, L1, S3, V1, V4	Control weeds annually in frequently disturbed areas such as gravel pits, recreation sites, road sides, and livestock concentration areas.
AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, S1, S2	Conduct mechanical treatments along topographic contours to minimize runoff and erosion.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	Commercial road use, including hauling/blading/snowplowing, will not contribute to siltation off the road into Columbia spotted frog habitat.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	Changes in hydrology of a stream, spring, lake, or wetland should be for restoration purposes only.
AQ9, AQ10, S3, W2, W4, W5, W7	When necessary, loosen compacted areas such as access roads, stream crossings, landings staging, and stockpile areas at project completion.
AQ6, AQ9, AQ13, W2, W7	Maintain adequate untreated peripheral zones around important moist-sites (e.g., wet sedge meadows, springs, riparian zones).

Subactivity | **General****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ6, AQ11	Fell hazard trees within riparian areas when they pose a safety risk. If possible, fell trees toward the stream. Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet coarse woody debris objectives.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ12, AQ14	All equipment used instream shall be cleaned and leaks repaired prior to entering the project area. Remove external oil and grease, along with dirt and mud, prior to construction. Thereafter, inspect equipment daily for leaks or accumulations of grease, and fix any identified problems before entering streams or areas that drain directly to streams or wetlands. During instream heavy equipment work, consider deploying an oil-absorbing floating boom downstream. Equipment used for instream or riparian work shall be fueled and serviced in an established staging area outside of riparian zone. When not in use, vehicles shall be stored in the staging area.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ10, AQ11, S3, V2, W5, W7	Contour and mulch all disturbed areas that will not be utilized for at least 30 days. Place sediment barriers prior to construction around sites where significant levels of erosion may enter the stream directly or through road ditches. Maintain barriers throughout construction or until site is revegetated. Straining or filtration mechanisms may also be employed for the removal of sediment from runoff.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	In Riparian Management Areas with Columbia spotted frogs, culvert replacements will decrease stream sediment input both during and after construction activities (e.g., adequate road ditch relief, cross drains, wing wall rip-rapping).
AQ5, AQ10, AQ12, AQ13	PECPs will include provisions for minimizing site preparation impacts, minimizing heavy equipment impacts, and restoring sites.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12	Projects will not significantly restrict the channel migration zone and ability of the channel to form and maintain habitat.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	Avoid placing temporary and permanent road crossings at potential listed fish spawning areas when possible.
AQ3, S1, V2	Protect biological soil crusts and promote their recovery on range sites. Specifically, whenever possible, avoid disturbance of sandy soils during the summer or other extended dry periods. Also avoid disturbance of clay and silty soils during wet periods unless the ground is frozen during winter.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ13, W4, W2	Establish staging areas (used for construction equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, hazardous material storage, etc.) beyond the 100-year floodplain in a location and manner that will preclude erosion into or contamination of the stream or floodplain and preferably outside of RMAs.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ13, W4, W2	Materials used for implementation of aquatic restoration categories (e.g., large wood, boulders, fencing material, etc.) may be staged within the 100-year floodplain for short durations. (Short duration is more than one field season and less than 2 years.)
AQ5, AQ10, AQ12, AQ13	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and all implementation plans will describe provisions to prevent or reduce impacts from potential spills (fuel, hydraulic fluid, etc.), describe the hazardous materials that will be used, including inventory, storage, and handling procedures; and describe quick response containment supplies that will be available on the site (e.g., a silt fence, straw bales, and an oil-absorbing, floating boom whenever surface water is present).
AQ9, AQ10, R1, S3, V3, S1, W2, W4, W5, W6	For occupancy, all structures/trailers must be used for permitted purposes (must be reasonably incident to permitted activities) and should be covered by a notice or plan of operation.

Subactivity | **Wildlife****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

W1, W2, W5, W6	Migratory Birds - Retain the integrity of breeding sites.
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Subactivity | **Wildlife****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7 | Retain or promote Columbia spotted frog overwintering, breeding and foraging habitat. This includes sloughs and other slow moving off channel areas that are relatively sunny and with low emergent and bankside vegetation.
- W2, W5, L1, L3 | Migratory Birds - Minimize collisions with fences and meteorological towers on public lands through construction and marking stipulations.

Activity | **Energy Exploration and Development****Subactivity** | **Utilities****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ7, S3, W4, W5 | In developing new transmission line or pipeline routes, use existing rights-of-way and utility corridors, to avoid impacting and further fragmenting undisturbed plant community habitats.

Subactivity | **Wildlife****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- LR2, W2, W5 | Migratory Birds - Avoid areas of raptor concentration when placing wind turbines.
- EM2, W2, W5 | Migratory Birds - Prevent bird entry into heater vents at oil and gas production facilities.

Activity | **Lands and Realty****Subactivity** | **Agricultural Land Management****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ8, W2, WSR1 | Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to instream flows, and in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of aquatic objectives.
- AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4 | Screens, including screens installed in temporary and permanent pump intakes, must meet NMFS fish screen criteria (NMFS 1995). NMFS fish screen criteria applies to federally listed salmonid species under their jurisdiction as well as bull trout, and other species under Service jurisdiction.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 | Abandoned ditches and other similar structures will be plugged or backfilled, as appropriate, to prevent fish from swimming or being entrained into them. Also follow BMPs under Watershed Restoration - Removal of Legacy Structures.
- AQ12, AQ13 | Size of bypass structures should be big enough to pass kelt steelhead and migratory bull trout back into the stream.
- AQ1, AQ2, WSR1, WSR2 | Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 0.25 mile of all river segments shown on Map 1.
- AQ12, AQ13 | When making improvements to pressurized irrigation systems, install a totalizing flow meter capable of measuring rate and duty of water use. For non-pressurized systems, install a staff gage or other measuring device capable of measuring instantaneous rate of water flow.
- AQ12, AQ13 | Irrigation screening and replacement is for existing diversions only and is focused on installing, replacing, or upgrading off-channel screens to improve fish passage or prevent fish entrapment in irrigation canals. This action also includes the removal of non-needed existing diversions that are less than 6 feet high or impound less than 15 acre feet of water. Construction would involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, and bull dozers.

Subactivity | Land acquisition, exchange, retention, or disposal; rights-of-way, and utility corridor**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ1, AQ2, WSR1, WSR2	Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 1/4 mile of all river segment shown on Map 1.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ4, AQ5, AQ6, AQ7, AQ8, AQ9, AQ10	Adjust existing leases and permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would retard or prevent attainment of the aquatic objectives. If adjustments are not effective, eliminate the activity. Where the authority to adjust was not retained, negotiate to make changes in existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate and mitigate effects that would prevent attainment of the aquatic objectives. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements will be based on the current and potential to attain aquatic objectives.
AQ10, AQ11, AQ12, V2, W7, W5	When categorizing public land for retention or disposal, and for identifying acquisition priorities, consider the following criteria: Threatened or Endangered or sensitive animal species habitat; riparian areas; important habitat for game animals; key big game seasonal habitat; existing recreation use; and public access through lands considered for disposal.
W1	Appropriate set-back distances (thresholds) regarding density (# of units per area), size (total area disturbed), and noise levels of energy developments need examination to determine what the effects are on sage-grouse. Until better information is available, managers should err on the side of the bird's biology and use the greatest set-back distance where feasible and necessary.

Activity | Livestock Grazing, Wild Horses, Wild Ungulates**Subactivity | Developments****Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ12	When possible, crossings and gaps should not be constructed within known or suspected spawning areas (e.g., pool tailouts where spawning may occur).
W2, W5, L1, L3	Practices such as fencing, herding, water development and the placement of salt and supplements (where authorized) are used where appropriate to : (a) promote livestock distribution; (b) encourage a uniform level of proper grazing use throughout the grazing unit; (c) avoid unwanted or damaging concentrations of livestock on streambanks, in riparian areas, and in other sensitive areas such as sensitive soils, unique wildlife habitats and plant communities; and (d) protect and restore water quality.
AQ6, AQ7, L1, S3, V4, W7	Install water developments (i.e., spring developments, pipelines/troughs, and reservoirs) to facilitate upland distribution and reduce concentration in riparian wetland areas of livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.
AQ6, AQ7, L1, S3, V4, W7	Fence to delineate pastures associated to area specific management objective(s), or to establish permanent, temporary or seasonal exclusion from specific areas.
AQ6, AQ12	Fences at stream crossings and water gaps should not inhibit up or downstream movement of fish and or significantly impede bedload movement. Consider passage of large wood and other debris when constructing fence and water gaps. Fence placement should allow for lateral movement of a stream.
AQ4, AQ5, AQ6, L1	Existing: If necessary at water gaps, the stream bank and approach lanes can be stabilized with native vegetation and/or angular rock to reduce chronic sedimentation. The stream crossing or water gap should be armored with up to cobble-size rock, and use angular rock if natural substrate is not of adequate size. Proposed: Livestock crossings or water gaps should not be located in areas where compaction or other damage may occur to sensitive soils and vegetation (e.g., wetlands) due to congregating livestock and should be located where stream banks are naturally low.

Subactivity	Developments
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AC1, S3, VR1, W1, WSR1	Fence construction may involve use of all-terrain vehicles, flatbed trucks, and manual power tools. Use the minimum tool necessary when working in WSAs or other special management areas. When constructing new fencing or other developments, attempt to remove proportional fencing/developments no longer needed.
AQ9, S3, V2, W2	If necessary, install hardened crossings and water access points, or water gaps to direct livestock use to specific watering locations and reduce use over larger riparian wetland areas. Water gap or stream crossing should be no less than 10 feet and no more than 20 feet wide in the upstream-downstream direction (NRCS, 2001).
AQ5, AQ12	When using pressure treated lumber for fence posts only, complete all cutting/drilling off site so that treated wood chips and debris do not enter water or flood prone areas.

Subactivity	Grazing use
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ1, AQ3, AQ11, L1, V1	Upland vegetation treatment should be followed up with grazing management and other treatments that extend the life of the treatment and address the cause of the original treatment need.
AQ2, S1, V1	Do not feed on public lands, except for short duration feeding used to trap wild horses.
V2	Concentrate livestock use/movement away from special status plant habitat; i.e., eliminate trailing, salting and/or watering sites that might affect special status plants.
V2	Adjust livestock grazing use season to accommodate special status plants.
AQ6, AQ7, L1, S3, V4, W7	To limit biological crusts from trampling by livestock, consider grazing when soil moisture conditions are moist (25 to 75 percent of field capacity) and crusts are pliable.
AQ2, S1, V1-4, W1-6	The season, timing, frequency, duration, and intensity of livestock grazing use should be based on the physical and biological characteristics of the site and management unit in order to (a) protect or restore water quality; and (b) provide for the life cycle requirements, and maintain or restore the habitat elements of native and locally important species.
AQ1, AQ4, AQ11, L1, WSR1	Develop alternative sources of water to lessen the grazing pressure on the riparian habitat.
AC1, AQ10, V4, WSR1	Consider livestock or wild horse quarantine for a period no less than 2 days prior to moving cattle from an area with a known weed population to public lands that do not contain those species.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ11, L1	In order to meet aquatic objectives in developing wild horse management and livestock grazing systems and pasture designs, consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changing class of stock from cow/calf pairs to yearlings; ▪ Either eliminating hot season grazing (i.e., grazing during the hottest part of summer) or scheduling hot season grazing on a rotational basis (i.e., only one year out of every three); ▪ Laying out pasture fences so that each pasture has as much riparian habitat as possible; ▪ Locating fences so that they do not confine or concentrate livestock near the riparian zone; ▪ Developing alternative sources of water to lessen the grazing pressure on the riparian habitat; and ▪ As a last resort, excluding livestock completely from riparian by protective fencing.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ11, L1	Adjust wild horse and burro management to avoid impacts that prevent attainment of aquatic objectives.
AQ10, AQ11, AQ12, V4, W2	Place salt or other supplements to distribute livestock throughout uplands and away from riparian areas.

Subactivity | **Wildlife**

Objective Number **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- W2, W5, L1, L3 Migratory Birds - Manage livestock to avoid impacts on nesting birds and to improve migratory bird habitat.
- HB1, W1, W2, W5, W6 Migratory Birds - Modify wild horse and burro gathering activities to minimize disturbance of migratory birds during the breeding season.

Activity | **Mining**

Subactivity | **Mineral development and use**

Objective Number **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ6, T1, T2, R1, W2 After mining is completed, all new roads shall be reclaimed, unless otherwise specified as needed by the resource area manager. High wall and cutbanks are to be knocked down or backfilled to blend with the surrounding landscape. Remove all culverts from drainage crossings and cutback the fill to the original channel. The roadbed should be ripped to a minimum depth of 12 inches to reduce compaction and provide a good seedbed. The road must then be reshaped to fit the surrounding landscape, fertilized (if needed) and revegetated. When necessary, water bars are to be used to provide drainage. When the area manager determines roads are necessary to provide continued public access, those roads shall be restored to BLM road standards at the end of restoration and assigned to BLM.
- V3 Firewood may not be cut and sold or used from unpatented mining claims unless specifically permitted to claimant.
- FU1, V1 All internal combustion engines must be equipped with approved spark arresters. State and federal fire regulations must be followed, including a campfire permit or blasting permit if needed.
- C1 Include the following language for all Notices of Intent or Plans of Operations: Operators, lessees, and other permittees shall not knowingly alter, injure, or destroy any scientifically important paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archeological site, structure, or object on Federal lands. If the operator makes such a discovery they shall stop operations immediately and bring to the attention of the resource area manager, any paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archeological site, structure, or object that might be altered or destroyed by exploration or mining operations, and shall leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the resource area manager.
- AQ5, AQ6 If possible, retain an undisturbed riparian buffer strip between mining operations and water courses to protect integrity of streambanks, provide for water temperature control, and for filtration of sediment from surface runoff.
- AQ3, V2, V4, V5, W6, W2 Require the claimant to obtain all required state and federal operating permits. When activities will be in or near bodies of water, or sediment will be discharged, contact the ODEQ and US Army Corps of Engineers. It is the permittee, lease holder, or operator's responsibility to obtain any needed suction dredging, streambed alteration, or water discharge permits required by Federal or state agencies. Copies of such permits shall be provided to the resource area manager prior to the commencement of the activities.
- AQ2, EM1, LR1, S1 The excavation of the quarry floor should be designed with an outslope of approximately 3 percent in order to provide for adequate drainage of the floor.

Subactivity	Mineral development and use
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ1, AQ3, AQ12, T1, T3, V1, W2	Reclamation shall include, but not be limited to (a) reshaping of disturbed areas; (b) measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff; (c) measures to remove toxic materials; (d) revegetation of disturbed areas with native vegetation and life forms free of invasive species; and (e) rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat. Revegetation of disturbed areas is complete when irrigation is no longer required to maintain vegetation and invasive species levels are similar to or better than initial site conditions. Revegetation should be monitored for two years to determine successfulness. When reclamation of the disturbed area has been completed, the resource area manager must be notified so that inspection of the area can be made for approval.
EM1, LR1, S1	When in steep terrain in the operating area, quarry developments will require a series of benches to effectively maximize the amount of mineral materials to be removed in a safe manner. Bench height should not exceed 40 feet, and if the bench will be used by bulldozers to access other parts of the quarry, the width of the bench should be at least 25 feet. If the bench is not used by equipment, this width can be reduced to approximately 10 feet.

Activity	Mining and Energy Exploration and Development
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Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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W5	Manage administrative access to maintain the habitat effectiveness of security cover and key seasonal habitat (such as winter range) for deer and elk.
R1, T1	The general public may not be excluded from energy development or unpatented mining claims. However, In the interest of safety, the general public can be restricted from specific dangerous areas (underground mines, open pits, or heavy equipment) by erecting fences, gates and warning signs. It is the operator's responsibility to protect the public from mining hazards. Gates or road blocks may be installed on existing or proposed roads only with the approval of the resource area manager.
AQ6, S3, WS	Appropriate set-back distances (thresholds) regarding density (# of units per area), size (total area disturbed), and noise levels of energy developments need examination to determine what the effects are on sage-grouse. Until better information is available, managers should err on the side of the birds' biology and use the greatest set-back distance where feasible and necessary.
AQ8, W2, WSR1	Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to instream flows, and in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of aquatic objectives.
AQ9, AQ10, S1, S3, V3, W2, W4, W5, W6	At all excavations, productive topsoil (usually the first 6 inches) should be stripped and stockpiled for use in future reclamation. Stabilize stockpiled topsoil to prevent erosion and contamination of other resources in the area. This includes removal of topsoil before the establishment of waste dumps and tailings ponds.
C1	Operators, lessees, and other permittees shall not knowingly alter, injure, or destroy any scientifically important paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archeological site, structure, or object on Federal lands. The operator shall immediately bring to the attention of the resource area manager, any paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archeological site, structure, or object that might be altered or destroyed by exploration, development or operations, and shall leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the resource area manager. The resource area manager shall take action to evaluate the structure or remove the resource, and allow operations to proceed within 60 working days.
EM1, LR2, S1	Dispose of excavated or generated material away from RMAs and unstable areas to minimize the risk of material entering adjacent streams and waters.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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FU1, V1	All internal combustion engines must be equipped with approved spark arresters. State and federal fire regulations must be followed, including a campfire permit or blasting permit if needed.
S1, V1	Rehabilitation treatments on sensitive soil areas or areas difficult to reclaim will continue until restoration has been determined a success by the BLM.
V3	Remove only vegetation which is in the way of development activities. Merchantable timber must be marked by BLM prior to cutting and may not be used for firewood. Small trees (less than 6 inch diameter at breast height [dbh] and shrubs should be lopped and scattered, or shredded for use as mulch. Trees over 12 inches dbh should be bucked and stacked in an accessible location unless they are needed for the mining operation.
V3	The permittee, lessee, or operator may not cut, use, or sell firewood off of the energy exploration/development site.
VR1, VR2	Arrays and designs of turbines and other energy-related structures shall be integrated with the surrounding landscape. Design elements to be addressed include visual uniformity; use of tubular towers; nonreflective paints; prohibition of commercial messages; and proportion, size, and color of structures.
VR1, VR2	Other site design elements shall be integrated with the surrounding landscape. Elements to address include minimizing the profile of ancillary structures, burial of cables, prohibition of commercial symbols, and lighting. Regarding lighting, efforts shall be made to minimize the need for and amount of lighting on ancillary structures.
VR1, VR2	The public shall be involved and informed about the visual site design elements of the proposed wind energy facilities. Possible approaches include conducting public forums for disseminating information, offering organized tours of operating wind developments, and using computer and visualization simulations in public presentations.
AQ6, S3	Confine exploration, development, and operations to upland bench areas rather than allow encroachment into the RMA.
W1	Due to a history of small wildlife deaths, plastic pipe is no longer allowed for site staking pursuant to state law. It is recommended that the existing plastic pipe monuments have all openings permanently closed. Upon loss or abandonment of the site, all plastic pipe must be removed from the public lands, and when old markers are replaced during normal claim/site maintenance, they are to be either wood posts or stone or earth mounds, consistent with state law.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	A mine claimant or an energy lessee is entitled to access his operation consistent with the mining and energy statutes. However, the authorized officer may require an operator to use existing roads to minimize the number of access routes. This stipulation if portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the resource values. Access, travel, and other site construction will be limited in area where motorized use is restricted. Areas classified as limited to existing roads and trails or designated roads and trails will limit access for energy-related activities to roads that are open under the designation. The permittee/lessee/claimant must submit a plan from which BLM can determine that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable. The operator may construct and rehabilitate temporary roads to minimize total surface disturbance, consistent with intended use.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)

VR1, VR2	Visual resource management (VRM) considerations shall take place early in the project planning phase in accordance with BLM VRM manual and handbooks. Operators shall utilize digital terrain mapping tools at a landscape/viewshed scale for site planning and design, visual impact analysis, and visual impact mitigation planning and design. Visual mitigation planning and design shall be performed through field assessments, applied GPS technology, photo documentation, use of computer-aided design and development software, and visual simulations to reflect a full range of visual resource BMPs. The digital terrain mapping tools shall be at a resolution and contour interval suitable for site design and accurate placement of proposed developments into the digital viewshed. Visual simulations shall be prepared and evaluated in accordance with BLM Handbook H-8432-1 or other agency requirements to create spatially accurate depictions of the appearance of proposed facilities. Simulations shall depict proposed project facilities from Key Observation Points and other visual resource sensitive locations.
AQ12, AQ13	Water use must comply with state water law and protect water supply to springs and wetlands.
AQ6, R1, T1, T2, W2	For temporary and decommissioned roads, cutbanks are to be knocked down or backfilled to blend with the surrounding landscape. Remove all culverts from drainage crossings and cutback the fill to the original channel. The roadbed should be ripped to a minimum depth of 12 inches to reduce compaction and provide a good seedbed. The road must then be reshaped to fit the surrounding landscape, fertilized (if needed) and revegetated. When necessary, water bars are to be used to provide drainage. If needed, install structures necessary to restrict access during revegetation and beyond.
AC1, AQ1, AQ2, VR1, VR2, WSR1, WSR2	Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 0.25 mile of all river segment shown on Map 1.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W6	Locate and maintain support structures, facilities, sanitation facilities, and roads outside RMAs. When there is no alternative to locating inside RMAs, use the minimum necessary for approved activity and obliterate facilities and roads which have not been in use for a few years.
AC1, R1, R3, VR1, VR2, WSR1	To the extent possible, utilize colors and construction materials that blend with or complement the surrounding landscape or scenic backdrop that is visible from adjacent travel routes. Locate transmission lines so that they do not project above the skyline, project above the top of existing vegetation, and/or use topographic barriers to separate transmission lines from lines of sight on adjacent travel routes and river.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ12, T1, T3, V1, W2	Reclamation shall include, but shall not be limited to (a) reshaping of disturbed areas; (b) measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff; (c) measures to remove toxic materials; (d) revegetation of disturbed areas with native vegetation and life forms free of invasive species; and (e) rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.
AQ3, R1, S1, T1, W2	Exploratory sites should be located near or adjacent to existing roads where possible without blocking public access. When new sites must be constructed, the size of the disturbance shall be as small as possible in order to conduct the activities.
AQ1-13, Q1, W2	Locate, design, operate, and maintain sediment settling ponds in conformance with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality guidelines. During reclamation, ponds should be allowed to dry out and the fines removed and spread with the topsoil, unless the fines and ponds contain toxic materials. If toxic materials become airborne, monitor air quality and design project to contain contaminants (enclose areas). If the ponds contain toxic materials, a plan will be developed to identify, dispose, and mitigate effects of the toxic materials. If necessary, a monitoring plan will also be implemented. The ponds should then be backfilled and reclaimed.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ12	Adequate drainage of surface runoff will be necessary for roads that are constructed or reconstructed for vehicular access to the mining area. If roads are to be utilized during winter months (October 15 - April 15), surface the roads with rock.

Subactivity | **General****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ3, AQ12, S1	While in operation, and during periods of temporary shutdown, exposed ground surfaces susceptible to erosion will need to be protected. This can be accomplished with seeding, mulching installation of water diversions, and routine watering of dust producing surfaces. Minimize dust and emissions. Use abatement.
AQ3, AQ4, R1, W1	Reclaim the mining area and access roads and trails at the conclusion and at reasonable intervals to minimize disturbed areas not in use for a few years. All disturbed areas must be reclaimed.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	Screens, including screens installed in temporary and permanent pump intakes, must meet NMFS fish screen criteria (NMFS 1995). NMFS fish screen criteria applies to federally listed salmonid species under their jurisdiction as well as bull trout, and other species under NMFS jurisdiction.
AQ3, V2, V4, V5, W2	Require documentation that all on-site workers have read and are familiar with all terms, conditions, BMPs, and stipulations related to the site.
AQ3, V2, V4, V5, W2	Develop inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements for energy exploration and development. Evaluate and apply the results of inspection and monitoring to modify plans, leases, or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that prevent attainment of aquatic objectives.
AQ4, V2, W2	Application of fertilizer must be approved by the resource area manager prior to application for revegetation.
AQ5, AQ6	Construct a berm or trench between disturbed areas and water courses when needed to protect water quality. Settling ponds must be used to contain fines and any discharges into creeks or wetlands must meet the ODEQ standards.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ4, AQ5, AQ6, AQ7, AQ8, AQ9, AQ10	Adjust existing leases and permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would retard or prevent attainment of the aquatic objectives. If adjustments are not effective, eliminate the activity. Where the authority to adjust was not retained, negotiate to make changes in existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would prevent attainment of the aquatic objectives. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements will be based on the current and potential to attain aquatic objectives.

Activity | **Monitoring and Other Activities****Subactivity** | **Fish Handling****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ12, AQ13	All fish capture, removal, and handling activities shall be conducted by an experienced fisheries biologist or technician.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	Electro Fishing: Prior to dewatering, use electro fishing only where other means of fish capture may not be feasible or effective. If fish are observed spawning during the in-water work period, electro fishing shall not be conducted in the vicinity of spawning adult fish or active redds. Only Direct Current (DC) or Pulsed Direct Current (PDC) shall be used for electro fishing. Conductivity <100 use voltage ranges from 900 to 1100. Conductivity from 100 to 300 then use voltage ranges from 500 to 800. Conductivity greater than 300 then use voltage to 400. Begin electro fishing with minimum pulse width and recommended voltage and then gradually increase to the point where fish are immobilized and captured. Turn off current once fish are immobilized. Do not allow fish to come into contact with the electro fishing anode. Do not electro fish an area for an extended period of time. Remove fish immediately from water and handle as described below. Dark bands on the fish indicate injury, suggesting a reduction in voltage and pulse width and longer recovery time.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	Do not dewater a channel in a way that halts water flow downstream beyond the project site. Gradually dewater and water project area to maintain downstream flow.

Subactivity | **Fish Handling****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Isolated Capture: Install block nets at up and downstream locations and leave in a secured position to exclude fish from entering the project area. Leave nets secured to the stream channel bed and banks until fish capture and transport activities are complete. If block nets or traps remain in place more than one day, monitor the nets or traps at least on a daily basis to ensure they are secured to the banks and free of organic accumulation and to minimize fish predation in the trap.
AQ10, AQ12, AQ13	Reduce risk of introduction of aquatic invasive species by sterilizing boats, vehicles, and wading and sampling equipment.
AQ12, AQ13	Minnow Traps: Traps will be left in place overnight and in conjunction with seining.

Subactivity | **Survey and Monitoring****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ1, N1, W1	Coordinate with other local agencies to prevent redundant surveys.
AQ12	Avoid impacts to fish redds. When possible, avoid sampling during spawning periods.
AQ12	When monitoring requires the relocation of fish or work in fish habitat, use personnel trained in methods that prevent or minimize disturbance of fish.
AQ3, AQ4	Projects may include but are not limited to surveys to document recreation use, resource values, aquatic and riparian attributes, cultural resources (including excavating test pits <1 square meter in size), and presence/absence surveys for listed terrestrial wildlife, bird, and plant species in the project area.
AQ5, AQ10, AQ12, AQ13	Reduce risk of introduction of aquatic invasive species by sterilizing wading and sampling equipment.
AQ6	Locate excavated material from cultural resource test pits away from stream channels.
AQ6, AQ7	Replace all material in test pits when survey is completed and stabilize the surface.

Activity | **Recreation****Subactivity** | **General****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ6, AQ10, AQ12, S3, V4, W2	Place barriers (boulders, fences, gates, etc.) outside of the bankfull width along established OHV trails and traffic routes to prevent unauthorized ORV access into and across streams and RMAs (except at designated crossings designed to meet Aquatic, Wildlife, Vegetation, and Soils objectives).
V2	Campgrounds, OHV play areas, and other areas concentrating recreational uses would be developed far enough away from special status plant habitat to minimize impacts.
AQ4, S3	Do not allow "Open" OHV designations on sensitive soils.
AQ3, AQ6, S1, S3, VR1, W5, W2, WC1	Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in RMAs.
AQ1, AQ2, WSR1, WSR2	Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 0.25 mile of all river segment shown on Map 1.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, S3	Better control or close recreation use along streams and within riparian areas. This could include removal of designated campgrounds, dispersed camp sites, and foot trails as well as treatments of off-road vehicle (ORV) roads/trails in riparian areas.

Subactivity **General****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, S3 Adjust dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of aquatic objectives. As a last resort, where adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and/or specific site closures are not effective, prohibit the use.
- AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, S3 Before closing a dispersed campsite, consider the potential for initiation of use and impacts in adjacent locations. Where possible utilize the following mitigation measures: placement of rock, log, or fence barriers to limit vehicle access and further site expansion to protect sensitive resources.
- AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, S3 For existing recreation facilities inside RMAs, assure that the facilities or use of the facilities will not prevent attainment of aquatic objectives. Relocate or close recreation facilities including trails and dispersed sites where aquatic objectives cannot be met.

Subactivity **Wildlife****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- R2, R4, W2, W5 Migratory Birds - Alter the season of some recreational activities and events to minimize disturbance of migratory bird breeding activities.

Activity **Roads, Trails and Landings (temporary and permanent)****Subactivity** **Culverts, bridges, stream crossings, and construction sites****Objective Number** **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 If necessary to meet Aquatic Objectives, per an ID team review, isolate construction area and remove fish from the project area (see BMPs under Monitoring and Other Activities).
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 Monitor structures after high flow events that occur during the first fall/winter/spring after project completion. Assess the following parameters: headcutting below natural stream gradient, substrate embeddedness in the culvert, scour at the culvert outlet, and erosion from sites associated with project construction. Apply remedial actions to correct.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 Removal or replacement of existing road-stream crossing structures (culverts, bridges, etc.): Construction may involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, cranes, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, bull dozers, and, on occasion, pile-drivers and helicopters. Upstream of the isolated project area, coffer dams (diversions) constructed with non-erosive materials are typically used to divert stream flow with pumps or a bypass culvert. Heavy equipment may only be used when an ID team has determined it will not retard attainment of Aquatic Objectives. Also follow BMPs under Watershed Restoration - Removal of Legacy Structures.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 Structures containing concrete must be cured or dried (about 7 days) before they come into contact with stream flow.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 The use of riprap is permissible above bankfull height to protect the embankment. If the use of riprap is required for structure stability, then an additional analysis may be required to ensure that the structure is not undersized. Riprap may only be placed below bankfull height when necessary for protection of abutments and pilings for bridges. However, the amount and placement of riprap around the abutments and/or pilings should not constrict the bankfull flow.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2 Design temporary crossings to pass existing flow plus the 10-year event (probability) for 6-hour rainfall events to account for summer thunderstorms or 24-hour event for winter flows.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2 In cases of structure removal or replacement, restore the stream channel and reconnect the floodplain at the site. Also follow BMPs under Watershed Restoration - Removal of Legacy Structures.

Subactivity	Culverts, bridges, stream crossings, and construction sites
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ6, T1, T2, W2	Space drainage features used for storm-proofing and treatment projects to prevent road surface runoff from entering stream channels.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	Revegetate disturbed areas with vegetation of similar structure and composition to pre-existing vegetation and ground cover. Use native species. Conserve on site woody vegetation for rehabilitating disturbed areas (in-channel structure, upland down wood, bank erosion control, etc). Flush cut or remove entire root wad. If wood is kept on site to meet upland down wood objectives, place away from area prone to firewood use. Large woody debris resulting from clearing activities may be placed in the downstream channel to meet aquatic objectives.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	When dewatering is no longer required, slowly release water back into the channel. Prevent loss of surface water downstream as the construction site streambed absorbs water. Prevent a sudden increase in stream turbidity. Monitor downstream during this process to prevent stranding of aquatic organisms below the construction site.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	When removing a culvert from a first or second order, second order, or non-fishing bearing stream, ID team shall determine if culvert removal should require dewatering, fish removal, or both. Culvert removal on fish bearing streams requires dewatering and fish removal as described under Monitoring and Other Activities.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, S3	If access is required through construction site, a temporary crossing shall be constructed and removed within the same instream period and the disturbed ground shall be rehabilitated to preexisting conditions. Rehabilitation will include revegetating, recontouring, and controlling surface erosion through the following two years.
AQ6, AQ13	If a closed culvert is used, the bottom of the culvert shall be buried into the streambed not less than 20% and not more than 50% of the culvert height. For open-bottomed arches and bridges, the footings or foundation shall be designed to be stable at the largest anticipated scour depth. Skew culverts approximately 30 degrees toward the inflow to provide better inlet efficiency. Substrate and habitat patterns within the culvert should mimic stream patterns that naturally occur above and below the culvert. Coarser material may be incorporated to create velocity breaks during high flows, thereby improving fish passage, and to provide substrate stability.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Grade control structures are permitted to prevent headcutting above or below the culvert or bridge. Grade control typically consists of boulder structures that are keyed into the banks, span the channel, and are buried in the substrate. The hydraulic impacts of grade control structures must be analyzed for effects on the stream crossing.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	Restrict access to temporary crossings to the minimum required.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2	Limit activities of mechanized equipment to streambank areas or temporary platforms when installing or removing structures, unless channel is dewatered.
AQ4, AQ12, AQ13	Flood relief culverts will be designed to restore and maintain access to off-channel holding areas for aquatic species (including fish). Therefore, existing floodplain channels should be the first priority for location of flood relief culverts. Flood relief culverts should be installed in a manner that match floodplain gradient and do not lead to scour at the outlet.
AQ6, AQ9, AQ13, W1, W2, W4, W5, W6, W7	Restore natural drainage patterns and when possible promote passage of all fish species and life stages present in the area. Evaluate channel incision risk and construct in-channel grade control structures when necessary.
AQ12	Pumps must have fish screens and be operated in accordance with state and federal fish screen criteria.
AQ12, AQ13	If diversion allows for downstream fish passage, (i.e., is not screened), place diversion outlet in a location to promote safe reentry of fish into the stream channel, preferably into pool habitat with cover.
AQ2, AQ4, AQ6, AQ10, V4, VR2, W2	Minimize disturbance of existing vegetation in ditches and at stream crossings. Design roads to minimize total disturbance, to conform with topography, and to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns.

Subactivity	Culverts, bridges, stream crossings, and construction sites
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	At temporary crossings, use ramped low water fords in debris flow susceptible streams (e.g., if the temporary crossing is a low water ford, access should be restricted to blocked residences, emergency vehicles, contractors, and BLM inspection personnel).
AQ3, AQ6, T1	Projects should be reviewed by an engineer with design input from an experienced fisheries biologist and hydrologist. Such personnel shall oversee or review the project during construction to ensure that BMPs are being properly implemented. A licensed engineer will provide design review for projects that result in structures greater than 20 feet in width.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	When installing new culverts or replacing old ones, culverts should have a minimum diameter of 24 inches for permanent stream crossings and a minimum diameter of 18 inches for road cross drains.
AQ6, AQ12	Use sediment control barriers immediately adjacent to the stream, between the disturbance areas and the stream as necessary to ensure no visible increase in stream turbidity occurs.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ12	When necessary, pump seepage water from the de-watered work area to a temporary storage and treatment site or into upland areas and filter water prior to reentering the stream channel.
AQ6	Use materials that would withstand 100-year flow events (e.g., concrete, well anchored concrete mats, etc.) on permanent low water ford crossings.
AQ6	Utilize natural bedrock geology to provide hardened and stable low water ford crossings. Where erosive soils exist, harden approaches with non-erodible materials on permanent crossings. Provide relief drainage on approaches; direct drainage away from streams.
AQ6, AQ10	Dissipate flow energy at the bypass outflow to prevent damage to riparian vegetation or stream channel.
AQ6, AQ10, AQ12, S3, V4, W2	Limit cutting or removal of vegetation on the closed road-bed to the amount required to access the culvert site.
AQ6, AQ10, AQ12, S3, V4, W2	Strip and stockpile topsoil ahead of construction of new roads, as necessary to reapply soil to cut and fill slopes prior to revegetation.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	During construction projects, use temporary stream crossings to cross streams with any equipment or vehicles (including ATVs). Use washed rock/gravel in temporary low water ford crossings, where a non-fill structure is not possible.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ4, S3	Conduct road, bridge, stream crossing, and log landing construction, maintenance, or renovation activities when soil moisture levels are low to moderate (less than 75 percent of field capacity). If possible, do not construct roads when soils are frozen or when the soils become saturated (greater than 95 percent or more of field capacity) to a depth of 3 inches or greater. BLM-authorized activities should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.
AQ1, AQ2, WSR1, WSR2	Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 0.25 mile of all river segments shown on Map 1.

Subactivity	Road and landing construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvements
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ6, S3	Plan ditch gradients steep enough (generally greater than 2%) to prevent sediment deposition.

Subactivity	Road and landing construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvements
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ5, AQ6, T1, VR1	Consistent with good safety practices and intended use, design each road to the minimum-use standards adapted to the terrain and soil materials to minimize surface disturbance and damage to water quality. Consider improving inadequately surfaced roads that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather with gravel or pavement to minimize sediment production and maximize safety.
AQ6	Construct roads for surface drainage by using outslopes, crowns, grade changes, drain dips, waterbars, and/or insloping to ditches as appropriate. Design roads to drain normally by out-sloping and by grade changes whenever possible. Where outsloping is not feasible, use roadside ditches and culverts to drain roads onto ground with good groundcover and filtering capability, away from the drainage network. Sloping the road base to the outside edge for surface drainage is normally recommended for local spurs or minor collector roads where low volume traffic and lower traffic speeds are anticipated. This is also recommended in situations where long intervals between maintenance will occur and where minimum excavation is wanted. Outsloping is not recommended on steep slopes. Sloping the road base to the inside edge is an acceptable practice on roads with steep sideslopes and where the underlying soil formation is very rocky and not subject to appreciable erosion or failure. Crown and ditching is recommended for arterial and collector roads where traffic volume, speed, intensity, and user comfort are considerations. Recommended gradients range from 0 to 15 percent where crown and ditching may be applied, as long as adequate drainage away from the road surface and ditch lines is maintained. Consider improving inadequately surfaced roads that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather with gravel or pavement to minimize sediment production and maximize safety.
AQ6	Place drainage diversions approximately 50 feet above stream crossings so water does not enter stream or is filtered through vegetative buffers before entering the stream.
AQ6, AQ12	During maintenance or repair, place any woody debris from upstream of the road-crossing downstream of the road-crossing.
AQ6, AQ12	Monitor stream crossing structures after high flow events. Assess the following parameters: headcutting below natural stream gradient, structural damage, substrate embeddedness in the culvert, debris collection, embankment erosion, and scour at the structure outlet and footings. Apply remedial actions to correct. Also follow BMPs under Watershed Restoration - Removal of Legacy Structures.
AQ6, AQ7	Drainage features used for storm-proofing and treatment projects should be spaced as to hydrologically disconnect road surface runoff from stream channels.
AQ6, AQ7	For road removal projects within riparian areas, consider using sediment control barriers between the project and the stream; recontour the affected area to mimic natural floodplain contours and gradient to the greatest degree possible.
AQ5, AQ6, S3, V4	Areas of vegetation should be left or established between roads and streams.
AQ6, S3	Haul all excess material removed by maintenance operations to safe disposal areas. Apply stabilization measures on disposal sites if necessary to assure that erosion and sedimentation do not occur.
AQ6, S3, V4	Minimize the number of unimproved stream crossings. When a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-through (low water crossings) on stable rock portions of the drainage channel and ensure catastrophic flood events will transport overflow back into the stream channel instead of onto the road bed. Harden crossings with the addition of rock and gravel if necessary. Use angular rock if available. Reduce the number of existing stream crossings. Cross streams as close to a right angles to the main channel as possible. Locate stream crossings where the channel is well-defined, unobstructed, and straight.
AQ6, T1, S3	Do not allow culvert out-flow to be discharged onto unprotected fill slopes. Install energy dissipaters at culvert outlets or in half rounds where needed.
S3, AQ1, AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, T4-6	Reestablish vegetation and reshape the topography in areas where vegetation has been destroyed due to historic side casting.

Subactivity | Road and landing construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvements**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

W2, W4, W5, W7, AQ9, AQ10	Close and stabilize or obliterate roads not needed for future management activities. Prioritize based on current and potential damage to terrestrial, aquatic, and riparian resources and ecological value of the resources affected.
W5	Avoid locating roads through crucial deer and elk winter range, when feasible.
AQ4, AQ5, S1, S2, T3	Perform maintenance to conserve existing surface material, retain the original crowned or out-sloped, self-draining cross section, prevent or remove rutting berms (except those designed for slope protection) and other irregularities that retard normal surface runoff. Do not waste loose ditch or surface material over the shoulder where it can cause stream sedimentation or weaken slump-prone areas. Avoid undercutting back slopes. Do not disturb the toe of cutslopes while pulling ditches or grading roads.
AQ6, AQ7, S3	Minimize water velocity, and minimize water travel time on roads, road cuts, and road fills, and in ditches and other drainage features containing coarse or fine sediment.
AQ13	Design water crossing structures to provide for adequate fish passage minimum impact on water quality. Consider increases in water yield and peak flows resulting from vegetation removal when designing structures.
AQ5, AQ6, S3	Provide drainage where groundwater causes slope instability.
AC1, AQ6, S3, V4, VR1	Locate roads on stable terrain such as moderate sideslopes or ridge tops wherever possible and away from wet or marshy areas other wetlands, meadows, riparian areas, and streambanks. Provide necessary drainage and streambank protection. When roads must cross potential unstable terrain, design the road to the extent necessary to prevent unacceptable damage. Where side casting of waste material during road excavation will cover the down slope soil with rock and subsoil incapable of supporting productive vegetation, consider end hauling waste material to stable areas of more moderate topography.
AC1, AQ6, S3, V4, VR1	Roads should fit the topography so that a minimum alteration of natural features will be necessary.
AC1, AQ6, S3, V4, VR1, W2, W5	Roads should avoid being located through non-forest or non-commercial forest habitats with high wildlife values.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, S3, T4, T5, T6	Provide dips, water bars, and cross-drainage on all temporary roads.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	Locate new landings outside of Riparian Management Areas and wetlands or at least 300 feet from water bodies (whichever is greater) with low risk for landslides and avoid expanding existing landings in Riparian Management Areas and wetlands when sediment delivery to stream channels could occur. An ID team may identify a location within 300 feet that meets Aquatic and Wildlife Objectives.
A1, AQ4, AQ6, AQ13, W2, W4, W5	Minimize dust impacts along roads to the extent possible.
AQ3, AQ9, AQ10, AQ13, W2, W4	Avoid brushing along stream channels and floodplains. Brushing may be unavoidable if it is necessary for human safety or to avoid threats to structural stability where modifying structure design would not eliminate the need for brushing. Do not brush beyond 4 feet of the road as measured by the edge of the drivable road surface (not measured from turnouts or road shoulder). Maintain riparian overstory to provide stream shade. Maintain a minimum height of riparian vegetation by brushing once every 3 years instead of once every 5 years. Prune riparian vegetation rather than completely removing it. Preserve as much ground vegetation as possible, and brush only where necessary for human safety rather than for convenience. Roadside brushing of vegetation should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems and visual intrusions (i.e., avoid using excavators for brushing). Retain vegetation on cutslopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities.
AQ3, AQ9, AQ10, AQ13, W2, W4	Retain adequate vegetation between roads and streams to filter runoff caused by roads.

Subactivity	Road and landing construction, maintenance, renovation, and improvements
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ4, AQ6, AQ13	Use drainage dips instead of culverts on roads where gradients would not present a safety issue. Locate drainage dips in such a way so water would not accumulate or where outside berms prevent drainage from the roadway. Locate and design drainage dips immediately upgrade of stream crossings and provide buffer areas and catchment basins to prevent sediment from entering the stream.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ13, S3, W2, W4, W5	Road rehabilitation includes everything from simple closures to more complex road obliteration and removal, with an overall goal of restoring hydrologic functions. This includes the following: eliminate or reduce erosion and mass-wasting hazards associated with roads; eliminate or reduce human access and associated impacts to aquatic systems; and enhance natural hydrologic processes through reduction of drainage network. Actions such as removing bridges and culverts, removing asphalt and gravel, installing drainage culverts, constructing road dips, subsoiling or ripping road surfaces, outsloping, water barring, removing fill, sidecast pullback, revegetating with native species, and placeming large wood and/or boulders are included. Roadway barricading to exclude vehicular traffic is covered only if the overall road remediation project substantively addresses restoration of hydrologic function. This category also includes storm-proofing roads intended to remain open, thereby hydrologically disconnecting such roads from watershed streams. For culvert removals on closed roads, limited cutting or removal of vegetation on the closed road-bed to access the culvert site may be required. Construction would involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, and bull dozers.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ13, W2, W4, W5, S3	Reconstruct road and drainage features that do not meet design criteria or operation and maintenance standards; have been shown to be less effective for controlling sediment delivery; prevent attainment of terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian objectives; or do not protect watersheds from increased sedimentation and peak flows. Prioritize reconstruction based on current and potential damage to terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian resources; ecological value of the resources affected; and feasibility of options such as helicopter logging and road relocation out of riparian conservation areas.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ7	Dispose of slide and waste material in stable sites out of the flood prone area (at an elevation two times maximum bankfull depth above the flood plain). Waste material other than hardened surface material (asphalt, treated timbers, metal objects, etc) may be used to restore natural or near-natural contours.
AQ4, AQ6, S3, W5	Decommission or obliterate roads no longer needed. Leave these roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage. Remove culverts.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ13, S3, T1	Limit excavation to the essential amount needed to meet the necessary road standards. Plan for stabilization of exposed soil and for rehabilitation of other environmental damage during construction.
AQ5, AQ6, AQ14	Locate new roads to minimize the risk of material entering adjacent streams or other waters. Minimize excavation when constructing roads through the use of balanced earthwork, narrowing road widths, and end hauling where sideslopes are between 50 and 70 percent.
AQ5, AQ6, S3	Consistent with good safety practices and intended use, design each road to the minimum-use standards adapted to the terrain and soil materials to minimize surface disturbance and damage to water quality. Locate roads to minimize cut bank disturbance. Design cut and fill slopes close to the normal angle of repose to be approximately 2(h):1(v) or flatter when possible. Locate roads on stable ground. Avoid high, steeply sloping cut banks in highly-fractured bedrock. Avoid locating roads in potentially unstable areas including head walls, seepage areas, side slope locations in excess of 70 percent, old landslides, fragile soil designated areas, and areas where the geologic bedding planes or weathering surfaces are inclined with the slope.
AQ11, AQ12	For culvert removal projects, restore natural drainage patterns and, when possible, promote passage of all fish species and life stages present in the area. Evaluate channel incision risk and construct in-channel grade control structures when necessary. Also follow BMPs under Watershed Restoration - Removal of Legacy Structures.

Activity | **Vegetation Management****Subactivity** | **General****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ1, AQ3, AQ11, L1, V1, V4	Upland vegetation treatment should be followed up with grazing management and other treatments that extend the life of the treatment and address the cause of the original treatment need.
W5	Maintain adequate thermal and security cover on deer and elk habitat, particularly within timber stands adjacent to primary winter foraging areas.
V2	Prescribed fire would be the preferred method of vegetation treatment in special status plant habitat.
V2	Mechanical vegetation treatments would not result in residual debris on special status plant sites.
V1, V3	Limit fertilizer applications that favor annual grass growth over growth in newly seeded areas where invasive annuals are becoming established.
AC10, AQ10, N1, V1, V5, W2, W4, W7	<p>There are instances where the use of desirable nonnatives would be considered and used following the BLM Manual 1745. Examples of when nonnatives would be considered include but are not limited to the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When natives are not currently available and seeding must proceed. Example: a) Fire rehabilitation situations where liability or excessive resource damage may force the BLM to act quickly. b) Road cuts and fills where soil loss is excessive. 2. When the substrate has been so degraded that native species will not do well for a considerable length of time. Natives often do not do well when over half the "A" horizon in the soil has been removed. Examples: a) Road cuts where top soil is gone (natives able to prevent soil loss no longer adapted). b) Other areas where excessive soil erosion has occurred. 3. When natives will not meet the objectives for the site. Example: Weed prevention is important and natives will not compete well enough to make a project effective. Seeding can be effective at reducing weed infestations. 4. When the environment is already highly altered and will remain so. Examples: a) In parking lot areas or on irrigated areas. b) Sites where native species cannot handle the use and nonnatives can. c) Places where nonnatives might add a desirable attribute to the site and not degrade other areas. d) Road shoulders where continual disturbance is assured. 5. When the large size of the seeding requires use of commercially obtained native species that a) may not be adapted to the area, or b) may contaminate the gene pool of natives on the site.
FU3, V1	Avoid attracting bark beetles to forest and woodland areas where vegetation is being manipulated by removing the treatment residue or by burning or chipping it on site and by minimizing bark damage to residual trees. Chipping should be conducted in the fall to allow the chips to dry over the winter and before the spring bark beetle flight.
LR1, V2	Where possible, do treatments on a pasture-by-pasture basis to facilitate grazing rest.
LR1, V2	Where post treatment overuse/overgrazing by domestic or wild herbivores will threaten the survival of seeded or planted species, the ID team will identify appropriate actions including but not limited to: forgo treatment, fencing, rubbing, electric or chemical deterrents.

Subactivity | **Pesticides, Herbicides, and Biological Controls****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

WC1, WC2, WN1, WN2	Use chemicals only when they are the minimum method necessary to control weeds that are spreading within the wilderness or threaten lands outside the wilderness.
WC1-2, WN1, WN2	Use the minimum tool to treat noxious and invasive vegetation in wilderness, relying primarily on the use of ground-based tools including backpack sprayers, hand sprayers, and pumps mounted on pack and saddle stock.

Subactivity	Pesticides, Herbicides, and Biological Controls
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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W4	Avoid using pesticides in areas of special wildlife consideration.
L1, WB1	Avoid using pesticides in areas actively grazed by livestock and/or wild horses. Preclude livestock grazing the prescribed number of days after application of pesticide (read the pesticide label).
AQ3, AQ4, R1, W1	Notify potentially affected parties of treatment activities that occur on public lands. Participate in state reporting processes for herbicides and pesticides.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	In sites with special status plants, manual treatment would be preferred over chemical. A botanist will be present during the application of chemicals within special status plant populations. Individual special status plants would be flagged or carefully mapped prior to weed treatment. If chemicals are applied, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chemicals that result in residual effects would not be allowed in sites with special status plants. b) Do not use pre-emergents within 50 yards of a known special status plant population. c) Broadcast spraying should not occur within 100 yards of known special status plant populations.
A1, V1-4	Minimize burning pesticide treated vegetation for at least 6 months after application.

Subactivity	Timber sales and forest health treatments
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ10, V1, V5, W7, W2	The selection of trees in partial cuts would be made in a manner to improve the genetic composition of the reforested stand.
V5	Logging units will be laid out in a manner that would reduce the risk of windthrow.
V2	Mechanical treatments shall not result in residual debris on special status plant sites.
FU1, S3	Plan for use of harvest systems that minimize damage to the site and reserved trees, and provide maximum protection from fire, insects, disease, wind, and other hazards.
AQ6, AQ10, S1, S3	Logging systems that least disturbs the soil mantle and RMAs are preferred to those methods that contribute to soil movement.
AQ4, V3, W6	Avoid contributing excess nitrogen and phosphorous to stream channels (including perennial, intermittent and connected ephemeral draws in the John Day Clarno Uplands Level 4 EPA ecoregion and perennial and intermittent stream channels in all other Level 4 Ecoregions) during fuels reduction projects. Lop and scatter within 20 feet of stream channels and do not burn these areas within 3 years. An exception is the presence of a sufficient type (like cottonwoods) of riparian species and width of riparian buffers along stream channels to eliminate the contribution of nitrogen and phosphorous from burning in these areas.
AQ4, AQ7, AQ9, F3, L2, V4	Where timber should be removed because it would be subject to excessive windthrow and where it is difficult to leave an adequate buffer of timber to shade and protect the stream, plan to reestablish cover along the stream after cutting is completed. Fast growing deciduous species or other suitable vegetation may be required to restore shade as quickly as possible. Leave understory vegetation as undisturbed as possible to filter runoff and help stabilize the soil.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, N1, V5, W2, W4, W5	If debris should unintentionally enter any stream, such debris shall be removed concurrently with the yarding operation and before removal of equipment from the project site. Removal of debris shall be accomplished in such a manner that the natural streambed conditions and streambank vegetation are not disturbed.
AQ11, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Encourage complete utilization of all harvested trees, including marginal and noncommercial species. Each forest products sale will provide opportunity for maximum use of all timber or other vegetative resources sold and prevent destruction of unused materials, provided that such use is consistent with wildlife requirements.

Subactivity | Timber sales and forest health treatments

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, N1, V5, W2, W4, W5	Use directional felling systems where needed to minimize site damage; to protect streams, buffer strips, riparian areas, cultural sites, or reserved timber (including wildlife trees); or to increase timber utilization.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, S3, T4, T5, T6	Install water bars and apply native seed, when available, to skid trails and landings prior to temporary seasonal closures and following harvest operations. Consider ripping or subsoiling on skid trails and abandoned haul roads to reduce compaction where soil and slope conditions permit.
AQ4, S1, V3, W6	Minimize soil disturbance when disposing of treated fuels by using a lop-and-scatter method to dispose of fine fuels (no-burn) over bare soil areas. With heavier treatments, hand pile and burn during winter months when the ground is wet or frozen (snow). Swamper burning, or dragging treated fuels into a single pile, minimizes the area of detrimental soil damage from pile burning. Use burn pans or Kevlar burn cloths to absorb heat under the pile.
A1, AQ1, FU3, S3, V4, V5, W1, W4, W5, W6	To achieve fire hazard reduction, and to provide for reforestation and other intensive forest management opportunities, full consideration must be given at time of sale planning to desirability and method of slash disposal and site preparation. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to utilization of material, removal of debris, smoke management, fire protection, watershed protection, soil compaction, nutrient loss, wildlife habitat requirements, animal damage, and reforestation requirements.
AQ1, AQ12, S1, S3, V4, V5, VR1, WSR1	Clearcutting should be used only where it is silviculturally essential to accomplish the relevant forest management objectives, or where the size of clearcut blocks, patches, or strips are kept at the minimum necessary to accomplish silvicultural and other multiple-use management objectives. Cutting units should not exceed 40 acres in normal circumstances. More than 40 acres may be appropriate for salvage of an area already environmentally damaged by fire, insect, or wind, or where larger cutting units would minimize road construction and other actions which would result in greater adverse environmental impact on the total forest.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, AQ7, AQ12, S1, S3	Designate tractor skid trails to avoid cross ridge and cross drainage operations and to use existing trails when feasible. Skid trails will be subsoiled, tilled, and seeded with perennial grass and/or water bars installed when logging is finished.
A1, AQ1, FU1, S3, V4, V5, W1, W4, W5, W6	Protection of streams, wetlands-riparian areas, and other waters. When planning operations along streams, lakes, bogs, swamps marshes, wet meadows, springs, seeps, or other sources where the presence of water is indicated, protect soil and vegetation from disturbance that could cause non-attainment of Aquatic and Wildlife Objectives. Give special consideration around sources that supply domestic water. Use streamside buffer strips of vegetation to attain Aquatic Objectives and protect natural streamside beauty.
AQ1, AQ3, L2, R5, S1, S3, V4, W2, W4, W5, W7	Use an excavator with grapple for machine piling to reduce surface ground disturbance and to keep top soil out of the pile.
AQ1, FU3, S1, S3, V1, V4, V5, VR1, W2	Each sale plan must include plans for prompt reforestation of the sale area after completion of the timber harvest operation by natural or artificial means. (Disturbed areas will be artificially reforested when natural forest regeneration cannot be reasonably expected in 5-15 years.)
AQ1, AQ3, S1, S3, V4	For areas that are sensitive to burning, have a high potential for erosion, or are in close proximity to homesite developments, use a chipper or shredder to disperse treated fuels over the soil surface without burning. Keep chip piles to less than 1 inch depth over the soil surface to allow vegetation to grow.
AQ1, AQ3, S3	Avoid trapping and turning small streams out of their natural beds.
AC1, R5, R6, V5, VR1, WSR1	Shape and design cutting areas to blend as much as possible with the natural terrain and landscape. The cutting area should minimize the effect on the total forest vista with due regard for future harvesting, impacts of road construction, and other relevant factors.

Subactivity | Wildlife**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

L1, L3, W2, W5 **Migratory Birds:** Avoid nesting season during rangeland improvements such as prescribed fire.

Activity | Watershed restoration**Subactivity | Bank restoration; Floodplain overburden removal****Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ4, AQ6, AQ7 To the greatest degree possible, nonnative fill material originating from outside the project area shall be removed from the floodplain to an upland site.

AQ4, AQ6, AQ7 Where it is not possible to remove all portions of dikes and berms, create openings with culverts and/or breaches. Place culverts through or remove portions of such structures to pass high flows (bankfull or greater) into floodplain areas. The width of a culvert or breach should be equal to or greater than the bankfull width of the stream. Culverts and breaches should be located at a depositional area of the channel. Design proper number and location of culvert and breach sites to help prevent fish stranding as high flows recede.

AQ4, AQ6, VR1, WSR1 Stream banks may be reshaped and sloped where the objective is to reduce bank slope angle to provide more favorable planting surfaces. Such work should not change the location of the bank toe.

AQ4, AQ6, VR1, WSR1 Jute matting or other biodegradable material can be used with plantings to help prevent erosion of affected banks.

AQ4, AQ6, AQ7, S3 Remove anthropogenic overburden and fill such as dredged mine tailings, railroad beds, dikes, berms, levees, and other fill types to restore natural hydrologic and soil functions. Consider decompaction of soils once overburden material is removed. Such functions include overland flow during high-water events, dissipation of flood energy, increased water storage to augment low flows, sediment and debris deposition, growth of vegetation, nutrient cycling, and development of side channels and alcoves. Construction may involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, earthmovers, scrapers, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, and bull dozers.

AQ4, AQ6, AQ7 Create floodplain characteristics (elevation, width, gradient, length, and roughness) that mimic those that would naturally occur at that stream and valley type. To the extent possible, use bank stabilizing materials that would naturally occur at that site (such as large wood, woody and herbaceous plantings, native sedge/rush mats, and native rock).

AQ4, AQ6, AQ12 Restore eroding stream banks to reduce chronic bank erosion, improve water quality, restore natural channel cross-sections, expand floodplain area, promote growth of riparian vegetation, and create undercut banks for adult and juvenile fish hiding cover. Projects will not significantly restrict the channel migration zone and ability of the channel to form and maintain habitat. Construction may involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, graders, backhoes, and dump trucks.

AQ4 When doing bank restoration, eroding stream banks will be the first priority.

AQ4, AQ6, AQ7 Overburden or fill comprised of native materials that originated from the project area, may be used to reshape the floodplain, placed in small mounds on the floodplain, used to fill anthropogenic holes, buried on site, and/or disposed into upland areas.

Subactivity | **General****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ3, AQ6, AQ13, W2, W4	Materials used for implementation of aquatic restoration categories (e.g., large wood, boulders, fencing material etc.) may be staged within the 100-year floodplain for short durations less than one field season.
AQ4, S1, V2	Minimize soil disturbance when disposing of treated fuels by using a lop-and-scatter method to dispose of fine fuels (no-burn) over bare soil areas. With heavier treatments, hand pile and burn during winter months when the ground is wet or frozen (snow). Swamper burning, or dragging treated fuels into a single pile, minimizes the area of detrimental soil damage from pile burning. Use burn pans or Kevlar burn cloths to absorb heat under the pile.
AQ1, AQ2, WSR1, WSR2	Consider river recreation as part of the analysis before projects occur within 0.25 mile of all river segments shown on Map 1.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, AQ14, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Fueling of chainsaws and string-trimmers will not occur within 100 feet of surface waters.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, AQ14, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Transport no more than a one-day supply of fuel for chainsaws and string trimmers into riparian areas. The exception would include very remote areas such as portions of the Lower John Day River. In those areas, transport no more than a 5-day supply.

Subactivity | **In-stream habitat structures and large wood restoration projects****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	The project designer or an inspector experienced in these instream structures should be present during installation.
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Subactivity | **Riparian area invasive plant treatment****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AC1, AQ5, AQ10, N1, V1, V4, W2, W4, W7	Invasive plant treatment in riparian areas is intended to improve the function of riparian areas by restoring native ecosystem components. In general, improved riparian function due to invasive plant treatment will benefit listed fish by restoring inputs of native detritus to stream systems and reducing erosion. Treatment of invasive plant sites may include one or more treatment method. A combination of treatments may be necessary to achieve effective control or eradication of an invasive plant species at many sites. All herbicide applications will comply with label instructions and may be further restricted. Design invasive plant treatments to reduce or eliminate adverse effects to species and critical habitats proposed and/or listed under the ESA. This may involve surveying for listed or proposed plants prior to implementing actions within unsurveyed habitat if the action has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the plant species. Use site-specific project design (e.g., application rate and method, timing, wind speed and direction, nozzle type and size, buffers, etc.) to mitigate the potential for adverse disturbance and/or contaminant exposure to ESA species.
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Subactivity | **Riparian area invasive plant treatment (Biological; Herbicide; Manual; Mechanical)****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	A spill cleanup kit will be available whenever herbicides are used, transported, or stored.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, N1, S3, V1, V4, W2, W4, W7, WSR1	Minimize ground disturbance by clearing only the area necessary for effective planting.

Subactivity	Riparian area invasive plant treatment (Biological; Herbicide; Manual; Mechanical)
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AC1, AQ6, AQ10, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7, WSR1	Invasive plant infestation sites treated using herbicide, biological, manual, or mechanical methods will be revegetated by planting cuttings or seedlings, or seeding of native plants . If defoliating herbicides or mechanical control of invasive plant infestations kills the majority of ground cover on areas greater than 0.2 acre within riparian areas, follow-up seedings or plantings should be used to reduce erosion potential.
AQ6, AQ10, V1, V2, V4, W4, AC1, N1, W7, W2	Cut-stump and Hack and Squirt: Herbicides which may be used are imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, and aquatic labeled glyphosate. New herbicides may be used if they provide equivalent or better protection for aquatic species. Application of aquatic labeled glyphosate and aquatic labeled imazapyr is allowed to waters edge and to bankfull level for metsulfuron methyl and imazapyr not labeled for aquatic use.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	In riparian areas, use only surfactants or adjuvants that do not contain any ingredients on EPA's List 1 or 2, where listing indicates a chemical is of toxicological concern, or is potentially toxic with a high priority for testing.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	The only herbicide application methods for plants emergent from water are stem injection, wicking or wiping, and hand-held spray bottle application. No application to submerged aquatic vegetation with any herbicide is included.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Spot Application: Herbicides to be used are chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, aquatic glyphosate, imazapyr, sethoxydim, metsulfuron methyl, and sulfometuron methyl. New herbicides may be used if they provide equivalent or better protection for aquatic species. Do not spot spray sethoxydim or clopyralid within 15 feet, and chlorsulfuron within 50 feet of perennial stream bankfull. Do not spot spray sethoxydim, clopyralid, or chlorsulfuron within intermittent or ephemeral channels. Spot spray using aquatic labeled glyphosate and aquatic labeled imazapyr is allowed to edge of water with hand-held, hand-pump spray or squirt bottles (no backpack sprayers).
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	When approved herbicides are transported to a project site in a watercraft (inflatable boat, motor boat, etc), the following protections shall be implemented: no more than one day volume of herbicide(s) shall be transported to project site; herbicide(s) shall be transported in one gallon or smaller containers, sealed in a water- and air-tight plastic bag, and placed in a buoyant dry-bag. The entire package should be securely tied to the watercraft.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	In order to allow efficient volatilization of naptha solvent, application like sethoxydim will only occur during warm (above 60°F), calm, and dry weather.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	For foliar backpack spray applications, use only low pressure sprayers producing droplet sizes between 200 and 800 microns to minimize drift. Backpack spray activities will only occur during conditions with low drift potential, defined as wind velocities greater than 2 and less than 10 mph, or as stated on the herbicide label.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Equipment cleaning and storage and disposal of rinsates and containers will follow all applicable state and Federal laws.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	A certified/licensed pesticide applicator will oversee all herbicide application projects.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	All biological controls used will be U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and state approved. Agents demonstrated to have direct negative effects on non-target organisms will not be released.

Subactivity | Riparian area invasive plant treatment (Biological; Herbicide; Manual; Mechanical)**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Weed Stem-injection: Individuals will be familiar with proper stem-injection methodology prior to treatment. Only aquatic glyphosate formulations will be used. New formulations may be used if they afford better or equivalent protection for aquatic species. The formulation can be used at up to 100% concentration for the stem-injection method. The formulation will be diluted to 50% or less active ingredient when applied directly to fresh stem cuts using wicking/wiping and up to the percentage allowed by label instructions when applied to foliage using low pressure, hand-held spot spray applicators. Larger emergent weeds can be treated with glyphosate by stem injection, and smaller emergent weeds by wicking/wiping and spot spray with hand-held sprayers. Wicking/wiping and hand-held spray bottle application of glyphosate is allowed to emergent weed plants less than four to five feet tall, and usually smaller. Emergent plants with stems over 0.75 inch in diameter will be treated by stem-injection.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Do not spot spray sethoxydim, clopyralid, or chlorsulfuron within intermittent or ephemeral channels. Spot spray using aquatic labeled glyphosate and aquatic labeled imazapyr allowed to edge of water with hand-held, hand-pump spray or squirt bottles (no backpack sprayers). Hand-held spot spray of aquatic glyphosate to emergent weed (c 0.75 inches stem diameter) is allowed. Spot spray using metsulfuron methyl and sulfometuron methyl allowed to bankfull level of perennial streams with backpack sprayers, hand-pump sprayers, and squirt bottles. Spot spray of aquatic labeled glyphosate, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, and sulfometuron methyl within dry intermittent and ephemeral channels allowed only with hand-held, hand-pumped sprayers and squirt bottles (no backpack sprayers). Excluding backpack spot spray is a conservation measure intended to minimize overspray within channels, and subsequent "first flush" exposures to aquatic resources, while still allowing full efficacy of the treatment.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Minimize treating invasive plants on banks from the stream when listed aquatic species are present.
AC1, AQ6, AQ10, L2, N1, V1, V2, V4, W2, W4, W7	Areas used for mixing herbicides will be placed where an accidental spill will not run into surface waters or result in groundwater contamination. Impervious material will be placed beneath mixing areas in such a manner as to contain any spills associated with mixing/refilling.

Subactivity | Riparian juniper treatment (noncommercial)**Objective Number | Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ6, AQ7, L1, S3, V4, W7	If seeding is a part of the action, consider whether seeding would be most appropriate before or after juniper treatment.
A3, AC1, AQ1, AQ4, S3, V4, W1, WSR1	Where ground vegetation is sparse, leave felled juniper in sufficient quantities to promote reestablishment of vegetation and prevent erosion.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, V5, W2	When using heavy ground based equipment, such as feller-buncher and slash-buster equipment, reduce impacts to native vegetation and eliminate moving back and forth over the same piece of ground.
AQ4	Avoid contributing excess nitrogen and phosphorous to stream channels (including perennial, intermittent, and connected ephemeral draws in the John Day Clarno Uplands Level 4 EPA ecoregion, and perennial and intermittent stream channels in all other Level 4 Ecoregions) during fuels reduction projects. Lop-and-scatter within 20 feet of stream channels and do not burn these areas within 3 years. An exception is the presence of a sufficient type (e.g., cottonwoods) of riparian species and width of riparian buffers along stream channels to eliminate the contribution of nitrogen and phosphorous from burning in these areas.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12	Do not place juniper in streams if the action will preclude the stream from attaining its natural sinuosity.

Subactivity | **Riparian juniper treatment (noncommercial)****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ4, AQ6, AQ12 | Where appropriate, move cut juniper stems into the stream channel and floodplain to provide aquatic benefits. Juniper can be felled or placed into the stream to promote channel aggradation as long as such actions do not obstruct fish movement, cover spawning gravels of ESA-listed fish, or increase width to depth ratios.

Subactivity | **Riparian vegetation planting****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

FU3, FV4 | An experienced forester, botanist, ecologist, or associated technician shall be involved in designing vegetation treatments.

AC1, AQ10, V4, WSR1 | Sedge and rush mats should be sized to prevent their movement during high flow events.

AQ10, AQ11, V4 | Conduct riparian vegetation planting as a means to help restore plant species composition and structure that would occur under natural disturbance regimes. Activities may include the following: planting conifers, deciduous trees, and shrubs; placing sedge or rush mats; and gathering and planting willow cuttings. Equipment may include but is not limited to excavators, backhoes, dump trucks, power augers, chainsaws, and manual tools.

AQ4, AQ6, V4 | Concentrate plantings above the bankfull elevation.

AQ4, AQ6, V4 | Tree and shrub species, as well as sedge and rush mats to be used as transplant material, shall come from outside the bankfull width, typically in abandoned flood plains and where such plants are abundant.

AC1, AQ10, V4, WSR1 | Use planting stock from similar landscapes when possible; local collections or locally adapted stock is preferred.

Subactivity | **Riparian vegetation treatment (controlled burning; noncommercial)****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4 | Thin conifers to accelerate attainment of late-seral conditions. A project example is thinning riparian areas in the ecosystem initiation or competitive exclusion developmental stages (Cary and Cuertis 1996) within plantations (i.e., where even-aged stands are growing because of previous silvicultural prescriptions, wildfire, or disease).

AC1, AQ10, N1, V1, V5, W2, W4, W7 | Prescriptions/burn plans should be written to help restore plant species composition and structure that would occur under natural fire regimes.

AQ1, AQ3, AQ5, AQ12 | Within each sixth field subwatershed containing listed aquatic species or water quality limited streams, limit the total riparian area, measured as adjacent stream length, to be treated within any 1-year period. Where treatment may affect water quality or special status species, consider limiting treatment to no more than 10% of the total riparian area per year. (For example, weed treatment may not be effective if only 10% is treated per year.)

AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4 | Conduct noncommercial treatments of vegetation in the riparian area (as defined by the Aquatic objectives) as a means to help restore plant species composition and structure that would occur under natural disturbance regimes. Further, brush (felled trees) removal, tree seedling (conifer and deciduous) and shrub planting, and animal damage control (no pesticides) are included. Equipment may include chainsaws, pruning shears, winch machinery, and slash-busters. The use of feller-buncher machinery is not specifically provided for here.

AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4 | Restore meadow sites along stream corridors or adjacent uplands through removal of conifers that have become established as a result of fire exclusion or other anthropogenic causes.

AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4 | To increase species diversity of riparian vegetation, fell conifer and/or hardwood trees (if above natural stocking levels) to create planting gaps.

Subactivity | **Riparian vegetation treatment (controlled burning; noncommercial)**

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4	Trees felled within riparian area will be used to restore aquatic and terrestrial habitat by returning large and coarse woody debris levels to within the range of natural variability (RNV). Felled trees in excess of the RNV can be removed or piled and burned.
AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, V5	Limit surface heating and residence time during prescribed fires; methods to consider include thin or limb rather than full cutting to get controlled fire to carry, reduce duff level under drip line of trees, burn during cooler seasons, or use lighting techniques to increase the spread rate.
AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, V5	Low severity burns shall constitute the dominant type of controlled burn, resulting in a mosaic pattern of burned and unburned landscape. Low severity burns, as defined in the National Fire Plan, are characterized by the following: low soil heating, or light ground char, occurs where litter is scorched, charred, or consumed, but the duff is left largely intact, although it can be charred on the surface. Woody debris accumulation is partially consumed or charred. Mineral soil is not changed. Fire severity in forest ecosystems is low if the litter and duff layers are scorched but not altered over the entire depth.
AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, V5	Moderate-severity burns are permitted in no more than 20% of the riparian area to invigorate decadent aspen stands, willows, and other relevant deciduous species. Such burns shall be contained within the observable historic boundaries of the aspen stand or willow site. Moderate-fire severity, as defined in the National Fire Plan, is characterized by the following: moderate soil heating, or moderate ground char, occurs where the litter on forest sites is consumed and the duff is deeply charred or consumed, but the underlying mineral soil surface is not visibly altered. Light colored ash is present. Woody debris is mostly consumed, except for logs, which are deeply charred.
AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, V5	Noncommercial tree thinning and slash removal may be required to reduce fuel loads within the riparian area required to implement a low to moderate severity burn.
AQ7, AQ10, W2	Restoration and construction shall be designed to produce native facultative, wetland, and obligate species in wetland/hydric soils and managed to have arrested or retrogressed growth forms in the woody species.
AQ9, AQ10, W2, W4, W5, W7	No new roads or landings will be constructed in RMAs except at minimal crossings designed to attain Aquatic Objectives. Reroute existing roads and restore landings.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, W2, V5	To the greatest degree possible, avoid creating hydrophobic soils when burning slash piles within the riparian areas adjacent to the stream. Slash piles should be far enough away from the stream channel so any sediment resulting from this action will be less likely to reach the stream.

Subactivity | **Stabilize head-cuts; fish passage; In-stream structures & restoration; Legacy structure removal**

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Key boulders (footings) or large wood can be buried into the stream bank or channel but shall not constitute the dominant placement method of boulders and large wood.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Boulder weirs are to be placed diagonally across the channel or in more traditional design.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ7, AQ11	Design project to naturally maintain inlet and outlet connections with the main stream channel (i.e., placement of large wood to increase local scour).
AQ4, AQ6, AQ7	Excavated material removed from side-channels or alcoves shall be hauled to an upland site or spread across the adjacent floodplain in a manner that does not restrict floodplain capacity.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ7	Design and construct side-channels in such a manner as to prevent the capture and relocation of the main channel.

Subactivity | Stabilize head-cuts; fish passage; In-stream structures & restoration; Legacy structure removal

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4, W2	Reconnect and/or restore existing side channels and alcoves to increase rearing habitat for juvenile fish and high flow refuge areas for all life stages of fish. Functioning side channels have inlet and outlet connections to the main channel and often contain flow only during flood events-bankfull or greater. Functioning alcoves are back-water channels that typically contain water during both low and high flows. This action includes the removal of plugs which block water movement through side channels and alcoves. Further, side channel and alcove improvements include fill removal within channels and alcoves, large wood and/or boulder placement, riparian planting, etc. Boulder placement may be used in the main river to stabilize the channel and bring the entrance of the side channel into alignment (vertically and horizontally). Construction would involve use of heavy equipment such as excavators, spyders, backhoes, and dump trucks. These BMPs do not cover creation of new side channels, or excavation of severely aggraded (completely filled in) side channels and alcoves.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Rock for boulder weirs shall be durable and of suitable quality to assure permanence in the climate in which it is to be used. Rock sizing depends on the size of the stream, maximum depth of flow, plan form, entrenchment, and ice and debris loading.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Install boulder weirs low in relation to channel dimensions so that they are completely overtopped during channel-forming flow events (approximately a 1.5- year flow event). If larger boulders are needed to withstand bankfull flows, boulder size should be determined through a site-specific analysis, such as a shear stress analysis, and should not promote bank scouring and channel routing around the structure.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Gravel augmentation should only occur in areas where the natural supply has been eliminated or significantly reduced through anthropogenic means. Gravel to be placed in streams shall be a properly sized gradation for that stream, clean, and nonangular. When possible use gravel of the same lithology as found in the watershed. After gravel placement, allow the stream to naturally sort and distribute the material.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Full spanning boulder weir placement should be coupled with measures to improve habitat complexity and protection of riparian areas to provide long-term inputs of large wood.
AQ5, AQ10, W2, W7, WSR1	A wildlife biologist must be fully involved in all "Individual Tree Removal" planning efforts, and involved in making decisions on whether individual trees are suitable for nesting or have other important listed bird habitat value.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	For large wood restoration projects in RMAs, trees may be removed by cable, horses, or helicopters, and felled directly into the stream. Felled trees may be stock piled for later use for instream restoration projects.
AQ4, AQ12, V4	Place large wood and boulders only in those areas where they would naturally occur and in a manner that closely mimics natural accumulations for that particular stream type. Large wood includes whole conifer and hardwood trees, logs, and root wads. Large wood size (diameter and length) should account for bankfull width and stream discharge rates. When available, trees with rootwads should be a minimum of 1.5 times the bankfull channel width, while logs without rootwads should be a minimum of 2.0 times the bankfull width. Structures may partially or completely span stream channels or be positioned along stream banks.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Anchoring large wood with cable should be used sparingly, primarily for the protection of infrastructure and in consideration of downstream landowner concerns. Before using cable, attempt to use, when feasible, the following anchoring alternatives, in preferential order: 1) use adequate-sized wood sufficient for stability; 2) orient and place adequate-sized wood in such a way that wood movement is unlikely; 3) use ballasting (gravel and/or rock) to increase the mass of the structure to resist movement; 4) use large boulders as anchor points for the large wood; and 5) pin wood to large rock with rebar to increase wood weight.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	"V" or "U" boulder weir configurations with the apex oriented upstream. Boulder weirs are to be constructed to allow upstream and downstream passage of all native fish species and life stages that occur in the stream. This can be accomplished by providing plunges no greater than 6 inches in height, allowing for juvenile fish passage at all flows.

Subactivity | Stabilize head-cuts; fish passage; In-stream structures & restoration; Legacy structure removal

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12	Stabilize active or potentially active head-cuts to prevent further channel degradation (upstream migration of head-cut) and to promote downstream channel aggradation. In streams currently or historically occupied by fish, provide fish passage over the stabilized headcut. Construction would involve use of heavy equipment, such as excavators, spiders, backhoes, dump trucks. These BMPs do not fully cover structures that include the use of gabion baskets, sheet pile, concrete, articulated concrete block, and/or cable anchors; and straight weirs, which disperse flows and can cause channel widening and thus structure "flanking" (erosion around the ends of the structure). The choice of design should be based on site characteristics and limitations (i.e., channel slope, bed material type), but may also be based on material availability, economics, land use, design competence or familiarity, and/or regulatory restrictions (i.e., jump heights for fish).
AQ6, AQ13	Rock and organic material placement is often used on severe head-cuts in meadow areas to stop further channel incision. Stream types are typically Rosgen "C" and "E" channel types.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, W2, W4	No conifers should be felled in the riparian area for in-channel large wood placement. Felled hazard trees can be used for in-channel wood placement.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	The use of gabions, cables, or other means to prevent the movement of individual boulders in a boulder weir is not allowed.
AC1, AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W7	When removing large wood from blow-down or an area burned by a wildfire, consult a wildlife biologist to determine which trees can be removed without adversely affecting wildlife habitat.
AC1, AQ13, W2, W7	Trees selected for harvest for large wood restoration projects must be spaced at least one site potential tree height apart and at least one crown width from any trees with potential nesting structure for ESA-listed bird species.
AC1, AQ13, W2, W7	No suitable nesting trees greater than 36 inches dbh are to be removed. Trees greater than 36 inches may be felled if a wildlife biologist determines those trees do not provide suitable nesting habitat.
AQ4, AQ6, AQ12, V4	Full channel spanning boulder weirs are to be installed only in highly uniform, incised, bedrock-dominated channels to enhance or provide fish habitat in stream reaches where log placements are not practicable due to channel conditions (not feasible to place logs of sufficient length, bedrock dominated channels, deeply incised channels, artificially constrained reaches, etc.), where damage to infrastructure on public or private lands is of concern, or where private landowners will not allow log placements due to concerns about damage to their streambanks or property.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	To promote or maintain fish passage, ensure that wood and boulder structures contain enough spaces to allow for up and downstream movement of fish.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, V4, W2, W4	Individual trees or small groups of trees (<5) used for restoration projects should come from the periphery (i.e., within the first two tree lengths) of permanent openings (roads, etc) or from the periphery of non-permanent openings (e.g., plantations, along recent clearcuts, etc).
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Assess sites for a potential to headcut below the natural stream gradient.
AQ6, AQ13	Minimize lateral migration of channel around head-cut ("flanking") by placing rocks and/or organic material at a lower elevation in the center of the channel cross section to direct flows to the middle of channel.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	When removing buried (keyed) structures may result in significant disruption to riparian vegetation and/or the floodplain, consider using a chainsaw to extract the portion of log within the channel and leaving the buried sections within the streambank.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Short-term head-cut stabilization (including emergency stabilization projects) may occur without associated fish passage measures. However, fish passage must be incorporated into the final head-cut stabilization action and be completed during the first subsequent in-water work period.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Rock and wood structures should mimic natural colluvial features, such as debris flow or landslide deposits, to provide channel stabilization.

Subactivity | Stabilize head-cuts; fish passage; In-stream structures & restoration; Legacy structure removal

Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Rock and wood should be sized so it is not mobile during the design flood. An engineering technical note regarding buoyancy is available through NRCS (http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/engineering/eng-notes.html).
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Rock and log weirs are very low, channel spanning structures that may be used to stabilize streambeds and halt channel incision in low gradient streams (generally less than 2%).
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Remove large wood, boulders, rock gabions, and other in-channel structures that were constructed to improve fish habitat but were installed in a manner that was and continues to be inappropriate for the given stream type. Examples of such structures, which were typically installed in the 1980s and early 1970s, include boulder configurations in meadow streams, stair-step perpendicular log weirs, and rock gabions. These legacy structures typically resulted in widened stream channels, increased width/depth ratios, decreased sinuosity, and increased stream exposure to solar radiation. Removal of legacy structures would include the use of excavator-type machinery, spyders, backhoes, and dump trucks.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Large roughness elements, such as wood and boulder placement, are the preferred head-cut treatment for those areas where large wood and boulders provide natural grade control. This technique is applicable to a wide range of stream types, from low gradient meandering streams (less than 1%) to high gradient cascade channels (greater than 8%). The goal of using large roughness elements is not to completely halt the incision process, but rather to slow it down and spread the elevation change over a greater length of channel. Because log jams are porous structures, not all of the sediment will be held in place; sediment inputs, however, will be spread out over time and space.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	If the structure being removed contains material (i.e., large wood, boulders, etc) that is typically found within the stream or floodplain at that site, the material can be reused to implement habitat improvements described under Large Wood, Boulder, and Gravel Placement activity category in these BMPs. Otherwise, remove nonnative material and place above the 100-year floodplain.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	If head-cutting and channel incision are likely to occur due to structure removal, additional measures must be taken to reduce these impacts.
AQ6, AQ13	Focus stabilization efforts in the plunge pool and the head-cut, as well as a short distance of stream above the head-cut.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Key weirs into the stream bed to minimize structure undermining due to scour, preferably at least 2.5 their exposure height. The weir should also be keyed greater than 8 feet into both banks, if feasible.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	Construct weirs in a 'V' shape, oriented with the apex upstream, and lower in the center to direct flows to the middle of channel.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	If several structures will be used in series, space the weirs at the appropriate distances to promote fish passage of all life stages of native fish. Incorporate State fish passage criteria (jump height, pool depth, etc.) in the design of weir structures. Recommended weir spacing should be no closer than the net drop divided by the channel slope (for example, a 1-foot high weir in a stream with a 2 percent gradient will have a minimum spacing of 50 feet).
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	If the structure being removed is keyed into the bank, fill in "key" holes with native materials to restore contours of stream bank and floodplain. Compact the fill material adequately to prevent the soil from washing out during over bank flooding. Do not mine material from the stream channel to fill in "key" holes.
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	If the structure is being removed because it has caused an over-widening of the channel, consider implementing other restoration actions to decrease the width to depth ratio of the stream at that location to a level commensurate with upstream and downstream (within the same channel type).
AQ6, AQ12, AQ13	In streams with current or historic fish presence, provide fish passage over stabilized head-cut. Log or rock weir structures may be used to provide fish passage.

Subactivity | **Stabilize head-cuts; fish passage; In-stream structures & restoration; Legacy structure removal****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 In streams without current or historic fish presence, it is recommended to construct a series of downstream log or rock weirs to expedite channel aggradation.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13 Include fine material in the weir material mix to help seal the weir/channel bed, thereby preventing subsurface flow. Geotextile material can be used as an alternative approach to prevent subsurface flow.

Activity | **Wildfire use and prescribed burning****Subactivity** | **General****Objective Number** | **Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

- AQ3, AQ9, AQ10, AQ13, W2, W4 Avoid brushing along stream channels and floodplains. Brushing may be unavoidable if it is necessary for human safety or to avoid threats to structural stability where modifying structure design would not eliminate the need for brushing. Do not brush beyond 4 feet of the road as measured by the edge of the drivable road surface (not measured from turnouts or road shoulder). Maintain riparian overstory to provide stream shade. Maintain a minimum height of riparian vegetation by brushing once every 3 years instead of once every 5 years. Prune riparian vegetation rather than completely removing it. Preserve as much ground vegetation as possible, and brush only where necessary for human safety rather than for convenience.
- FU1, R1, T1 When physical barriers are left or installed as part of the fuels treatment (e.g., boulder placement, log barriers, fences, and vegetative patches or strips), they should be designed in deliberate patterns to discourage unauthorized use.
- AQ3, AQ7, AQ9, AQ13 Store and dispose of ignition devices/materials (e.g., flares, plastic spheres, etc.) outside riparian management areas.
- AQ4 Avoid contributing excess nitrogen and phosphorous to stream channels (including perennial, intermittent and connected ephemeral draws in the John Day Clarno Uplands Level 4 EPA ecoregion and perennial and intermittent stream channels in all other Level 4 Ecoregions) during fuels reduction projects. Lop-and-scatter within 20 feet of stream channels and do not burn these areas within 3 years. An exception is the presence of a sufficient type (e.g., cottonwoods) of riparian species and width of riparian buffers along stream channels to eliminate the contribution of nitrogen and phosphorous from burning in these areas.
- AQ5, AQ10, W2, WSR1 Prohibit mechanical piling within riparian management areas and prohibit mechanical fuel reduction equipment within 75 feet of streams and other waterbodies.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, F3, V5, VR1, WSR1 Prohibit ignition within riparian management areas, and locate ignition lines away from large open meadows, unless prescribed to meet aquatic objectives.
- AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, V4 Prohibit activities that would degrade the sediment regime of perennial, perennial interrupted, or intermittent stream channels. Activities may be allowed if the long-term intent of an activity is to restore stream physical function (e.g., juniper removal, thinning conifer encroachment, etc.). The combination of BLM actions to restore upland watershed conditions and other landowner activities shall not risk (1% or 100-year event) degrading sediment and flow regimes longer than 3 years. Limit treatment of riparian areas within each sixth field sub-watershed to less than 10% of the total riparian vegetation within any 1-year period. As an exception, low intensity burns backing into riparian areas may not exceed 50% of riparian area in sixth field subwatershed.
- AQ3, S3 Construct fire lines and ditches by hand on all slopes greater than 35 percent.
- AQ6, AQ7 Keep high intensity wildfire, concentration burns and broadcast burns at least 100 feet away from riparian management areas unless prescribed to meet aquatic objectives.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ6, AQ9, W2	While heavy equipment may be useful in fire rehabilitation, prohibit tractor piling in areas that could deliver sediment to waterbodies, floodplains, or wetlands.
FU1, R1, T1	Design features should be employed to reduce the potential indirect effects of the fuels treatment on designated trails. It may be appropriate to move or close designated trails or roads within the WUI zone to reduce conflicts between users and adjacent landowners.
S3, V4, W2	Prescribed fire must achieve down wood volumes referenced in the Down Wood Table in the Vegetation Section in Chapter 2 of the FEIS.
S3, V4, W4, WSR1	Provide mitigation by reducing, restoring, or compensating for important special habitats that are altered by management actions.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ9, AQ8, AQ11, AQ13, FU3, S3, V5, W2	Maintain and refuel equipment (e.g., drip torches, chainsaws, and portable pumps) a minimum of 100 feet from waterbodies, floodplains, and wetlands. Prescribed or wildfire ignition within 50 feet of live water should not be done with toxic chemicals or fossil fuel ignition sources.
AQ1, AQ3, AQ6, W2	Avoid placement of any fireline where water would be directed into waterbodies, floodplains, wetlands, headwalls, or areas of instability.
V2	Treatments shall be designed to minimize travel through special status plant habitat.
AQ9, AQ13, W2, W4	Retain 20% of the upland perimeter of lentic areas in vegetative species and structure needed for hiding cover, life cycle completion, and corridors of site riparian-dependent biotic community. This may translate into leaving areas untreated for fuels or other activities. The final delineation will be made by an ID team.
AQ2, FU1, S1, V1	Where backyard stewardship contracts are forged to treat the hazardous fuels in the WUI, consider including an agreement with adjacent landowner/stewards to refrain from accessing their private lands or other BLM-administered land through the treated area.
V4, WSR1	Reseed areas disturbed during project activities with a mix of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to meet site-specific needs or habitat requirements (see Chapter 2, Vegetation section for more details).
AQ1, AQ3, AQ5, AQ6, S3	Use erosion control techniques such as tilling, waterbarring, or debris placement on firelines. Construct waterbars on tractor and hand firelines.
V2	Any associated surface-disturbing activities (e.g., control lines, access routes, helipads, etc.) must be located outside special status plant habitat.
AC1, VR1, WN1, WSR1	A Resource Advisor will be dispatched to all fires occurring in or threatening a WSR, Wilderness, WSA, ACEC, or RNA. All prescribed burn activities should conform to "light hand on the land" techniques whenever possible, and at all times in WSAs.
AC1, VR1, WSR1	Consider effects on visual quality when making fire suppression and rehabilitation decisions. Evaluate need to rip soils if extensive soil compaction has occurred.
AQ1, AQ12, AQ14	Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters, source water protection areas, or water of domestic use. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist or, following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escape fire would cause more long-term damage to aquatic habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.
AQ11, W2	Avoid igniting large woody material that is touching the high water mark of a waterbody or that may be affected by high flows.
AQ2, S1, V1, V4	The location and construction of handlines should result in minimal surface disturbance while effectively controlling the fire. Hand crews should locate lines to take full advantage of existing land features that represent natural fire barriers. Whenever possible, handlines should follow the contour of the slope to protect the soil, provide sufficient residual vegetation to capture and retain sediment, and maintain site productivity. Avoid the use of heavy, earth-moving equipment except where high value resources are being protected.

Subactivity	General
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Objective Number	Guideline or Best Management Practices (BMPs)
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AQ3, AQ6, AQ9, AQ13, W2	Prohibit delivery of foam or additives to waterbodies, floodplains, or wetlands.
AQ3	Do not use heavy equipment on slopes greater than 35%, unless human health and safety are immediately at risk.
AQ3, AQ9, AQ10, AQ13, W2	Limit hand constructed firelines inside riparian management areas and prohibit machine constructed firelines in riparian management areas. Where hand constructed firelines are necessary in riparian management areas, angle the approach rather than have it perpendicular to the riparian management area.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S1, V2, W2	Minimize soil disturbance when disposing of treated fuels by using a lop-and-scatter method to dispose of fine fuels (no-burn) over bare soil areas. With heavier treatments, hand pile and burn during winter months when the ground is wet or frozen (snow). Swamper burning, or dragging treated fuels into a single pile, minimizes the area of detrimental soil damage from pile burning. Use burn pans or Kevlar burn cloths to absorb heat under the pile.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ11, FU3, S3, W2	Locate hand piles outside of or above the first slope break of fish-bearing streams, perennial streams, intermittent streams, and lentic areas. The greater of these areas applies.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ12, AQ13, W2, W4	Use temporary stream crossings to temporarily cross riparian management areas or streams to access the opposite bank with any equipment or vehicles (including ATVs). Follow BMPs under Stream Crossings.
AQ3, AQ6, AQ13, W2, W4	Do not locate incident bases, camps (including spike/remote camps), helibases, staging areas, constructed helispots, and other centers for incident activities in riparian management areas or within 200 feet of any waterbody, floodplain, or wetland.
AQ1, AQ6, V2	Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of RMAs. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the RMA, an exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with attainment of aquatic objectives as a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase locations during presuppression planning, with attainment of aquatic objectives.

Appendix C: Oregon State Scenic Waterway

June 2, 2000

TO THE READER:

The John Day River system is fortunate to have designation under two important river preservation programs; the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act. Together, these two Acts, one a federal program and one a state program, provide the best protection available today for the natural, scenic, and recreational values of our river environments.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers the Oregon Scenic Waterways Program. The department has participated with the Bureau of Land Management, the Tribes, state agencies, local government and the public in the development of the John Day River Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement and the Rules of Land Management for the John Day River Scenic Waterway system. We deeply appreciate the opportunity offered by the BLM to include this chapter on the State Scenic Waterway Program and the state Rules of Land Management in the federal John Day River Management Plan. It is our sincere desire that displaying the state program side by side with the federal program in this manner, will give the public a clearer picture and more complete understanding of how these two programs will work together to preserve and protect the outstanding values of the John Day River system.

The rules contained in this chapter were adopted by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission on May 31, 2000. When they become effective later this year, these rules will be used by the Parks and Recreation Department in evaluating proposals for development, improvement or alteration of private and non-federal, public lands within the John Day River Scenic Waterway system.

For more information on the State Scenic Waterways Program or the Rules of Land Management for the John Day Scenic Waterway, please contact the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Rivers Program at 1115 Commercial St. NE, Salem, Oregon, 97301-1002, or call (503) 378-4168.

Sincerely,
Laurie A. Warner
Acting Director Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Background

The Oregon Scenic Waterways System was created by ballot initiative in 1970. The original Act designated 496 free-flowing miles of six different rivers. Designation of the John Day River main stem accounted for about 147 of these miles. Scenic waterways are defined as including the designated river and related adjacent lands within one-fourth of one mile of the bank on either side of the river.

In 1988, Oregon voters passed a second scenic waterways initiative, the Oregon Rivers Initiative (Ballot Measure #7). This measure added 573 river miles to the Oregon Scenic Waterways System, including 167 additional miles to the John Day River Scenic Waterway. The John Day River addition was divided among four new segments. These segments are: an 11 mile addition to the John Day River Scenic Waterway on the main stem extending upstream from Service Creek to Parrish Creek; a 56 mile addition on the North Fork, from approximately three miles upstream from Monument to the North Fork John Day Wilderness Area; a 71 mile addition on the Middle Fork, from its confluence with the North Fork to its confluence with Crawford Creek; and a 29 mile addition on the South Fork, from the north boundary of the Phillip W. Schneider Wildlife Area (formerly Murderer's Creek Wildlife Area) to the Post-Paulina Road crossing. There are now segments of 19 rivers (1,148 river miles) and one lake (Waldo Lake) in the Oregon Scenic Waterways System.

Rivers can also be added to the system by the state legislature or through administrative act of the Governor. Such actions have added segments of five rivers and the entirety of Waldo Lake to the scenic waterway system.

Administration

Scenic waterways are administered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 390.805 to 390.925. Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) have been adopted to govern the program. General rules set forth generic standards that apply to all scenic waterways. Specific rules are also developed for each river during the management planning process. These rules are designed to manage development within the scenic waterway corridor to maintain the natural beauty of the river.

The Scenic Waterways Act and rules require evaluation of proposed land development, improvement or alteration relative to the scenic and aesthetic beauty of the waterway as viewed from the river. This review and evaluation apply to all related adjacent lands within one-fourth of one mile of the banks of the scenic waterway. Landowners wanting to build houses or roads, cut timber, mine, or pursue other similar projects, must make written notification to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD). OPRD reviews the proposal in coordination with other jurisdictions and determines if the proposal will substantially impair the natural beauty of the scenic waterway. When a project is inconsistent with scenic waterway goals, OPRD works with the landowner to resolve conflicts. The Commission has one year from the date of initial notification in which to reach accommodation with the landowner. This may include revising the project or compensating the landowner by purchasing the land or resource or negotiating a scenic easement. If satisfactory resolution is not reached within one year, the landowner may proceed with the initial development proposal.

Local and state agencies must comply with the scenic waterway law and rules. Federal land managing agencies are encouraged to coordinate with OPRD to insure their own land management actions are compatible with scenic waterway management prescriptions.

Management Plans

Scenic waterway management plans (administrative rules) are developed to protect or enhance the aesthetic and scenic values of scenic waterways while allowing compatible agriculture, forestry and other land uses. The plans are composed of management principles, standards and prescriptions applicable to scenic waterway shorelines and related adjacent lands. The rules establish varying intensities of protection or development based on the special attributes of each river segment. This is done through the use of river classifications.

In addition to developing formal management rules, the scenic waterway planning process may also identify other management tools. These may take the form of prescribed agency actions, interagency agreements, agency commitments, and cooperative arrangements with a variety of other parties, all designed to more effectively preserve and protect the natural values and special attributes of scenic waterways.

Scenic Waterway Classification

A scenic waterway may be divided into multiple segments with each segment having its own classification. Scenic waterway segments are assigned one of six possible classifications according to the character of the landscape and the amount and type of development present within the corridor at the time of designation.

The following describes each of the six classifications and the management goals each represents.

Natural River Areas are generally inaccessible, except by trail or river, with primitive or minimally developed shorelines. Preservation and enhancement of the primitive character of these areas are the goals of this classification.

1. Accessible Natural River Areas are readily accessible by road or railroad but otherwise possess the qualities of Natural or Scenic River Areas. Preserving or enhancing the primitive scenic character while allowing compatible recreation use are the goals of this classification.
2. Scenic River Areas are accessible by roads in places but contain related adjacent lands and shorelines still largely primitive and undeveloped except for agriculture and grazing. Scenic River Areas are administered to preserve their undeveloped character, maintain or enhance their high scenic quality, recreation, fish and wildlife values while allowing continued agriculture use.
3. Natural Scenic View Areas possess the qualities of Natural or Scenic River Areas except that one shore and the related adjacent lands have development or access that only qualify for a lesser classification. Protecting or enhancing the primitive scenic character while allowing compatible recreation use are the goals of this classification.
4. Recreational River Areas are readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shoreline and on related adjacent lands and may have undergone impoundment or diversion in the past. Allowing compatible existing uses and a wide range of river-oriented recreation use while protecting the natural beauty, fish and wildlife values are the management goals of this classification.
5. River Community Areas are river segments where the density of existing structures (residential tract or platted subdivision), or other development precludes a more restrictive classification.
6. River Community Areas are managed to allow development that is compatible with county zoning and blends into the natural character of the surrounding landscape. This also means protecting riparian vegetation and encouraging activities that enhance the landscape.

The rules established for each river classification generally do not affect development existing at the time of scenic waterway designation. None of the classifications are designed as absolute prohibitions of new development. Though some types of improvements require notification, review, and approval, others do not.

Mining, road building, new structures, mobile home placement, land clearing and timber harvest typically must go through the notification process. River classifications and the administrative rules for each scenic waterway determine what proposals may be approved and how they must be conditioned to protect the natural and scenic beauty of the waterway.

Notification and approval is generally not needed for new fences, farm building maintenance, irrigation lines, crop rotation, danger tree removal, residential maintenance and remodeling, homesite landscaping, minor road maintenance and firewood cutting. However, landowners are generally advised to contact OPRD before making any changes to their land within a scenic waterway corridor, especially if it is visible from the river.

Classification for the John Day River Scenic Waterway (Main Stem)

The John Day River main stem from Tumwater Falls to the confluence with Service Creek was designated as a state scenic waterway in 1970. In 1988, an additional 11 miles of river extending upstream from the confluence of Service Creek to the confluence of Parrish Creek was designated as scenic waterway.

Oregon Administrative Rules divide the John Day River Scenic Waterway (main stem) into four reaches. The upstream most reach is classified as a Recreational River Area, followed by a Scenic River Area, a Natural River Area and then another Scenic River Area at the downstream end of the scenic waterway. Amendments to the John Day River Scenic Waterway rules adopted by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission in May 2000, lengthened the reach of the Natural River Area segment along the lower John Day River, added more definitive land management rules to the segments of the John Day River between Tumwater Falls and Service Creek, and established management rules for the new scenic waterway segment from Service Creek to Parrish Creek.

The 11.3 mile segment of the John Day River from river mile 168.7, at the confluence with Parrish Creek near Spray, to river mile 157.4, at the confluence with Service Creek, runs parallel to Oregon State Highway 19. Along most of this segment, the highway can be seen from the river. OPRD has classified this scenic waterway segment as a Recreational River Area. The management goal for this segment is to ensure that the view of any new development along the river is unobtrusive as seen from the river.

The 62.4 mile segment of the John Day River from Service Creek, at river mile 157.4, to the Wasco County-Sherman County line, at river mile 95, is fronted mainly by private agricultural lands. Public access along this segment is less prominent than the upstream reach. The management goal for this segment is to allow the continuation of existing farm, rural residential and recreation uses while protecting the scenic character of the river. OPRD has classified this segment of river as a Scenic River Area.

The 51.7 mile segment of the John Day River from the Wasco County-Sherman County line, at river mile 95, downstream to river mile 43.3, about three and one-half miles upstream from Cottonwood Bridge, is largely inaccessible by road. This segment of river is remotely located between steep-walled canyons where very little sign of structures or human settlement exists. River frontage in this segment is mainly Bureau of Land Management administered public land. The management goal for this segment is to preserve and protect the primitive, undeveloped character of the river corridor. OPRD has classified this segment as a Natural River Area.

The lower 33.3 mile segment of the John Day River Scenic Waterway begins at river mile 43.3, upstream from Cottonwood Bridge, and terminates at river mile 10 at Tumwater Falls. This segment is fronted mostly by private agriculture and range lands. The management goal for this segment is to allow the continuation of existing farm, rural residential and recreation uses while protecting the scenic character of the river corridor. The classification for this segment is Scenic River Area.

Land Management Rules for the John Day River Scenic Waterway (Main Stem)

736-040-0065

John Day River Scenic Waterway

1. Natural River Area:

- a. That segment of the scenic waterway beginning at the intersection of the John Day River with the township line between Township 5 South and Township 6 South, Willamette Meridian, at about river mile 95, thence downstream approximately 51.7 miles to the intersection of the John Day River with the southern section line of Section 30, Township 1 South, Range 19 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 30, T 1S, R 19E, W.M.) at about river mile 43.3, is classified as a Natural River Area;

- b. This Natural River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1) (a) (C). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm-related dwellings) shall comply with Gilliam County or Sherman County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- f. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be permitted provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (1), Subsections (a) through (j) of this rule, are more restrictive than the Gilliam and Sherman County Land Use and Development Ordinances, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

2. Scenic River Areas: two segments of the John Day River main stem are designated as Scenic River Areas:
 - a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the confluence of Service Creek at about river mile 157.4 and extending downstream approximately 62.4 miles to the intersection of the John Day River with the township line between Township 5 South and Township 6 South, Willamette Meridian, at about river mile 95, is classified as a Scenic River Area;
 - b. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the intersection of the John Day River with the southern section line of Section 30, Township 1 South, Range 19 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 30, T 1S, R 19E, W.M.) at about river mile 43.3 and extending approximately 33.3 miles downstream to Tumwater Falls, at about river mile 10, is classified as a Scenic River Area.
 - c. These Scenic River Areas shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(b)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm related dwellings) shall comply with Sherman County, Gilliam County, Wasco County, Wheeler County, or Jefferson County land use regulations, whichever applies.
 - d. New structures and associated improvements shall be substantially screened by topography and/or native vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except for those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the viewed structure or improvement.
 - e. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
 - f. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, mining and similar forms of development may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the affected area within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
 - g. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
 - h. Where existing roads are visible from the river, extensions, realignments, upgrades, or other improvements, shall only be permitted when substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to provide substantial screening, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the subject improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). When an existing road is improved or regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
 - i. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit

forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.

- j. Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- k. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- l. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (2), Subsections (a) through (k) of this rule are more restrictive than the applicable County Land Use Development Ordinances, the above Oregon Administrative rules shall apply.

3. Recreational River Area:

- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the confluence of Parrish Creek, at about river mile 168.7, about one mile west of Spray and extending downstream approximately 11.3 miles to the confluence of Service Creek, at about river mile 157.4, is classified as a Recreational River Area.
- b. This Recreational River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(c)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Wheeler County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be moderately screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided by OAR 736-040-0030(5) and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide moderate screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "moderate screening," as used in Section (3) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to moderately obscure (at least 50%) the viewed improvement or structure.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, mining and similar forms of development may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the affected area within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (3) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the altered improvement site.
- f. New roads constructed for agricultural use, mining or residential use shall be moderately screened with vegetation and/or topography. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to moderately screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide moderate screening of the road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, extensions, realignments, upgrades, or other improvements, shall only be permitted when partially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to provide partial screening, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to partially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide partial screening of the subject improvement within a reasonable time (4 -5 years). The condition of "partial screening," as used in Section (3) of this rule shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to partially obscure (at least 30%) views of the road improvement. When an existing road is improved or regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:

- A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
 - j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
 - k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (3), Subsections (c) through (j) of this rule are more restrictive than Wheeler County Land Use and Development Ordinances, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

Classification for the North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

The North Fork John Day River was designated a scenic waterway in 1988. The designated reach extends approximately 56.2 miles from the North Fork John Day Wilderness boundary at about river mile 76.7, downstream to about river mile 20.3 approximately three miles upstream from Monument. OPRD divides the North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway into three segments.

The upper segment begins at the North Fork John Day Wilderness boundary at about river mile 76.7 and extends downstream approximately 16.7 miles to the State Highway 395 Bridge crossing at about river mile 60, just north of Dale. A primitive road, intermittently visible from the river runs along the north side of the river for most of this segment. Publicly owned National Forest land borders the river for most of this segment. Cattle grazing and timber harvest is common on the privately owned parcels along this reach of river. The impact of these activities as viewed from the river has, for the most part, been minimal. Dwellings, ranch buildings and public campground structures are lightly distributed making the overall impression one of primitiveness and isolation. The management goal is to preserve the primitive character of the landscape throughout this portion of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment of scenic waterway as an **Accessible Natural River Area**.

The next scenic waterway segment extends from about river mile 60, at the State Highway 395 Bridge crossing, downstream approximately three miles to the confluence of Camas Creek at about river mile 57. State Highway 395 closely parallels the north bank of the river throughout this segment and is readily visible from the river. River frontage on both banks is primarily privately owned. The management goal for this section is to ensure that the view of any new developments is unobtrusive as seen from the river. OPRD classifies this segment of scenic waterway as a **Recreational River Area**.

The third North Fork scenic waterway segment extends approximately 36.7 miles from the confluence with Camas Creek downstream to about river mile 20.3 approximately three miles north of Monument. Landownership in this reach is a patchwork of private holdings and public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The upstream half of this segment is closely paralleled by a road which is visible from the river. The lower half of the reach is essentially unroaded. As with the upstream most segment of this scenic waterway, range and timber practices provide the economic base and evidence of settlement is minimal. The management goal is to maintain the primitive character of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment as an **Accessible Natural River Area**.

Land Management Rules for the North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

736-040-0066

North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

1. Accessible Natural River Areas: two segments of the North Fork John Day River are designated Accessible Natural River Areas:
 - a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the west boundary of the North Fork John Day Wilderness in the Umatilla National Forest as that boundary was constituted on December 8, 1988, being at about river mile 76.7, where the North Fork John Day River intersects the western section line of Section 18, Township 7 South, Range 34 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 18, T 7S, R 34E, W.M.) and extending downstream approximately 16.7 miles to the State Highway 395 Bridge crossing, at about river mile 60, is classified as an Accessible Natural River Area;
 - b. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the confluence of Camas Creek, at about river mile 57, and extending downstream approximately 36.7 miles to the intersection with the northern boundary of the south one-half of Section 20, Township 8 South, Range 28 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 20, T 8S, R 28E, W.M.) at about river mile 20.3, is classified as an Accessible Natural River Area.
 - c. These Accessible Natural River Areas shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(e)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant or Umatilla County land use regulations.
 - d. New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
 - e. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
 - f. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
 - g. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
 - h. Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an

existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.

- i. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be permitted provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- j. Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- k. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- l. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (1), Subsections (c) through (k) of this rule are more restrictive than Grant County's or Umatilla County's Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

2. Recreational River Area:

- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the State Highway 395 Bridge crossing, at about river mile 60, and extending downstream approximately three miles to the confluence of Camas Creek, at about river mile 57, is classified as a Recreational River Area.
- b. This Recreational River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(c)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant County or Umatilla County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be moderately screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided by OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide moderate screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "moderate screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to moderately obscure (at least 50%) the viewed improvement or structure.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, mining and similar forms of development may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the affected area within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the altered improvement site.
- f. New roads constructed for agricultural use, mining or residential use shall be moderately screened with vegetation and/or topography. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to moderately screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide moderate screening of the road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).

- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, extensions, realignments, upgrades, or other improvements, shall only be permitted when partially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to provide partial screening, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to partially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide partial screening of the subject improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "partial screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to partially obscure (at least 30%) views of the road improvement. When an existing road is improved or regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public outdoor recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- j. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (2), Subsections (c) through (i) of this rule are more restrictive than Grant County or Umatilla County Land Use and Development Ordinances, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

Classification for the Middle Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

The Middle Fork John Day River was designated a scenic waterway in 1988. The designated reach begins at about river mile 71, at the confluence with Crawford Creek, and extends approximately 71 miles to the confluence of the Middle Fork with the North Fork John Day River. OPRD divides the Middle Fork John Day River into two scenic waterway segments.

The first segment extends from Crawford Creek downstream approximately 60 miles to about river mile 11 approximately four miles downstream from Ritter. The upper 30 miles of this segment flows through an interspersed ownership of private parcels and public lands managed by the Malheur National Forest. The lower 30 miles is bounded mostly by private lands. This river segment is paralleled by a paved but lightly traveled road that provides access to thinly distributed ranches and rural dwellings. The road and development in the area is not obtrusive on the view from the river. The management goal is to allow continuation of existing farm, forest, rural residential and recreational uses while protecting the scenic character of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment of the river as a **Scenic River Area**.

The second scenic waterway segment extends from about river mile 11 to the confluence with the North Fork John Day River. While this segment of river is bordered by mostly private lands, it flows through a steep walled canyon, is inaccessible by road and exhibits little sign of settlement or development. The management goal is to preserve and protect the primitive undeveloped character of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment of scenic waterway as a **Natural River Area**.

Land Management Rules for the Middle Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

736-040-0067

Middle Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

1. Natural River Area:

- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the intersection of the Middle Fork John Day River with the eastern section line of Section 11, Township 8 South, Range 29 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 11, T 8S, R 29E, W.M.), at about river mile 11, and extending downstream approximately 11 miles to its confluence with the North Fork John Day River is classified as a Natural River Area.
- b. This Natural River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(a)(C). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- f. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be permitted provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and

- D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection may be visible from the river but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
 - j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
 - k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (1), Subsections (c) through (j) of this rule are more restrictive than the Grant County Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.
2. Scenic River Area:
- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the confluence with Crawford Creek at about river mile 71, being in the Northwest 1/4 of Section 25, Township 11 South, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, (NW 1/4, Section 25, T 11S, R 35E, W.M.) and extending downstream approximately 60 miles to the intersection of the Middle Fork John Day River with the eastern section line of Section 11, Township 8 South, Range 29 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 11, T 8S, R 29E, W.M.), at about river mile 11, is classified as a Scenic River Area.
 - b. This Scenic River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(b)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant County land use regulations.
 - c. New structures and associated improvements shall be substantially screened by topography and/or native vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except for those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the viewed structure or improvement.
 - d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
 - e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, mining and similar forms of development may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the affected area within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
 - f. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
 - g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, extensions, realignments, upgrades, or other improvements, shall only be permitted when substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to provide substantial screening, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the subject improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). When

an existing road is improved or regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.

- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public outdoor recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (2), Subsections (c) through (j) of this rule are more restrictive than the Grant County Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rule shall apply.

Classification for the South Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

The South Fork John Day River was designated a scenic waterway in 1988. The designated reach extends from the Post-Paulina Road crossing near river mile 35, downstream approximately 29 miles to the northern border of the Phillip W. Schneider Wildlife Area (formerly Murder's Creek Wildlife Area) at about river mile six. OPRD divides this reach into two segments.

The first segment extends from the Post-Paulina Road crossing downstream approximately five miles to Ellingson Mill. This section of river is paralleled by a gravel road which crosses from the east bank to the west bank at Ellingson Mill and can be seen frequently from the river. The road is lightly traveled and provides access to a few ranch dwellings. Utility lines also follow the road and river in this segment. In this segment, the river flows through public lands, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, interspersed with private holdings. The management goal is to allow the continuation of existing ranch, forest and recreation uses while protecting the scenic character of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment as a **Scenic River Area**.

The remaining segment of the South Fork extends from Ellingson Mill approximately 24 miles downstream to about river mile six at the north boundary of the Phillip W. Schneider Wildlife Area. The river is paralleled by an all season road which begins on the west river bank, crosses the river shortly downstream from Izee Falls, follows the east bank to the end of the segment and is visible from the river at numerous locations. River frontage in this segment includes state owned lands as well as private parcels and BLM managed lands. While there is access to the river in this segment, there is little evidence of development or settlement. The management goal for this reach is to preserve and protect the fairly primitive and undeveloped character of the river corridor. OPRD classifies this segment as an **Accessible Natural River Area**.

Land Management Rules for the South Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

736-040-0068

South Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway

1. Accessible Natural River Area:

- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at Ellingson Mill at about river mile 30, being at the intersection of the South Fork John Day River with the northern section line of Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 29, T 16S, R 27E, W.M.) and extending downstream approximately 24 miles to the north boundary of the Murder's Creek Wildlife Area as constituted on December 8, 1988, at about river mile six, being in the Southeast 1/4 of Section 24, Township 13 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian, (SE1/4, Section 24, T 13S, R 26E, W.M.) is classified as an Accessible Natural River Area.
- b. This Accessible Natural River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(e)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- f. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).
- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable time (4 -5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.

- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public outdoor recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (1), Subsections (c) through (j) of this rule are more restrictive than the Grant County Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

2. Scenic River Area:

- a. That segment of scenic waterway beginning at the Post -Paulina Road crossing at about river mile 35, being in the Northwest 1/4 of Section 9, Township 17 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, (NW1/4, Section 9, T 17S, R 27E, W.M.) and extending downstream approximately five miles to Ellingson Mill at about river mile 30, being at the intersection of the South Fork John Day River with the northern, section line of Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, (Section 29, T 16S, R 27E, W.M.) is classified as a Scenic River Area.
- b. This Scenic River Area shall be administered consistent with the standards set by OAR 736-040-0035 and OAR 736-040-0040(1)(b)(B). In addition to these standards, all new development in resource zones (i.e. farm and forest related dwellings) shall comply with Grant County land use regulations.
- c. New structures and associated improvements shall be substantially screened by topography and/or native vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except for those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the viewed structure or improvement.
- d. Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- e. New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on a site, mining and similar forms of development may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the affected area within a reasonable time (4-5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (2) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
- f. New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design

techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4-5 years).

- g. Where existing roads are visible from the river, extensions, realignments, upgrades, or other improvements, shall only be permitted when substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to provide substantial screening, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the subject improvement within a reasonable time (4-5 years). When an existing road is improved or regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.
- h. Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be allowed provided that:
 - A. The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - B. Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - C. The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - D. The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5-10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- i. Improvements needed for public outdoor recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- j. Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground or vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- k. Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and Section (2), Subsections (c) through (j) of this rule are more restrictive than the Grant County Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rule shall apply.

5/31/2000 Final Adopted Rules OPRD

Appendix D: Special Status Plants Documented or Suspected on BLM Lands in the John Day Basin Planning Area

Species	Common Name	Occurrence	No. BLM Sites	BLM Status
<i>Achnatherum wallowaensis</i>	Wallowa ricegrass	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Arabis sparsiflora</i> var. <i>atroubens</i>	Sickle-pod rockcress	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> ssp. <i>longicaulis</i>	Lahontan sagebrush	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Astragalus collinus</i> var. <i>laurentii</i>	Lawrence's milkvetch	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Astragalus conjunctus</i> var. <i>rickardii</i>	Idaho milkvetch	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Astragalus diaphanus</i> var. <i>diurnus</i>	transparent milkvetch	Documented	22	Sensitive
<i>Astragalus tegetarioides</i>	bastard kentrophyta	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	triangle-lobe moonwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	scalloped moonwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	mountain moonwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Callitriche marginata</i>	winged water-starwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>peckii</i> ^{1/}	Peck's mariposa lily	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Calyptridium roseum</i>	rosy pussypaws	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Camissonia pusilla</i>	little wiry suncup	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Camissonia pygmaea</i>	dwarf evening-primrose	Documented	1	Sensitive
<i>Carex atherodes</i>	awned sedge	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Carex capitata</i>	capitate sedge	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Carex cordillerana</i>	cordilleran sedge	Documented	1	Sensitive
<i>Carex diandra</i>	lesser paniced sedge	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Carex eleocharis</i>	involute-leaved sedge	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Carex idahoensis</i>	Parry's sedge	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> var. <i>vivipara</i>	cushion coryphantha	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Cymopterus nivalis</i>	Hayden's cymopterus	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> ^{2/}	clustered lady's slipper	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Delphinium nuttallii</i>	upland larkspur	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Elatine brachysperma</i>	short-seeded waterwort	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Eleocharis bolanderi</i>	Bolander's spikerush	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Eriogonum cusikii</i>	Cusick's buckwheat	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	seaside heliotrope	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Lepidium dictyotum</i> var. <i>dictyotum</i>	alkali pepperweed	Suspected		Strategic

Species	Common Name	Occurrence	No. BLM Sites	BLM Status
<i>Lomatium ravenii</i>	Raven's lomatium	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Luina serpentina</i>	colonial luina	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Lupinus lepidus var. cusickii</i>	Cusick's lupine	Documented	1	Sensitive
<i>Malacothrix stebbinsii</i>	Stebbin's malacothrix	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Mimulus evanescens</i>	disappearing monkeyflower	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Myosurus sessilis</i>	sessile mousetail	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. leucocephala</i>	whitehead navarretia	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Penstemon deustus var. variabilis</i>	hot rock penstemon	Documented	3	Strategic
<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	dwarf scorpion-weed	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	whitebark pine	Suspected		Candidate
<i>Piperia elongata</i>	dense-flowered rein orchid	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Columbia cress	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	lowland toothcup	Suspected		Sensitive
<i>Thelypodium eucosmum</i>	arrow-leaf thelypody	Documented	46	Sensitive
<i>Thelypodium howellii ssp. howellii</i>	Howell's thelypody	Suspected		Strategic
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	lesser bladderwort	Suspected		Sensitive

^{1/} Conservation strategy in preparation

^{2/} Conservation assessment prepared (related to Western Oregon Survey and Manage)

Appendix A also indicates various status designations for each species.

BPS #	Name	Fire Regime	Average Fire Size	Class A Dominant Species	Class A Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class B Dominant Species	Class B Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV
81123	Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland	2	No Data	PSSP, POSE, FEID	10-50%	4	5	6.5	PSSP, POSE, FEID	50-90%	56	80
81065	Columbia Plateau Scabland Shrubland	5	No Data	ERTH4, POSE, LOMA, STST5	0-10%	4	5	6.5	ERTH4, ARRI2, POSE, STST5	0-10%	4	5
R2SBDWwt	Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees	3	No Data	PSSP6, ACTH7, ACHY, POSE	0-4%	7	10	13	ARAR8, ACHY, PSSP6	5-9%	46	65
81080	Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland	3	No Data	POSE, HECO2, AMSIN, EPILO	0-10%	11	15	19.5	POSE, ARTR, GRSP, HECO2	0-10%	25	35
91062	Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land	4	No Data	CELE3, ARTR2, CHRYS, SYMPH	0-40%	4	5	6.5	CELE3, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	10-50%	7	10
R2SBWYwt	Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees	4	No Data	ACHY, HECOC, CHVI8, ARTR	0-10%	11	15	19.5	ARTR, ACHY, CHVI8, HECO2	11-25%	35	50
R2SBMTwc	Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers	4	No Data	PSSP6, FEID, SYMPH, ARTRV	0-5%	14	20	26	ARTRV, PUTR2, CONIF, SYMPH	6-25%	35	50
R2PIJU	Juniper Steppe Woodland	3	No Data	EPAN, CRAC, CRYP, SENEC	2-10%	4	5	6.5	ARTRV, SYOR, ACOC3, CRAC	5-10%	4	5
81053x	N. Rocky Mt. Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric	3	No Data	ARTR, CHVI8, AGSP, ELEM5	0-50%	18	25	32.5	PIPO, JUOC, FEID, ARTR	25-70%	4	5
81053m	N. Rocky Mt. Ponderosa P. Woodland Mesic	1	No Data	PIPO, FEID, PUTR2	0-30%	7	10	13	PIPO, PUTR2, FEID	41-80%	4	5
81045	N. Rocky Mt. Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest	1	1000	PIPO, PSME, LAOC, CAGE2	0-20%	7	10	13	PIPO, PSME, LAOC, ABGR	41-100%	4	5
910470	Northern Rocky Mountain Western Hemlock-Western Red-cedar Forest	3	No Data	CEVE, AGL, SASC, PHMA	0-100%	11	15	19.5	PSME, ABGR, PIPO, LAOC	51-100%	28	40
911670	Rocky Mountain Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest	4	No Data	PICO	0-80%	18	25	32.5	PICO	41-85%	39	55
91046	Northern Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland	3	No Data	VASC, POPU3, FEVI	0-20%	18	25	32.5	PIAL, VASC, POPU3	21-60%	14	20

% High ARV	Class C Dominant Species	Class C Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class D Dominant Species	Class D Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class E Dominant Species	Class E Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV
100	ARTR, CHVI4, ERNA1, PSSPS	0-30%	11	15	19.5										
6.5	ARRI2, ERT4, POSE, STST5	11-30%	63	90	100										
84.5	ARAR8, PSSP6, ACHY	10-20%	7	10	13	JUOC, PSSP6	6-40%	11	15	19.5					
45.5	ARTR, GRSP, POSE, HECO2	11-20%	28	40	52	ARTR, GRSP, POSE, HECO2	21-40%	7	10	13					
13	CELE3, ARTRV, CHRYS, SYMPH	10-50%	11	15	19.5	CELE3, ARTRV, PUTR2	11-40%	32	45	58.5	CELE3, SYMPH, ARTRV, FEID	10-60%	18	25	32.5
65	ARTR, CHVI8, EREL5, HECO2	26-35%	18	25	32.5	JUNIP, ARTR	0-15%	4	5	6.5	JUNIP	16-90%	4	5	6.5
65	ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH, CONIF	26-45%	11	15	19.5	CONIF, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	10-25%	7	10	13	CONIF, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	26-80%	4	5	6.5
6.5	ARTRV, SYOR, POSE, ACOC3	11-20%	7	10	13	JUOC, SYOR, FEID	11-30%	25	35	45.5	JUOC, FEID, BASA	21-40%	32	45	58.5
6.5	PIPO, ARTR, PUTR, AGSP	0-25%	18	25	32.5	PIPO, ARTR, CELE3, EREL5	0-25%	28	40	52	PIPO, CELE3, JUOC, FEID	25-70%	4	5	6.5
6.5	PIPO, PUTR2, FEID, CEVE	10-40%	25	35	45.5	PIPO, PUTR2, FEID, CEVE	10-40%	32	45	58.5	PIPO, PUTR2, FEID	41-80%	4	5	6.5
6.5	PIPO, PSME, LAOC, ABGR	11-40%	21	30	39	PIPO, PSME, LAOC, ABGR	11-40%	32	45	58.5	PIPO, PSME, ABGR, LAOC	41-100%	7	10	13
52	PIPO, LAOC, PSME, ABGR	0-50%	7	10	13	PSME, PIPO, LAOC, ABGR	0-50%	7	10	13	ABGR, PSME, PIPO, LAOC	51-100%	18	25	32.5
71.5	PICO, LUPIN, RICE	0-40%	14	20	26										
26	PIAL, ABLA, VASC, POPU3	21-50%	39	55	71.5										

BPS #	Name	Fire Regime	Average Fire Size	Class A Dominant Species	Class A Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class B Dominant Species	Class B Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV
91055	Rocky Mt. Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce Forest	4	No Data	VASC, ARCO9, ACOC3	0-40%	4	5	6.5	PICO, ABLA, PIEN, PSME	31-60%	14	20
91056	PNW Subalpine Wet-Mesic Spruce Forest	4	1000	CHAN9, SASC, VAME, PICO	0-100%	11	15	19.5	ABLA2, PIEN, PSME, ABGR	0-100%	14	20
810610	Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	2	10	POTR5, SYOR2, RIBES	0-99%	10	14	18.2	POTR, SYOR2, RIBES	40-100%	28	40
81153	Inter-Mt. Basins Greasewood Flat	5	1	LECI4, SPAL, SAVE4	0-20%	4	5	6.5	SAVE4, DISTI, SPAL, LECI4	0-30%	67	95
81154	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Riparian Systems	5	100	POPUL, SALIX, ALNUS, CAREX	0-80%	18	25	32.5	POPUL, ALNUS, SALIX	21%-100	46	65
00001	Riparian Systems	3 to 5	100	POPUL, SALIX, ALNUS, CAREX	0-100%	18	25	32.5	POPUL, ALNUS, SALIX	(0-21)-100%	42	60
81159	Rocky Mt. Montane Riparian System	3	100	POPUL, SALIX, ALNUS, CAREX	0-100%	21	30	39	POPUL, SALIX	0-100%	35	50
91160	Rocky Mt. Subalpine/ Upper Montane Riparian Systems	3	10	SALIX, CAREX, PICEA	0-100%	35	50	65	SALIX, CAREX, PICEA	0-100%	35	50
91143	Rocky Mountain Alpine Fell-Field	5	1	SIAC, TRNA2, FEBR	0-20%	4	5	6.5	SIAC, TRNA2, FEBR	21-50%	67	95
911350	IMB Semi-Desert Grassland	4	250	ARTR2, HECO2, ACHY	21-40%	14	20	26	ARTR2, HECO2, ACHY	0-30%	56	80
911400	NRM Subalpine - Upper Montane Grassland	5	No Data	FEVI, LUPIN, JUPA, ACOCO	11-40%	1	1	1.3	FEVI, LUPIN, JUPA, ACOCO	41-90%	56	80
911240	CP Low Sagebrush Steppe	4	No Data	PSSP6, POSE, LOMA, EPPA	0-30%	7	10	13	PSSP6, POSE, LOMA, ARAR8	1-10%	28	40
911450	RM Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow	4	50	ERIGE2, LUPIN, DECA	0-100%	4	5	6.5	ERIGE2, LUPIN, DECA	0-100%	32	45

% High ARV	Class C Dominant Species	Class C Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class D Dominant Species	Class D Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV	Class E Dominant Species	Class E Canopy Cover	% Low ARV	% Mid ARV	% High ARV
26	PICO, ABLA, PIEN	11-30%	28	40	52	ABLA, PIEN, PICO, VASC	11-40%	18	25	32.5	ABLA, PIEN, PICO, VASC	41-70%	7	10	13
26	PICO, LIBO3, VAME, VASC	0-100%	25	35	45.5	PICO, LIBO3, VAME, VASC	0-100%	14	20	26	ABLA, PIEN, CLUN2, VAME	0-100%	7	10	13
52	POTR, SYOR2, RIBES	40-100%	25	35	45.5	POTR, ABCO, ABLA,	0-40%	7	10	13	ABLA, ABCO, POTR,	40-80%	1	1	1.3
100	SAVE4, DISTI, SPAL, LEIC4	0.00%													
84.5	POPUL, ALNUS, SALIX	21-100%	7	10	13										
78	POPUL, PINUS, ALNUS, SALIX	(0-21)-100%	11	15	19.5										
65	POPUL, PINUS, SALIX	0-100%	14	20	26										
65															
100															
100															
100	ABLA, PIAL, FEVI, ARAC2	21-70%	13	19	24.7										
52	ARAR8, PSSP6, POSE, LOMA	11-30%	35	50	65										
58.5	ASTER, LUPIN, ROWO, RIBES	0-10%	35	50	65										

Seral states that do not occur within a given BpS have been shaded out.

Appendix F: Comparison of Current Vegetation Conditions to the Acceptable Range of Variability

Between the Draft and Final EISs, the Plan Area figures were corrected to represent acreages. They were inadvertently reported as a count of 25 meter pixels in the Draft EIS; BLM acreages were correctly represented in the text of the Draft EIS.

Grassland	Shrubland	Juniper Woodland	Forestland		Riparian		
Rangeland							
BPS	Seral Class	Plan Area Deficit Acres	Plan Area Surplus Acres	BLM Deficit Acres	BLM Surplus Acres	% of BpS in Priority Areas	Probable Treatment Type
IMB Semi-Desert Grassland	A	0	602		1,498	15.9	Rx Fire/ Seeding
	B	-77,065	0	-6,686			
	U	0	111,756		18,343		
CP Steppe and Grassland	B	-35,447	0			0.0	Rx Fire/ Seeding
	C	-39,145	0	-362			
	U	0	191,219		5,295		
NRM Subalpine- Upper Montane Grassland	A	-19	0			0.0	Rx Fire/ Seeding
	B	0	0	-2,888			
	C	-305	0	-686			
	U	0	584				
CP Low Sagebrush Steppe	A	0	18,529		3,517	23.7	Rx Fire/ Seeding
	B	-25,690	0	-3,006			
	C	-26,178	0	-3,013			
	U	0	55,359		6,719		
CP Scabland Shrubland	A	0	34,608		2,869	2.8	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-2,452	0	-224			
	C	-45,586	0	-3,771			
	U	0	33,893		2,554		
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees	A	0	56,442		2,202	26.1	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-87,474	0	-16,418			
	C	0	0	-473			
	D	0	585	-630			
	U	0	49,901		2,138		

Grassland	Shrubland	Juniper Woodland		Forestland		Riparian	
Rangeland							
BPS	Seral Class	Plan Area Deficit Acres	Plan Area Surplus Acres	BLM Deficit Acres	BLM Surplus Acres	% of BpS in Priority Areas	Probable Treatment Type
IMB Big Sagebrush Shrubland	A	0	45,597		15,256	3.1	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-88,830	0	-20,849			
	C	-99,057	0	-24,700			
	U	0	215,417		28,822		
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi-Desert with Trees	A	0	84,440		14,677	0.0	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-399,800	0	-34,566			
	C	-82,084	0				
	D	0	176,611		38,618		
	E	0	44,083		18,280		
	U	0	358,915		17,147		
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers	A	0	17,215			50.0	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-59,704	0	-4,736			
	C	-104	0				
	D	0	18,553		3,745		
	E	0	29,932		5,168		
	U	0	9,987		287		
IMB Mountain. Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland	A	0	2,510		18	0.0	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-994	0	-273			
	D	0	0	-86			
	U	0	239		41		
IMB Greasewood Flat Seral	A	0	93		22	27.2	Rx Fire/ Mechanical/ Seeding
	B	-340	0	-502	9		
	U	0	396		37		
Juniper Steppe Woodland	A	0	4,332		877	33.4	Mechanical/ Rx Fire/ Seeding
	B	-1,738	0	-293			
	D	-10,382	0	-3,098			
	E	0	3,600				
	U	0	2,873		351		
NRM Ponderosa Pine Woodland - Xeric	A	0	0	-197		42.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	0	39,919		3,111		
	C	-12,282	0	-1,088			
	D	-32,653	0	-5,347			
	E	0	33,263		160		
	U	0	889		29		

Grassland	Shrubland	Juniper Woodland		Forestland		Riparian	
Rangeland							
BPS	Seral Class	Plan Area Deficit Acres	Plan Area Surplus Acres	BLM Deficit Acres	BLM Surplus Acres	% of BpS in Priority Areas	Probable Treatment Type
NRM Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Mesic	A	0	0		1,772	32.5	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	0	183,832		9,844		
	C	-111,559	0	-3,301			
	D	-171,494	0	-6,311			
	E	0	200,661		5,230		
	U	0	2,181		90		
NRM Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest	A	0	5,154		37	0.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	0	304,506		6,661		
	C	-251,038	0	-4,597			
	D	-374,369	0	-6,026			
	E	0	496,039		18,669		
	U	0	2,007		67		
NRM W. Hemlock-Western Red Cedar Forest	A	0	0	-40		0.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	0	0	-226			
	C	-6,145	0	-89			
	D	-5,496	0				
	E	0	15,521				
	U	0	19				
IMB Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland	A	0	0	-169		66.8	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-36,388	0	-1,550			
	C	-32,124	0	-1,406			
	D	0	0		1,157		
	E	0	93,657		3,724		
	U	0	1,895		42		
RM Poor Site Lodgepole Pine Forest	A	-2,664	0	-64		46.8	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-7,395	0	-175			
	C	-2,701	0	-64			
	U	0	18,564		454		
NRM Subalpine Dry Woodland and Parkland	A	0	2,377			0.0	Mechanical
	B	0	0	-1			
	C	-1,974	0	-7			
	U	0	180				

Grassland	Shrubland	Juniper Woodland	Forestland		Riparian		
Rangeland							
BPS	Seral Class	Plan Area Deficit Acres	Plan Area Surplus Acres	BLM Deficit Acres	BLM Surplus Acres	% of BpS in Priority Areas	Probable Treatment Type
RM Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce Forest	A	0	8,788		3	21.9	Mechanical
	B	0	11,542		7		
	C	-18,810	0	-2			
	D	-11,473	0	-1			
	E	0	15,128		5		
	U	0	1,033				
RM Subalpine Wet-Mesic Spruce Forest	A	0	504			28.6	Mechanical
	B	0	708	-3			
	C	-6,004	0	-8			
	D	0	3,214	-4			
	E	0	0	-1			
	U	0	255				
IMB Montane Riparian Systems	A	-18,713	0	-353		0.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-58,277	0	-2,816			
	C	0	72,002		2,858		
	U	0	36,538		1,442		
Riparian Systems	A	0	4,200		647	23.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-3,187	0	-88			
	C	-684	0				
	U	0	1,617		234		
RM Montane Riparian Systems	A	-26,600	0	-986		0.0	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-48,395	0	-2,053			
	C	0	55,292		3,529		
	U	0	44,979		846		
RM Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow	A	0	1,302		530	40.4	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-3,368	0	-338			
	C	-3,731	0	-422			
	U	0	8,683				
RM Subalpine/Upper Montane Riparian Systems	A	0	0		55	34.3	Mechanical/ Rx Fire
	B	-10,226	0				
	U	0	11,975		74		

Appendix G:

Desired Conditions for Stream Channel Restoration and Instream Flow Reservations

Desired Condition - Streambank Stability

Minimum Percent Cover ¹ by Capability Groups		
Percent Stream Gradient	Substrate Classes	Percent of greenline represented by late seral community types or anchored rocks/logs
Less than 0.5%	Gravel, Cobble, or consolidated ² Silt, Clay or Sand	98% +
	Non-consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	90% +
0.5 to 2.0%	Gravel, Cobble, or consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	90% +
	Non-consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	85% +
2.0 to 4.0%	Gravel, Cobble, or consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	85% +
	Non-consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	80% +
4.0 to 10%	Non-consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	80% +
	Gravel or consolidated Silt, Clay or Sand	85% +
10% +	Bedrock	98% +

¹ Minimum percent cover is used as a measure of streambank stability. Adapted from Winward, 2000. Values are intended as a starting point for discussions of restoration projects. Interdisciplinary teams decide final design of site.

² Consolidated material refers to situations where at least one major soil horizon within the rooting zone consists of strongly compacted, cohesive, or cemented particles.

Desired Condition - Width to Depth Ratios

Percent Gradient	Entrenchment less than 1.4	Entrenchment greater than 1.4 and:	
		Columbia Plateau	Blue Mountains
0-0.5	5-10	4 x Drainage Area (square miles) ^{0.27}	15.4 x Drainage Area (square miles) ^{0.09}
0.5+	3-12		

This table was initiated with data from local ODFW stream surveys and then ratios were reduced based on regional rating curves from Castro, 1997. Values are **not intended as targets**, just starting point for discussions of restoration projects. Interdisciplinary teams decide final design.

Desired Condition - Percent Pools

Percent Gradient	Precipitation (inches)						
	7-9	9-14	14-16	16-25	25-40	40-60	60-80
0-0.5	40-70			40-60	30-60	30-60	30-60
0.5-2	30-50	20-40			20-50	20-40	30-50
2-4	20-30	20-30		20-40			
4+	10-20	10 to 20	20 to 30		30-40	20-30	10-20
LWD very important	=LWD forms approximately two thirds of pools			These ranges were generated from local ODFW stream surveys, studies of Eastern Oregon LWD, old GLO land survey notes from 1800s, and several studies on the increase in pools resulting from increases in LWD (approx 50%). Values are not intended as targets , just starting point for discussions of restoration projects. Interdisciplinary teams decide final design of site specific restoration of pools and large wood.			
LWD important	=LWD forms approximately half of pools						
LWD less important	=LWD forms less than half of pools						

Desired Condition - Residual pool depth as Percent of Reach Bankfull Width

Percent Gradient	Precipitation (inches)			
	7-14	14-25	25-35	35+
0-0.5	2+%	3+%	4+%	5+%
0.5-2	2+%	4+%	5+%	7+%
2-4	4+%	5+%	7+%	8+%
4+	6+%	7+%	9+%	10+%
These ranges were generated from local ODFW stream surveys, studies of Eastern Oregon LWD, old GLO land survey notes from 1800s, and several studies on the increase in pools resulting from increases in LWD (approx 50%). Values are not intended as targets , just as starting points for restoration projects. Interdisciplinary team discussion guides site specific implementation of restoration work to restore pools and large wood.				

Monthly natural stream flow estimates, consumptive use estimates (C.U.), net stream flow estimates, and state scenic waterway flow values (OWRD); recommended minimal and optimal flow for anadromous fish; and instream water rights (OWRD 1986, and Lauman, 1977). All figures represent cubic feet per second.

Stream	Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
John Day River River Mile 21 McDonald Ferry	Natural (50%)	1,250	2,440	3,250	4,860	5,050	2,700	715	340	271	380	542	940
	Natural (80%)	626	1050	1,680	2,920	3,020	1,440	470	246	194	283	393	513
	C.U. & Storage	16.7	23.9	32.8	157.6	321.4	292.8	265.6	192.6	128.5	51.6	12.1	14.7
	Net. Flow (50%)	1,233	2,416	3,217	4,702	4,729	2,407	449	147	142	328	530	925
	Net. Flow (80%)	609	1,026	1,647	2,762	2,699	1,147	204	53	65	231	381	498
	Scenic Flow	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	200	2,000 - 1,000	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Fish Flow (opt.)	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Fish Flow (min.)	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
John Day River River Mile 156.5 Service Creek	Natural (50%)	1,130	2,060	2,860	4,610	4,770	2,410	652	312	260	385	508	859
	Natural (80%)	556	953	1,506	2,710	2,860	1,270	420	242	203	280	384	473
	C.U. & Storage	12.5	16.5	25.8	100.5	192.2	189.6	230.3	176.3	119.3	50.1	9.6	11.8
	Net. Flow (50%)	1,118	2,043	2,834	4,510	4,578	2,220	422	136	141	335	498	848
	Net. Flow (80%)	544	936	1,480	2,610	2,668	1,080	190	66	84	230	374	462
	Scenic Flow	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000 - 1,000	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Fish Flow (opt.)	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Fish Flow (min.)	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
John Day River North Fork River Mile 0.0	Natural (50%)	649	1,240	1,820	3,170	3,500	1,650	353	159	141	169	243	490
	Natural (80%)	293	523	952	1,830	2,130	813	215	120	109	127	165	216
	C.U. & Storage	4.0	4.8	9.4	36.1	72.2	52.5	60.9	46.9	31.9	13.9	3.2	3.8
	Net. Flow (50%)	645	1,235	1,811	3,134	3,428	1,597	292	112	109	155	240	486
	Net. Flow (80%)	289	518	943	1,794	2058	760	154	73	77	113	162	212
	Scenic Flow	380	380 - 600	1,300	1,300	1,300	800	235	235	235	235	380	380
	Fish Flow (opt.)	380	380 - 600	600	600	600	380	235	235	235	235	380	380
	Fish Flow (min.)	235	235 - 380	380	380	380	235	175	175	175	175	235	235
John Day River South Fork River Mile 0.0	Natural (50%)	110	177	245	358	267	147	42.6	31.9	29.1	38.3	54.2	72.3
	Natural (80%)	53	84	132	197	146	72.8	24.1	18.8	18.1	31.6	37	44.2
	C.U. & Storage	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.9	7.8	10.1	14.6	11.4	7.7	3.1	0.4	0.5
	Net. Flow (50%)	53	83	131	193	138	63	10	7	10	28	37	44
	Net. Flow (80%)	110	176	244	354	259	137	28	21	21	35	54	72
	Scenic Flow	133	133 - 225	225	225	225	133	90	90	90	90	90	133
	Fish Flow (opt.)	133	133 - 225	225	225	225	133	90	90	90	90	90	133
	Fish Flow (min.)	100	100 - 133	133	133	133	100	50 - 25	25	25	25	50	100



Appendix H: Special Status Wildlife

Species	Scientific Name	Planning Area Occurrence	General Habitat Description (Csuti 1997)
Federally Listed Species			
Canada Lynx (T)	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Suspected – dispersal only	Dense boreal forests that have openings such as meadows, bogs, or rock outcroppings. Home range—14 square miles. Den under logs, hollow trees, under thick brush.
Sensitive Species			
Mammals			
California Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Suspected – dispersal only	Open forests at higher elevations in alpine areas. Will cross clearcuts, but avoids young, dense regenerating forests or brushy areas.
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Suspected	Mature closed canopy coniferous forests with some deciduous component. May travel 50 miles in 3 days. Den in hollow logs, brush piles, or rocks.
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Suspected	Arid regions or open forests with ponderosa pine or oak. Uses desert vegetation (sagebrush, juniper, salt desert shrub). Cliff-faces, caves, mines, or buildings. Forages on ground for crickets, beetles, grasshoppers, scorpions, mice, and lizards.
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Bachylagus idahoensis</i>	Documented	Tall dense clumps of Great Basin sagebrush or greasewood. Deep friable soils to burrow.
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Documented	Variety of habitats from ponderosa pine to desert water holes. Crevices in cliffs used for reproduction are more important than vegetation type. Eats moths.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Documented	Pacific Coast east to Great Plains including arid eastern Oregon. The presence of suitable roost sites is more important than vegetation. Roosts in buildings, caves, mines, and bridges. Feeds on moths.
Washington Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	Documented	Arid deserts and grasslands, most frequently in sagebrush or grasslands associated with river banks, hillsides, or ravines.
Birds			
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Documented	Suitable nest is most critical: cliffs, overlooking fairly open areas with ample food. Usually nest near where waterbirds are plentiful. Home range—25 to 100 square miles.

Species	Scientific Name	Planning Area Occurrence	General Habitat Description (Csuti 1997)
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Unknown	Inland lakes and marshes during breeding season. A predator-free island is required for nesting. Almost any water body outside of breeding season.
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Unlikely	Cliff faces near or behind waterfalls—usually in deep canyons in wooded areas.
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Unknown	Open prairies, grasslands, wet meadows, pastures, irrigated hay meadows, and grain crops.
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Unknown	Nests near mountain lakes surrounded by open woodlands containing snags. Preferred nest trees: aspen, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir. After breeding season found on open water or major rivers and the coast.
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Suspected	Short grasslands with occasional shrubs < 35% canopy cover. Prefer native bunch grasses on north slopes of hills with scattered shrubs. Use cultivated grasslands and pastures. 1- to 4-acre territory.
Greater Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Documented Historically	Areas dominated by big sagebrush with cover 15 to 50%. Males use open areas as leks.
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Documented	Open forests at lower elevation, white oak-pine, ponderosa pine, and cottonwood riparian woodlands in river valleys. 15-acre territory. Eats berries and nuts in fall. Uses other woodpecker holes.
Northern Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Documented	Rivers, lakes, and marshes with nearby tall trees or cliffs for nesting. Nests are usually 1 mile apart. May travel 10 miles from roost to forage. Nest in large tall tree within 0.5 mile of water.
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Unknown	Riparian thickets in forests, near rapidly flowing water. Occasionally uses dense vegetation at the edges of lakes.
Tricolored Blackbird (breeding pop.)	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Documented	Breeds in freshwater marshes with cattails or thickets of willows or shrubs. High elevation habitat use is unlikely.
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinators</i>	Unknown	Freshwater cattail and bulrush marshes. Nests on the shores of large inland lakes and marshes.

Species	Scientific Name	Planning Area Occurrence	General Habitat Description (Csuti 1997)
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Suspected	Nests in partially flooded meadows and grasslands, usually with a fringe of trees, and often in the middle of high-elevation sagebrush. Meadows are little grazed and have forbs. Perches in trees/snags surrounding the nest site.
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Documented	Closely associated with ponderosa pine and mixed conifer with ponderosa pine. Requires large trees >20 inches dbh, 250- to 500-acre home range. Nests on edge of a clearing.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Documented Historically	Thick, closed-canopy riparian forest with an understory of dense brush. Willow, black cottonwoods along rivers of eastern Oregon. Patches must be >37 acres in size with >7 acres of closed canopy. Feed primarily among cottonwoods.
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Suspected	Freshwater marshes and wet meadows with sedges, usually surrounded by willow, standing water up to 1 foot during breeding.
Amphibians and Reptiles <i>General Habitat Description (Corkran and Thom, 2006)</i>			
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Documented	Marshes, permanent ponds, lake edges and slow streams, usually where there is abundant aquatic vegetation. Breeds in very shallow water.
Cope's Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon copei</i>	Unlikely	Small, steep-gradient, permanent streams with clear, cold water. Streambeds composed of large gravel to small boulders with some large logs, has no silt. Large logs and rock along the stream bed.
Invertebrates			
Dalles Juga	<i>Juga hemphillii dalliensis</i>	Unlikely	Found in large springs and medium sized creeks at low elevations. Needs highly oxygenated, cold and fast flowing water. Water cress (<i>Rorippa</i> sp.) is present at most sites. Little or no epiphytic algae and few other macrophytes.
Deschutes Mountain Snail	<i>Oreohelix variabilis nov.</i>	Documented	Talus piles on northern aspects on the Oregon side of the Columbia gorge. The talus is often associated with springs although it usually occupies only the margins of those springs.
Deschutes Sideband	<i>Monadenia fidelis nov.</i>	Unlikely	Not well defined at this time.

Species	Scientific Name	Planning Area Occurrence	General Habitat Description (Csuti 1997)
Meadow fritillary	<i>Boloria bellona</i>	Suspected	Usually wet places — marshes, wet aspen groves. Favorite nectar sources are composites, including black-eyed susans, dandelions, and ox-eyed daisy. Plants from other families, such as verbena and dogbane, are visited less often.
Purple-lipped Juga	<i>Juga hemphillii maupensis</i>	Unlikely	Found in large streams with gravel/cobble riffles. Needs well oxygenated water. Somewhat tolerant of siltation and slack water. Found with other more widely distributed species of snails. Little or no epiphytic algae or macrophytes are found at the sites.
Silver-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Suspected	Wet meadows, bogs, marshes. Favorite nectar sources are composite flowers, including goldenrod and black-eyed susans.

Appendix I-1: Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Inventory

FINAL REPORT

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

Prepared for

**Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
3050 NE 3rd Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754**

Prepared by

**Jonas Consulting
PO Box 3153/1020 Greenview Drive
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523**

June 11, 2006

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FINAL REPORT

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* This report only presents recommendations for Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility and does not make final eligibility determinations.

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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the planning effort for development of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Interdisciplinary (ID) Team initiated a Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) inventory of approximately 1,400 miles of waterways within the John Day Basin RMP planning area. This inventory was to determine if any of these waterways that flow through public lands meet the WSR eligibility criteria as identified in the WSR Act of 1968, as amended.

A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION

The results of this WSR eligibility inventory will be included in the Prineville RMP planning effort. The public will be given the opportunity to comment on the WSR eligibility inventory results during the normal planning process for the RMP planning effort. Concerns voiced by the public will be included in deciding if those waterways recommended eligible in this report are also suitable to be recommended to Congress for inclusion into the WSR National System.

II. PROCESS

The following definitions apply to key terms used in the WSR eligibility inventory process.

- **River (or waterway):** A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes. For purposes of this review, a river is not required to have water in it year-round as long as flows are regular and predictable, even though intermittent, seasonal, or interrupted (BLM 2004).
- **Public lands:** The BLM-administered public land surface along waterways within a planning area. Those "split estate lands," where the land surface is state or privately owned and the federal mineral estate is administered by the BLM, are not involved with these reviews. This study involves the review of public lands; data on segments, parcels, corridors, rivers, and waterways were collected on public lands only, and are the basis for this review.

This WSR eligibility inventory of waterways in the John Day RMP planning area entails a three-step process:

1. Evaluate each river segment in the study area to recommend whether or not it is eligible for inclusion into the national WSR system;

2. Tentatively classify each segment recommended eligible as either wild, scenic, or recreational;
3. Identify and make recommendations for interim protection.

The subsequent step in the process, determining if any of those public lands that meet the eligibility criteria also meet WSR suitability factors, is not addressed in this report.

STEPS I & II: WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA REVIEW AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION

Eligibility Criteria

To meet the eligibility criteria, a waterway must be "free-flowing" and, along with its adjacent land area, must possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" values. Only those portions of waterways flowing through public lands are to be considered. The following are the guidelines used in applying the eligibility criteria:

- **Free-flowing:** As applied to any river or section of a river, free-flowing means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national WSR system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion; *provided*, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national WSR system (WSR Act Sec. 16(b)).

A river need not be "boatable or floatable" in order to be eligible as long as the volume of flow is sufficient enough to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values identified within the segment (BLM 1993). In addition, flows need not to be permanent but can be intermittent, seasonal, or interrupted, as long as they are regular and predictable and derived from naturally occurring circumstances (BLM 2004).

- **Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** The public lands along waterways must also possess one or more outstandingly remarkable values to be eligible for further consideration. Outstandingly remarkable values relate to scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar resource values.

In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be "a unique, rare or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale," that is, such a value "would be one that is a conspicuous example from among a number of similar values that are themselves uncommon or extraordinary" (USFS and NPS 1999, p. 13). In addition, all such values should be directly river related. That is, they should be located in the river or on its immediate shorelands (generally within one-quarter mile on either side of the river); contribute substantially to

the functioning of the river ecosystem; and/or owe their location or existence to the presence of the river.

The following criteria for outstandingly remarkable values were used in assessing waterways in the John Day Basin RMP planning area:

- **Scenic:** The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment and not common to other rivers in the geographic region.
- **Recreational:** Recreational opportunities are or have the potential to be unusual enough to attract visitors to the geographic region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting, and boating. Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the geographic region. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional commercial usage or competitive events. In addition, the river may be eligible if it is determined to provide a critically important regional recreation opportunity, or be a significant component of a regional recreation opportunity spectrum setting.
- **Geologic:** The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example(s) of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a textbook example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).
- **Fish:** Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions:
 - a **Populations.** The river is nationally or regionally one of the top producers of resident, indigenous, and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance may be the presence of wild stocks or unique stocks, or populations of state, federally listed, or candidate threatened and endangered species.
 - b **Habitat.** The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for state, federally listed, or candidate threatened and endangered species.

- **Wildlife:** Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either wildlife populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions:
 - a **Populations.** The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment. Of particular significance may be species considered to be unique or populations of state, federally listed, or candidate threatened or endangered species.
 - b **Habitat.** The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for state, federally listed, or candidate threatened or endangered species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met.
- **Cultural:** The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must be rare, have unusual characteristics, or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare; may represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes.
- **Historic:** The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the region. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) in most cases is 50 years old or older. Sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, may be of particular significance.
- **Other Similar Values:** While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the other similar values category, additional values deemed relevant to the eligibility of the river segment should be considered in a manner consistent with the foregoing guidance -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontology, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Tentative Classification

At the same time that eligibility recommendations are made, rivers that meet the eligibility criteria are also given a tentative classification (either wild, scenic, or recreational), as required by the WSR Act. Tentative classification is based on the type and degree of human developments associated with waterway and adjacent lands as they exist at the time of the review. This classification, however, is a planning recommendation and is tentative to Congressional legislative determination.

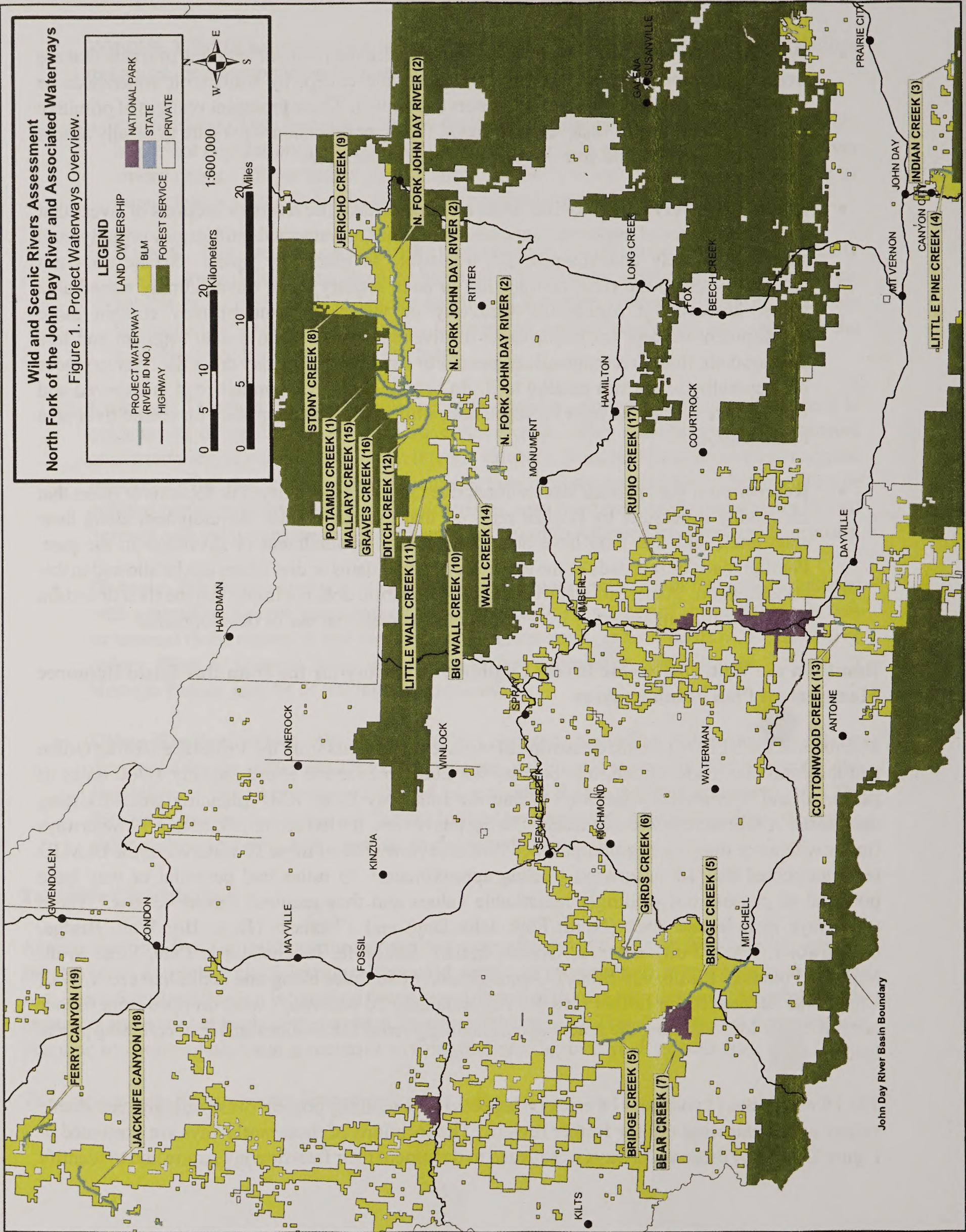
The tentative classifications are further defined as follows:

- **Wild River Area:** Wild river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. Wild means undeveloped; roads, dams, or diversion works are generally absent from a one-quarter mile corridor on both sides of the river.
- **Scenic River Area:** Scenic river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are generally free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Scenic does not necessarily mean the river corridor has to have scenery as an outstandingly remarkable value; however, it means the waterway or waterway segment may contain more development (except for major dams or diversion works) than a wild segment and less development than a recreational segment. For example, roads may cross the river in places but generally do not run parallel to it. In certain cases, if a parallel road is unpaved and well-screened from the river by vegetation, a hill, etc., it could qualify for scenic river area classification.
- **Recreational River Area:** Recreational river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Parallel roads or railroads or the existence of small dams or diversions can be allowed in this classification. A recreational river area classification does not imply that the river or section of river will be managed or have priority for recreational use or development.

Results of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Planning Area

Members of the BLM ID Team, consisting of resource specialists from the Prineville District Office and the John Day Field Office, met on May 20, 2005 to examine approximately 1,400 miles of perennial and intermittent waterways within the John Day Basin RMP planning area. Existing designated WSRs were not re-evaluated. During this review, it was recommended that 39 waterways (many with more than one segment) needed further review. Out of these 39 waterways, the BLM ID team suspected that 18 waterways totaling approximately 93 miles had potential or may have potential to possess outstandingly remarkable values and thus required further review. These waterways include one river (North Fork John Day) and 17 creeks (Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jackknife, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony). Approximately two miles along one additional creek, Wall Creek, was later added for further review. The remaining 20 waterways were dropped from further consideration due to lacking the potential outstandingly remarkable values and/or not crossing public lands.

The 19 waterways (1 river and 18 creeks) suspected to potentially possess outstandingly remarkable values were contracted out for further review. The locations of these waterways are presented in Figure 1. Each of these waterways was visited to document their free-flowing nature and to identify



existing outstandingly remarkable values, where possible. Data were gathered only on those waterway segments that cross public lands; that is, no private, state, or other federal lands were reviewed. Fieldwork was conducted between October 2005 and March 2006. Digital photos were taken and GPS referenced as part of the documentation process. Existing pertinent data from state, federal, and local sources were also reviewed to substantiate or refute the existence of outstandingly remarkable values. Finally, BLM staff at the Prineville District Office and the John Day Field Office was consulted for their expertise on specific river-related values along the 19 studied waterways.

Eighteen of the 19 waterways with potential to possess outstandingly remarkable values (Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jackknife Canyon, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony creeks) were found not to meet the WSR eligibility criteria and dropped from further consideration. Table 1 below summarizes these findings. One River (North Fork John Day) was identified as possessing outstandingly remarkable values and is thus recommended as eligible.

Table 1. Summary of the John Day Basin RMP Planning Area WSR Potential Eligibility Review				
River/Stream (Waterway) Reviewed	Free- flowing	Estimated Flows During Study Period*	Outstandingly Remarkable Values on BLM Lands	BLM Lands Recommended
<i>North Fork John Day River</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>197, 205, & 207 cfs</i>	<i>Scenic Recreational Fish</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Bear Creek	Yes	0-3 cfs	None	No
Big Wall Creek	Yes	15 cfs	None	No
Bridge Creek	Yes	15-18 cfs	None	No
Cottonwood Creek	Yes	2-3 cfs	None	No
Ditch Creek	Yes	4-8 cfs	None	No
Ferry Canyon Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Girds Creek	Yes	0	None	No
Graves Creek	Yes	1-7 cfs	None	No
Indian Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Jackknife Canyon Creek	Yes	5-10 cfs	None	No
Jericho Creek	Yes	0-3 cfs	None	No
Little Pine Creek	No	0-5 cfs	None	No
Little Wall Creek	Yes	15 cfs	None	No
Mallory Creek	Yes	2-12 cfs	None	No
Potamus Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Rudio Creek	Yes	0-10 cfs	None	No
Stony Creek	Yes	0-10 cfs	None	No
*Flows are measured in cubic feet per second (cfs). These measurements are based on estimates made during field work, with the exception of the North Fork John Day where flows were taken from the USGS gauge in Monument, Oregon. Flows often varied along different waterway segments, with some waterways experiencing no flows along some segments but steady flows along other segments.				

Attachment A (WSR Outstandingly Remarkable Value Summary Table) provides details on scenic, fisheries, recreation, wildlife, historical, geologic, cultural, and similar values for all 19 waterways,

and identifies why such values were or were not considered outstandingly remarkable. Attachment A also includes maps illustrating all segments of the North Fork John Day recommended as eligible as well as identifies the location of outstandingly remarkable values. Those values identified as outstandingly remarkable for the North Fork John Day River are discussed in greater detail below. Attachment B, Table B1, is a narrative table that provides details for each segment of the 19 waterways reviewed and shows the tentative classification (either scenic or recreational) suggested for each of the North Fork John Day segments that meet the eligibility criteria.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values along the North Fork John Day River:

Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River that flow through public lands were reviewed, totaling 25.55 miles. The shortest segment is 0.13 mile and the longest segment is 7.79 miles. All 16 segments are located within a section of the river that is 36.24 miles long, beginning along County Road 31 (Wall Creek Road, roughly 3 miles northeast from Monument) in Section 23, T. 7 S., R. 28 E., in Grant County, and ending in Section 26, T. 6 S., R. 31 E., in Umatilla County. The 16 review segments through public lands make up 70.5 percent of this section of river. All 16 segments possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, fish, and wildlife values.

Scenic values: The review segment North Fork John Day River “flows through some of the finest scenery in Oregon” (BLM 2000, p. 110), which involves a river valley bordered by steep, rugged hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetation types, including strands of ponderosa pines and Douglas fir, grassy meadows, and lush riparian vegetation. Views of adjacent mountain peaks are offered along some sections of the river. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color add to the visual values along the river. While such features are not unique among rivers in the Blue Mountains ecoregion of northeastern Oregon, they are notable and of a quality to attract visitors from outside the area. The scenic values were also considered important enough to protect that the entire river section, including all 16 segments through public lands, were included into the State Scenic Waterway System under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.826). Only 18 other waterways and 1 lake in Oregon are afforded such protective status.

A well-maintained gravel road runs adjacent to the river from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek, which occasionally can intrude on the scenic nature of the river, while, at the same time, provides easy access for visitors to view the scenery. The river corridor in this section is narrow and the hills rise over 2,000 feet, with dense strands of ponderosa pines on north-facing slopes. A few houses and ranches are located along this section of the river.

A primitive road (with no public easement through private sections) located from Potamus Creek downstream to the confluence with Wall Creek, is less conspicuous and the scenery more primitive. Only a few human-made structures and 4x4 roads are seen along this segment of the river, leaving much of the area in a more natural state. Here, the river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks rising less than 2,000 feet. The area is mostly rangeland, with steep hillsides dotted with strands of ponderosa pine.

Recreation Values: The North Fork John Day offers numerous recreational opportunities, including boating, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing, watchable wildlife, recreational gold panning, nature study, and photography. The boating opportunities are particularly rare or unique in northeastern Oregon as visitors are offered opportunities for solitude and a natural environment without extremely challenging white water (only Class I & II rapids) or access issues that could otherwise make the trip too difficult or dangerous for less experienced river runners. It also provides opportunities for various trip lengths, from day trips to trips lasting a few days. While the mainstem John Day, from Service Creek to Clarno, offers similar river rafting experiences (e.g., Class I & II rapids and numerous access points) the North Fork (from Dale to Monument, which encompasses the study section) is considered by some as having better scenery and whitewater (Cassady et al. 1994).

Boater registration (albeit incomplete) collected between 1998 and 2005 documented that nearly one third of trip leaders traveled from outside of Oregon to float the river, while the majority those coming from Oregon (all except one) traveled over 100 miles. This data suggest that visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes.

Fish Values: All steelhead trout in the John Day River Basin are genetically grouped into the Middle Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Steelhead in this ESU were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1999 ([64 FR 14517], effective May 24, 1999, with threatened status reaffirmed on January 5, 2006). The John Day basin is included in the ESU. The North Fork subbasin supports the largest and most important run of anadromous fish within the basin (ODFW 2005a), producing approximately 43 percent of the total summer steelhead population in the basin (BLM 2000). This estimate may have increased in recent years as trend estimates for the lower segment of the North Fork John Day, including the study section, showed an 11 percent increase in population abundance between 1997 and 2001 (Cooney 2005). During this same period, the mainstem John Day River and South and Middle Forks have experienced downward trends. Consequently, the North Fork John Day is an important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout in the Middle Columbia ESU. The 25.55 miles of river that flow through BLM land serve an important role in this contribution.

In addition, the North Fork John Day population of the Middle Columbia Summer Steelhead Species Management Unit meets all six criteria used to determine near-term sustainability (e.g., existing populations, distribution, abundance, productivity, reproductive independence, and hybridization; ODFW 2005). This includes the study segment as well as approximately 54 miles upstream from the study segment through US Forest Service lands that are currently part of the national WSR system. This designation is partially due to possessing outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. The protection afforded by the upstream WSR designation adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments and helps ensure that the biological needs (i.e., migration corridor) of the species are met.

STEP III: MANAGEMENT OF RIVERS RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

Waterways determined eligible and given a tentative classification as wild, scenic, and/or recreational require protective measures necessary to preserve their free-flowing nature, protect their identified outstandingly remarkable values, and maintain their tentative classification. Specific management prescriptions for eligible river segments provide protection in the following ways (BLM 1993):

- a **Free-Flowing Values:** The free-flowing characteristics of eligible river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization, and/or rip-rapping to the extent the BLM is authorized under law.
- b **River-Related Values.** Each segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values (subject to valid existing rights) and, to the extent practicable, such values shall be enhanced.
- c **Classification Impact.** Management and development of the eligible river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or tentative classification would be affected (i.e., its tentative river area classification cannot be changed from wild to scenic, or from scenic to recreational). Should a nonsuitable determination be made in the RMP process, then the river shall be managed in accordance with management objectives as outlined in the plan document.

Although this report only recommends the North Fork John Day River as eligible, it includes interim protection measures for each of the outstandingly remarkable values identified. These recommendations are presented in Attachment C (Interim Protection Measures for Outstandingly Remarkable Values identified along the North Fork John Day River). Comprehensive protective management as identified in BLM Manual 8351 would be applied to the North Fork John Day River if it were determined eligible and include management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that would maintain or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative WSR classification identified on the public lands involved. Such protective measures would be subject to valid existing rights and would remain in effect until eligibility determinations are superseded.

ATTACHMENT A

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT A: OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE	
01 Potamus Creek	<p>Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.</p> <p>Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species, and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to grazing and past logging.</p> <p>Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.</p> <p>Wildlife: In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to riparian vegetation and a perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Potamus Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork John Day. The creek corridor supports a number of wildlife species, including bighorn sheep that were reintroduced to the area in 2002. The sheep, however, have a wide range and are not confined to the creek corridor.</p> <p>Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.</p> <p>Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.</p> <p>Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Potamus Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work.</p> <p>Similar Values: Potamus Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.</p>
02 North Fork John Day	<p>Scenic: River flows through extremely steep hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetation types, including stands of ponderosa pine, grassy meadows, and lush riparian vegetation. In portions of the study area, the river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks in clear view. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color results in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region. A well-maintained gravel road runs adjacent to the river from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek, which occasionally can intrude on the scenic nature of the River, while, at the same time, providing easy access for visitors to view the scenery. A primitive road (with no public easement through private sections) located from Potamus Creek downstream to the confluence with Wall Creek, is less conspicuous and the scenery more primitive. The entire segment is designated a State Scenic Waterway.</p> <p>Fisheries: All steelhead trout in the John Day River Basin are genetically grouped into the Middle Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Steelhead in this ESU were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1999. According to the Oregon Native Fish Status Report (ODFW</p>

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

2005), the North Fork John Day population of the Mid Columbia Summer Steelhead Species Management Unit meets all six criteria used to determine near-term sustainability (e.g., existing populations, distribution, abundance, productivity, reproductive independence, and hybridization). This makes the North Fork important in terms of contributing to the overall populations of resident and/or indigenous fish species. Approximately 54 miles of the North Fork upstream from the currently reviewed sections through US Forest Service lands are part of the National WSR System, partially due to the possession of outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. This upstream protection adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments. Due to the existing population of threatened steelhead trout, its viability, and connectivity to upstream populations currently provided protection under the National WSR system, the North Fork John Day contain outstandingly remarkable fishery values.

Recreation: Recreation opportunities along the North Fork from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek include fishing, boating, dispersed camping, picnicking, and driving for pleasure. Access to various points along the river is easy due to a well-maintained gravel road with public access. Boating use includes one to three day trips from various locations, primarily occurring in May and June. Recreation opportunities exist downstream from Potamus Creek to Wall Creek, but are more limited due to the lack of public access. Boating occurs without risk of trespass (if recreationists do not land or camp on private property) as there are downstream locations on public lands or in the developed Monument River Access Park to serve as take-out locations. While there are a number of boating opportunities within the region (northeastern Oregon), what is offered on the N. Fork is unique as it offers semi-primitive boating opportunities on a relatively peaceful river, perfect for the novice boater and those desiring a family oriented trip. These recreation opportunities, specifically those related to boating and fishing, can be considered outstandingly remarkable.

Wildlife: In general, wildlife diversity along the river is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation, grasslands, perennial source of water, and availability of prey. The study section contains several documented wintering nocturnal roost sites used by Bald Eagles, a threatened species. The river also has a large population of Lewis' woodpeckers, which is listed on the Oregon Sensitive Species List as critical. However, these populations are not large enough to be considered at a regional or national level and thus cannot be considered outstandingly remarkable.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. A number of historic (i.e., 50 years older or older) structures occur within the 1/2-mile boundary of the river on BLM lands; however, these are not known to be unique or to have any significance.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the river.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along the North Fork John Day River as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.

Similar Values: North Fork John Day River contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

03 Indian Creek

Scenic: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region.

Fisheries: While Indian Creek has adequate habitat for westslope cutthroat trout, a state special status species listed as vulnerable, such habitat is not

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

exceptionally high and the abundance of adult fish (50 – 500 as per the 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report) does not make it a major contributor for the species.

Recreational: Recreational opportunities are limited (hunting, hiking, nature viewing) and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife: While wildlife are present (deer, elk, etc.) along the creek corridor and habitat is in fair condition (with the exception of heavily grazed areas), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high.

Historical: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified.

Similar Values: Indian Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

04 Little Pine Creek

(Below only applies to the upstream segments of Little Pine Creek as the Downstream segment is not free flowing)

Scenic: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region.

Fisheries: While the upstream segments of Little Pine Creek (between USFS and private lands) do contain adequate habitat for westslope cutthroat trout, a state special status species listed as vulnerable, such habitat is not exceptionally high and the abundance of adult fish (less than 50 as per the 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report) does not make it a major contributor for the species.

Recreational: While numerous recreational opportunities are afforded (hunting, hiking, nature viewing, OHV use, horseback riding) these are common throughout the area and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife: The creek corridor offers good habitat for a number of species (deer, elk, turkeys, etc.), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high.

Historical: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located within a ½-mile corridor along the creek.

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Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified.

Similar Values: Little Pine Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

05 Bridge Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: Spawning and rearing of Mid Columbia steelhead trout occurs at a high rate in Bridge Creek. The creek provides important spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead in a section of the mainstem of the John Day (the lower John Day River) relatively devoid of other tributaries. Bridge Creek also acts as a corridor to a number of other spawning tributaries in the region, further adding to the population in the Lower John Day River. However, an increasing proportion of hatchery fish entering the lower John Day River from the Columbian River (53% in 2004 compared to 8% in 2001) has reduced the reproductive independence of the lower John Day River population. It is believed that some of these fish hatchery fish may enter Bridge Creek, which would reduce the uniqueness of the fish produced in the stream as well as the importance of population contributions to the John Day River.

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (driving for pleasure, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Bridge Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River.

Historical: The Bridge Creek corridor was very active during the pioneer days and includes sites from a number of early homesteads and ranches of historical note. Stephen Carroll settled with his family on Bridge Creek near the Painted Hills in 1868. While the locations of most of the old homesteads are on NPS lands, the Carroll cemetery is located on public lands (Crook County Historical Society 1998). The Connolly Ranch was one of the biggest operations in the area that was started in 1902. Portions of the ranch are on public lands. Other historic figures of particular note that settled the Bridge Creek area (although no known structures associated with these individuals are on public lands) include A. Sutton, who was one of the first settlers who operated the Bridge Creek Post Office from 1868 to 1882. While the location of the post office occurred on private lands, the activity associated with it spread onto BLM lands. Christian A. Meyers and "Alkali" Frank Hewitt were also among the first settlers in the area. They established the Bridge Creek stage station in 1863, which was the first white settlement of any kind in Wheeler County (Fussner 1975). Although these events are important from an historical standpoint, no structures of any of the sites occur on public lands. Some structures that did occur on public lands (e.g., Connolly sheep shearing barn) have completely collapsed. It would thus be nearly impossible to have any of the historical sites along Bridge Creek on public lands listed on the National Register of Historic Places, making it difficult to consider historical elements of Bridge Creek as outstandingly remarkable.

Part of the Dalles Military Road (established February 25, 1867) runs through much of the study section of Bridge Creek. Some segments still exist, with much of Burnt Ranch Road having been built on top of the old route. The route followed the Dalles-Canyon City Wagon Road, which was an important travel corridor and motivation for building homesteads, ranches, and businesses along the route. The Dalles Military Road was part of a fraudulent government land trade (see Beckham and Lentz 2000). Early paleontologists, including Thomas Condon, William de Gracey, and John C. Merriam, also relied heavily on the route during their initial

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

exploration, beginning the late 1800s. While some segments of the original route in its historic state can be found along Bridge Creek, the longest being in Segment 5.06, longer as well as more interesting segments in terms of engineering can be found outside the Bridge Creek corridor.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek that is dependent upon the creek (or restricted to ¼ mile on either side of the creek). While the potential for fossils is abundant, such occurrences are not unique compared to what can be found in the region, including the Painted Hills unit of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Bridge Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during fieldwork. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.

Similar Values: Bridge Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

06 Girds Creek

Scenic: The waterway corridor does have scenic values. Ephemeral waterfalls attract visitors. While they are in the river corridor, the scenic values are dependent upon the flows of side streams flowing over the cliffs. Such flows are not river-related and are not regular or predictable.

Fisheries: Creek does not contain suitable habitat or sufficient flows to support important fisheries.

Recreational: Recreational opportunities are limited (driving for pleasure, nature viewing, hiking) and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife: Wildlife populations are limited due to major road through the creek bottom. Habitat is not high quality due to the presence of the road.

Historical: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified.

Similar Values: Girds Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

07 Bear Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past grazing activities and a recent flash flood that removed much of the riparian vegetation (although the habitat is recovering).

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Bear Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. A shearing cabin is located on public lands in the review section; however, this structure does not pose any significant historic value.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Bear Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.

Similar Values: Bear Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

08 Stony Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the lower portion of the creek can be considered common that found along other creeks in the geographic region. The upper portion of the creek does provide greater scenic contrasts due to its steep canyons, sheer cliffs, waterfalls, and views; however, such scenic values are not unique enough in the region to warrant being considered outstandingly remarkable. The narrow portion of the canyon with the sheer cliffs is relatively short (less than one mile) and is comparable to that found along Jericho Creek, although more pristine. The canyons through which the mainstem and North Fork John Day rivers flow are more spectacular from a scenic perspective.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past logging and grazing.

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Stony Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. Wildlife is thus not considered an outstandingly remarkable value.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE	
significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.	
<u>Geologic:</u>	No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.
<u>Cultural:</u>	Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Stony Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.
<u>Similar Values:</u>	Stony Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
09 Jericho Creek	
<u>Scenic:</u>	The scenery along the creek seems common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region and not of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.
<u>Fisheries:</u>	Habitat is marginal for steelhead trout as portions of the creek are dry during some parts of the year (with water going underground) and the creek is partly modified by the road running along and over it. While spawning does occur, it is limited.
<u>Recreation:</u>	While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.
<u>Wildlife:</u>	In general, wildlife diversity and habitat are below normal due to the level of disturbance caused by the existing road, making it poorer compared to that found along other tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.
<u>Historical:</u>	While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.
<u>Geologic:</u>	No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.
<u>Cultural:</u>	Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Jericho Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work.
<u>Similar Values:</u>	Jericho Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
10 Big Wall Creek	
<u>Scenic:</u>	The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.
<u>Fisheries:</u>	While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

species and the habitat is not exceptional due to past grazing and logging activities. In addition, much of the channel is bedrock controlled, which reduces available spawning habitat.

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (driving for pleasure, OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Big Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.

Historical While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Big Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work.

Similar Values Big Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

11 Little Wall Creek

Scenic The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past grazing and logging activities.

Recreation Recreation opportunities are currently limited due to private land at the mouth of Little Wall Creek that prevents access; however, there is the potential for such opportunities as hiking, nature viewing, hunting, , backpacking, and horseback riding. Even if a public easement was acquired, the recreation opportunities are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Little Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.

Historical While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

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Cultural: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Little Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.	
Similar Values: Little Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.	
12 Ditch Creek	
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.	
Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities.	
Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.	
Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Ditch Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.	
Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.	
Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.	
Cultural: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Ditch Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.	
Similar Values: Ditch Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.	
13 Cottonwood Creek	
Scenic: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region.	
Fisheries: While steelhead spawning occurs in Cottonwood Creek, there is a considerable amount of streambed modification and the habitat is not sufficient to support the numbers of fry produced.	
Recreational: While numerous recreational opportunities could be provided (hunting, hiking, nature viewing, OHV use, horseback riding), these are common throughout the area and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. The lack of a public easement through private land along the creek	

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

currently prevents most use.

Wildlife: While the creek corridor offers good habitat for a number of species (deer, elk, turkeys, etc.), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high.

Historical: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located within a 1/2-mile corridor along the creek.

Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified.

Similar Values: Cottonwood contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

14 Wall Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities. In addition, much of the channel is bedrock controlled, which reduces available spawning habitat.

Recreation: Recreational opportunities are generally limited to driving for pleasure, nature watching, picnicking, and possibly fishing. These are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife: In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work.

Similar Values: Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

15 Mallory Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek seems common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities.

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Mallory Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Mallory Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.

Similar Values: Mallory Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

16 Graves Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past logging and grazing.

Recreation While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.

Wildlife. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Graves Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork John Day.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

Cultural: Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Graves Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work.

Similar Values: Graves Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

17 Rudio Creek

Scenic: While the scenery along the creek differs from that found along most other creeks in the geographic region, it does not appear of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to grazing and past logging.

Recreation: Public access through private land is currently allowed along Rudio Creek, which offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting, with trophy elk hunting a major draw to the area. However, the hunting is not restricted to the creek corridor, and hunting also occurs on private land where hunters pay for guided hunting services.

Wildlife: In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the thick cover, perennial source of water, and travel corridor. Elk are especially prevalent, as are mountain lions, deer, and bear.

Historical: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.

Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. An interpretive site is being considered along the creek as it is one of the few places to view dikes crated during lava flows along the hillside (lava infill); however, this geological phenomena is outside the ½-mile corridor and not creek related.

Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified.

Similar Values: Rudio Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

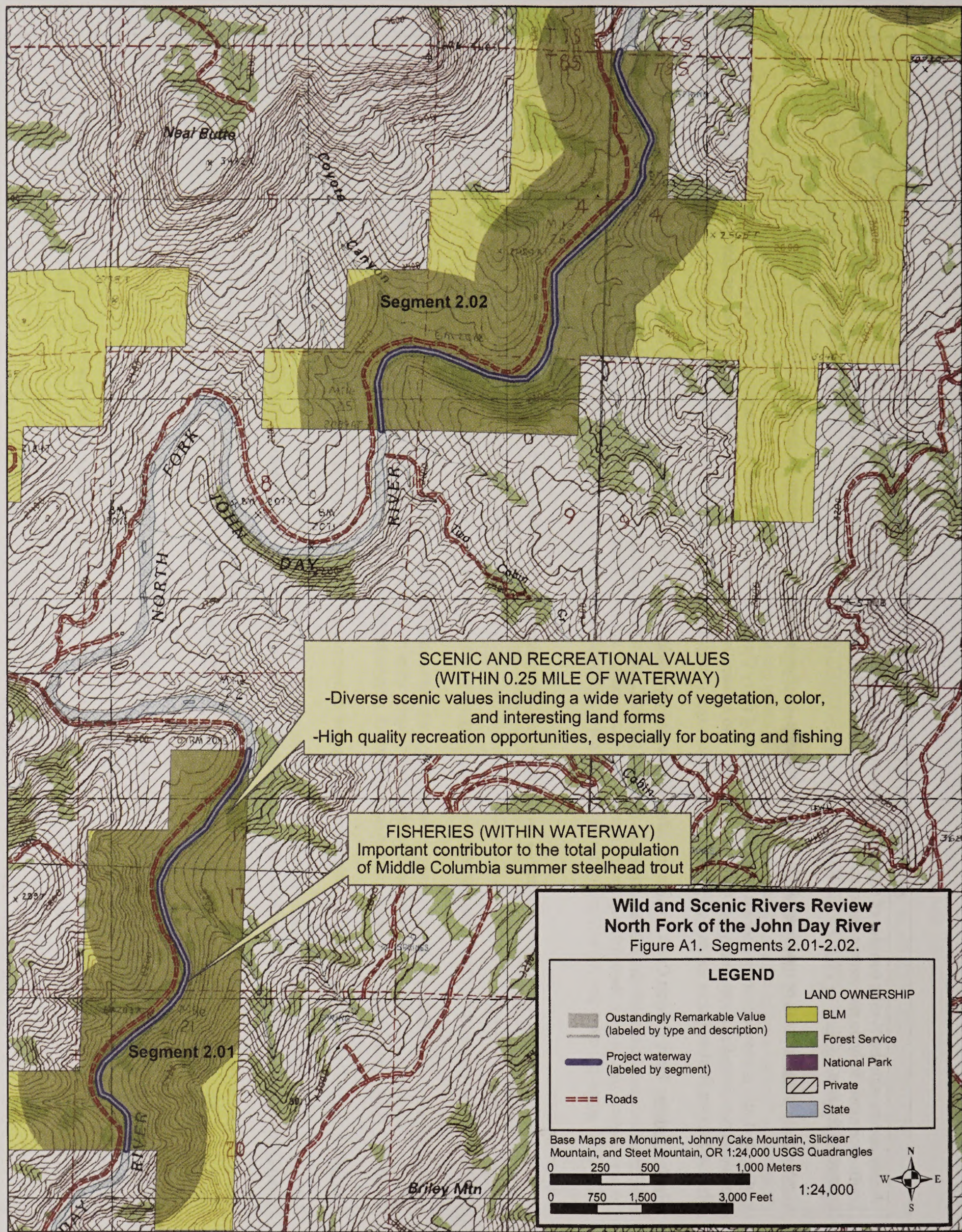
18 Jackknife Canyon Creek

Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE	
Fisheries:	While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, the species is known to spawn in the creek, and it is in an area of the lower John Day River that has few spawning tributaries, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high quality. In addition, roughly half of the steelhead spawning in the lower John Day River are hatchery fish coming from the Columbia River, which reduces reproductive independence of that population.
Recreation	While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.
Wildlife.	In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. A number of bighorn sheep use the canyon. However, these characteristics are not unique to Jackknife Canyon Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River.
Historical:	While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.
Geologic:	No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.
Cultural:	Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Jackknife Canyon Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. While signs of prehistoric use have been observed during fieldwork, including some stone tool flakes and a cave that appeared to have been sifted for artifacts, such sites could not be considered rare or unusual.
Similar Values:	Jackknife Canyon Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
19 Ferry Canyon Creek	
Scenic:	The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region and not of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.
Fisheries:	While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, the species is known to spawn in the creek, and it is in an area of the lower John Day River that has few spawning tributaries, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high quality. In addition, roughly half of the steelhead spawning in the lower John Day River are hatchery fish coming from the Columbia River, which reduces reproductive independence of that population.
Recreation	While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region.
Wildlife.	In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Ferry Canyon Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River.
Historical:	The confluence of Ferry Canyon Creek and the John Day River contains a historic river crossing (ferry); however, the location of this crossing

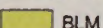

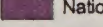
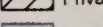

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE




already occurs with the ¼-mile corridor of the Wild and Scenic John Day River and is thus within the national WSR System. The public lands upstream of the confluence most likely do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area.
<u>Geologic:</u> No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.
<u>Cultural:</u> Little is known about the specific cultural resources along Ferry Canyon Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and no sites have been observed during field work.
<u>Similar Values:</u> Ferry Canyon Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.



Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
 Figure A2. Segments 2.02-2.04.

LEGEND

LAND OWNERSHIP	
	BLM
	Forest Service
	National Park
	Private
	State

	Outstandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
	Project waterway
	Roads

Base Maps are Slicear Mountain and Johnny
 Cake Mountain, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
 1:24,014
 0 250 500 1,000 Meters
 0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet



FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
 Important contributor to the total population
 of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout

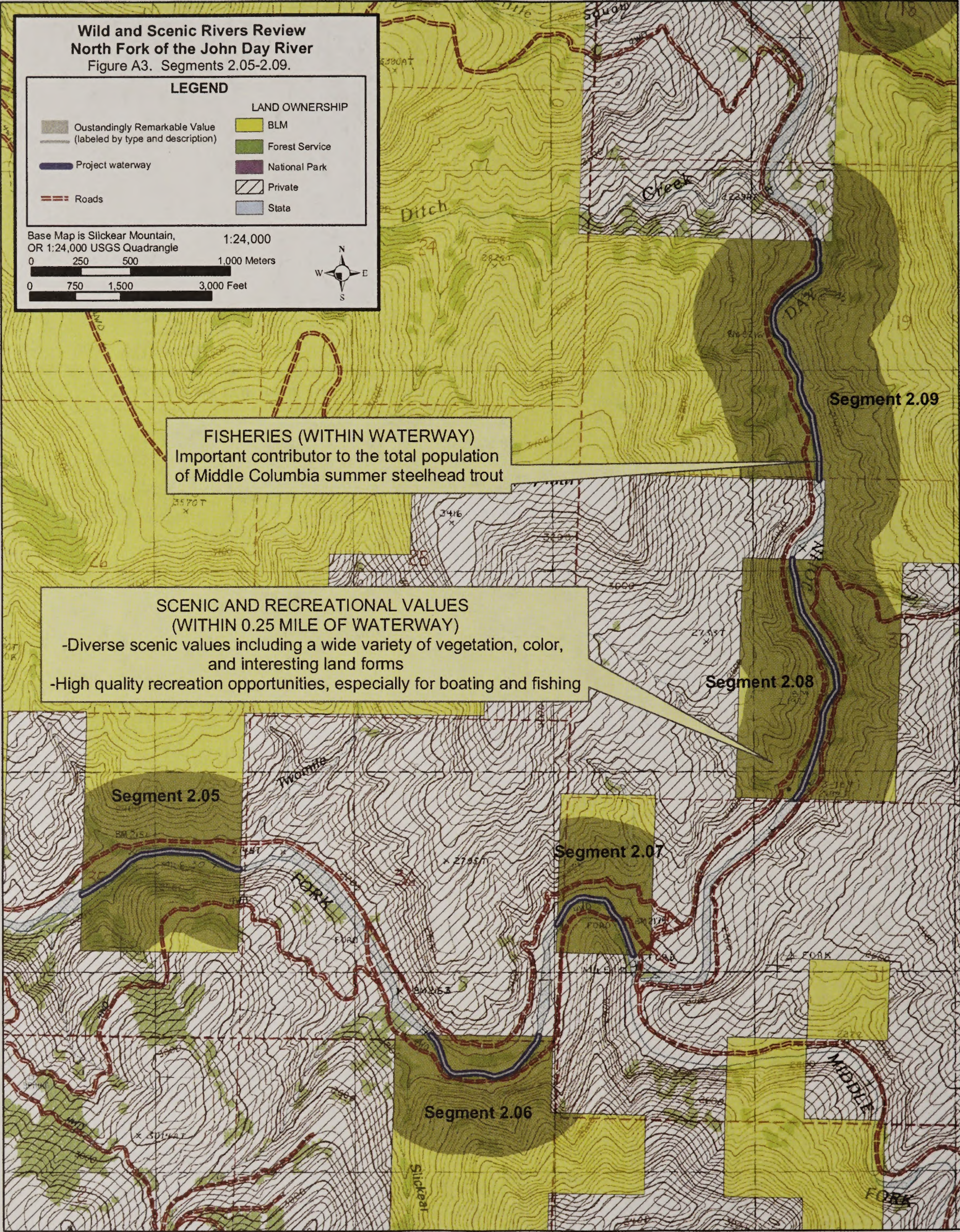
Segment 2.03

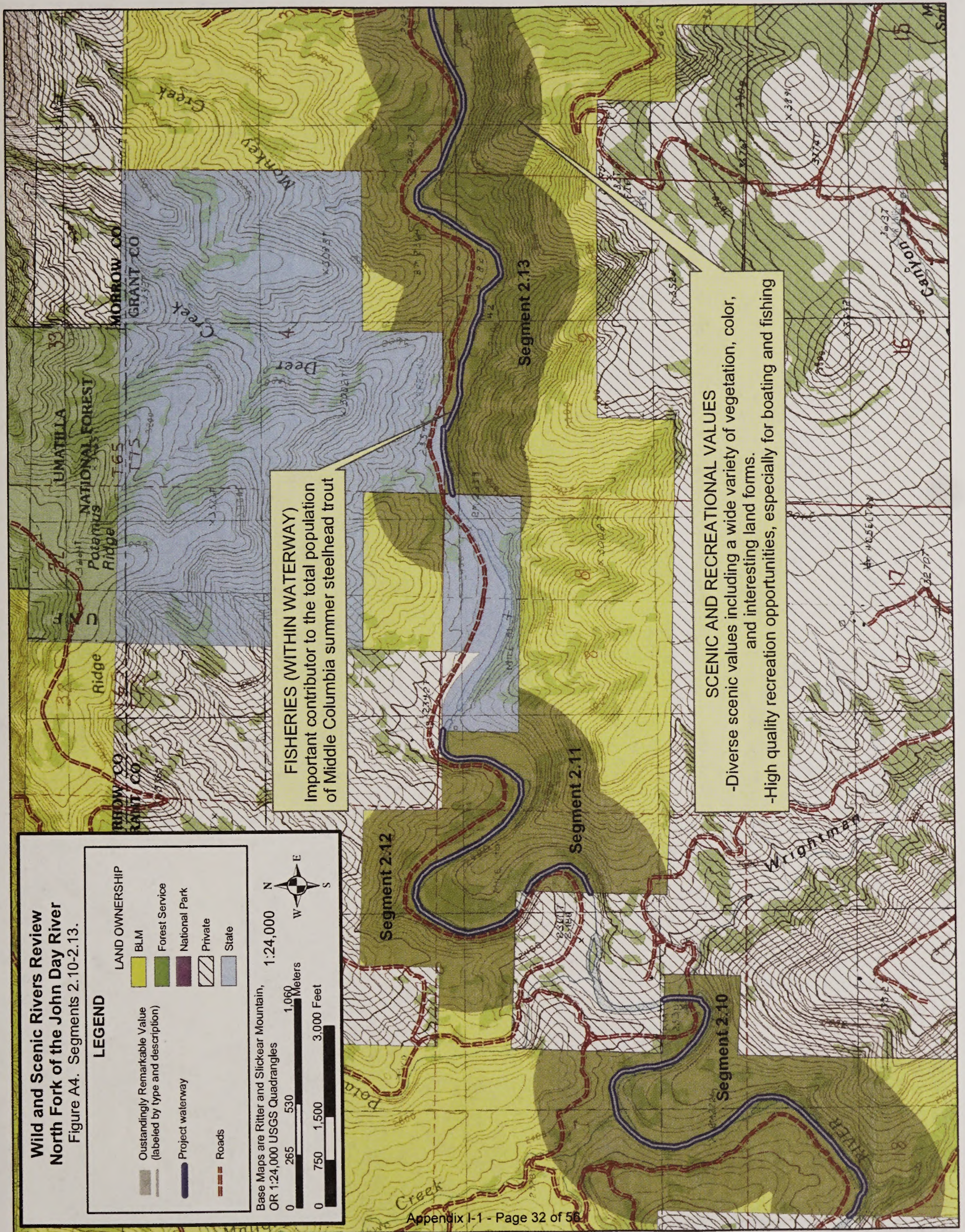
Segment 2.04

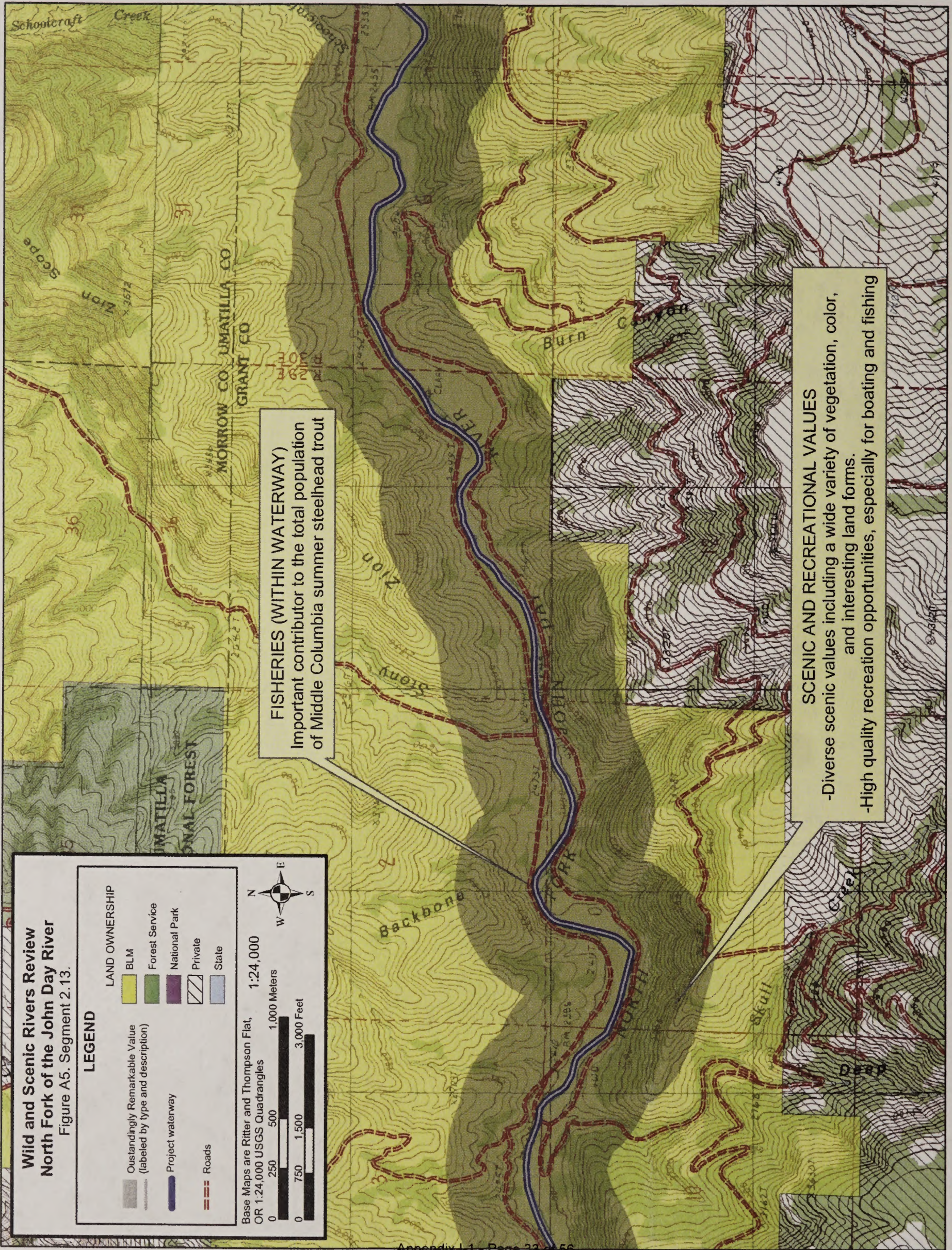
Segment 2.02

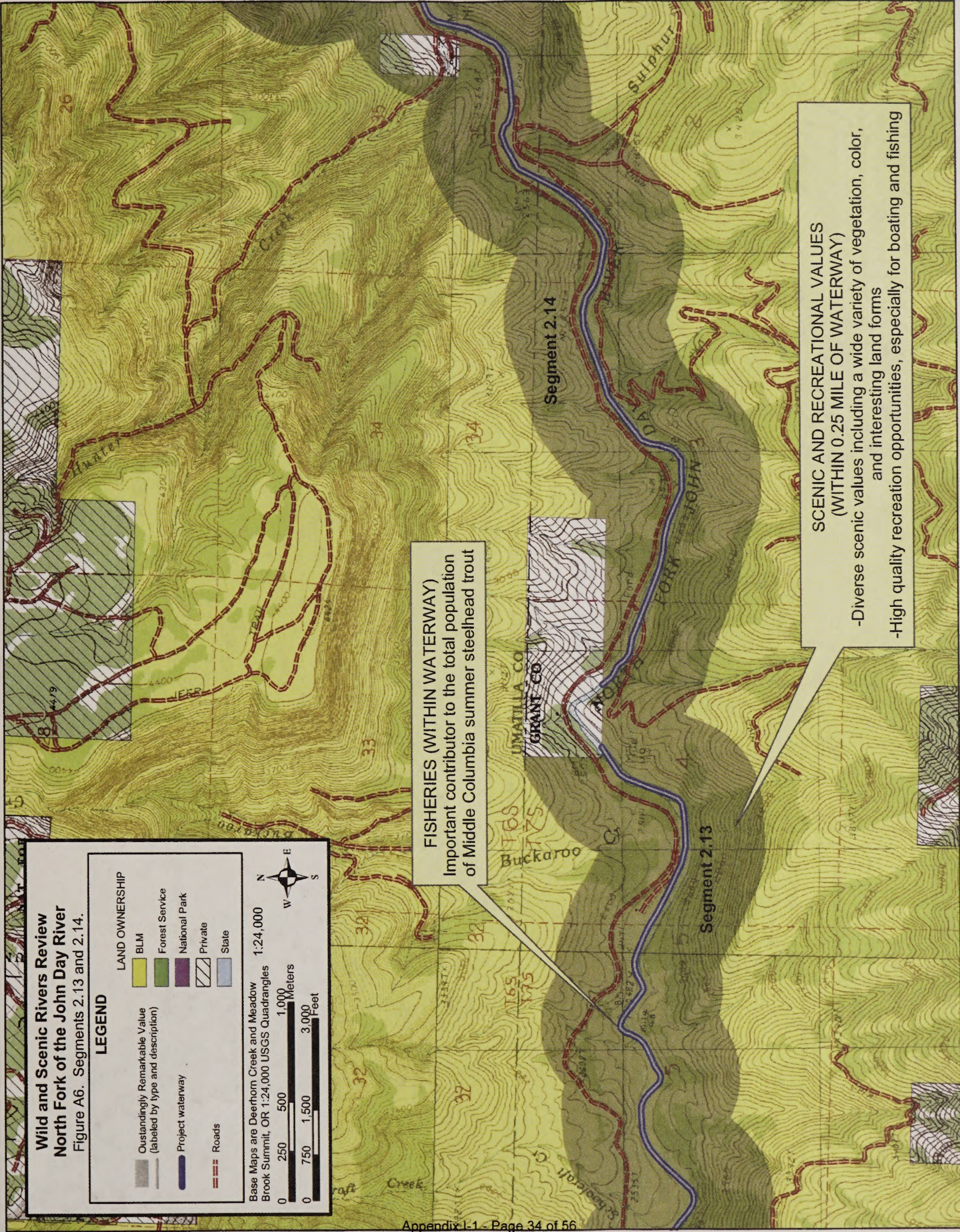
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
 (WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF WATERWAY)

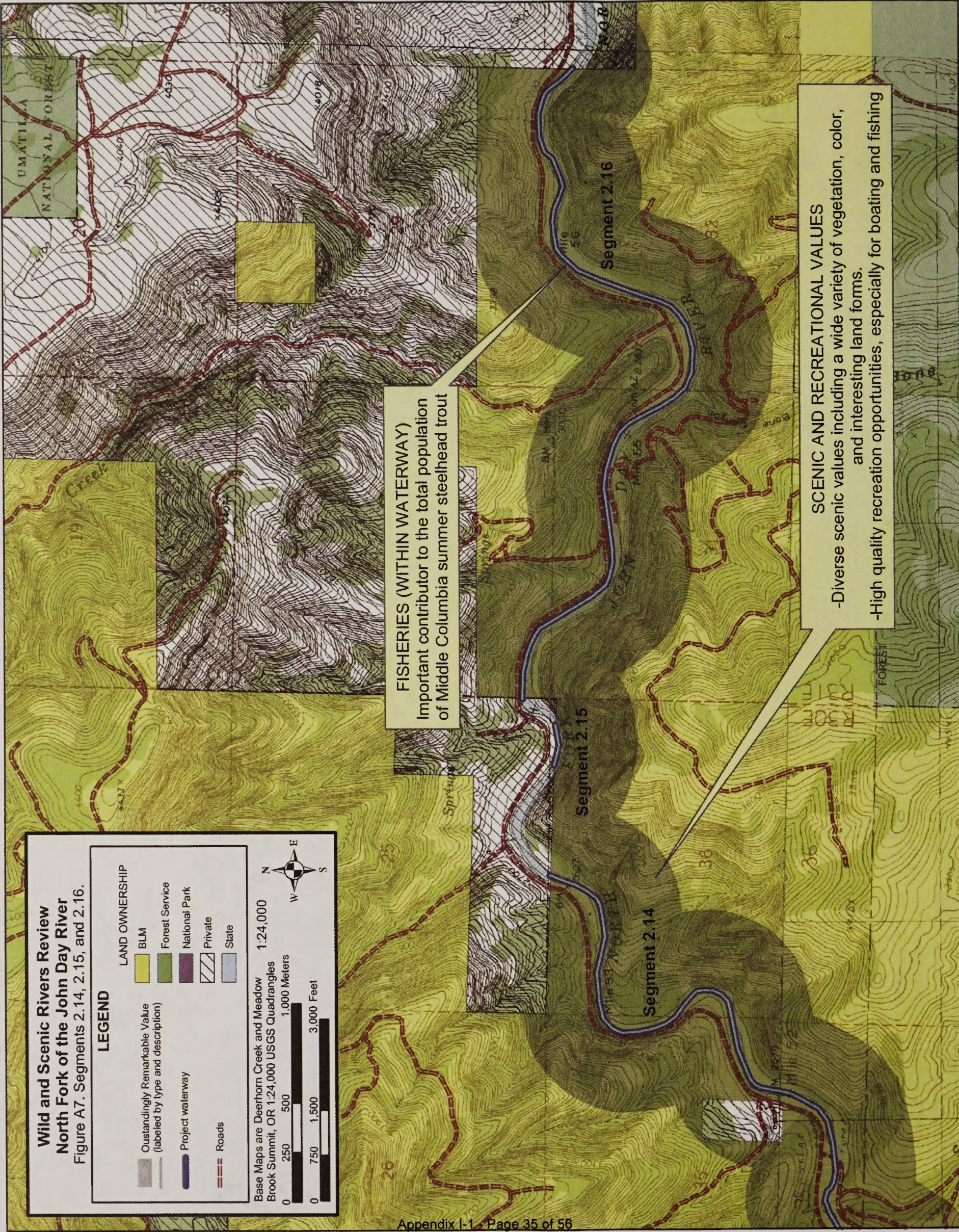
- Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms
- High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing











ATTACHMENT B

RIVER SEGMENT NARRATIVE TABLE

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT B: RIVER SEGMENT NARRATIVE TABLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
1.01	Potamus Creek	T 7S, R 29E, Sec. 6, 7 Slickear Mountain	0.40	1.28	0.89	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
1.02	Potamus Creek	T 7S, R 29E, Sec. 6; T 6S, R 29E, Sec. 31, 32 Lake Penland, Slickear Mountain	1.30	3.63	2.33	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
2.01	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 17, 20 Johnny Cake Mountain, Monument	20.43	21.94	1.51	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.02	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 4, 5, 8, 9 Johnny Cake Mountain, Slickear Mountain	25.09	26.98	1.89	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
2.03	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 33 Slickear Mountain	27.08	27.86	0.78	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.04	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 34 Slickear Mountain	27.99	28.64	0.66	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.05	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 34 Slickear Mountain	29.19	29.73	0.55	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
2.06	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 1 Slickear Mountain	30.59	31.06	0.47	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.07	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 31 Slickear Mountain	31.41	31.79	0.38	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.08	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 30 Slickear Mountain	32.08	32.88	0.80	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

B - 3

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
2.09	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 19 Slickear Mountain	34.37	35.21	0.84	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.10	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 7, 18 Slickear Mountain	36.72	38.50	1.78	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Scenic River Area due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.11	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 7 Slickear Mountain	39.05	39.33	0.28	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
2.12	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 6, 7, 8 Slicear Mountain	39.40	40.65	1.25	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.13	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11; T7S, R30E, Sec. 4, 5, 6 Meadow Brook Summit, Ritter, Slicear Mountain	41.49	49.28	7.79	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.14	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R30E, Sec. 2, 3, 4; T6S, R30E, Sec. 35, 36 Deerhorn Creek, Meadow Brook Summit	49.55	53.44	3.89	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
2.15	North Fork of the John Day	T6S, R30E, Sec. 36 Deerhorn Creek	53.86	53.99	0.13	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.16	North Fork of the John Day	T6S, R31E, Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32 Deerhorn Creek	54.12	56.67	2.55	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	Recreational River Area due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
3.01	Indian Creek	T14S, R33E, Sec. 10 Strawberry Mountain	6.29	6.81	0.52	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
4.01	Little Pine Creek	T14S, R32E, Sec. 6 John Day	2.05	2.41	0.36	NO	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
4.02	Little Pine Creek	T14S, R32E, Sec. 7 Canyon Mountain, John Day	2.80	3.06	1.06	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.01	Bridge Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 3 Painted Hills	0.20	0.50	0.30	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.02	Bridge Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 2, 11, 13, 14, 24 Painted Hills	0.55	5.06	4.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

B - 6

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
5.03	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5 Sutton Mountain	8.31	8.46	0.15	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.04	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5 Sutton Mountain	8.76	9.18	0.42	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.05	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5, 8, 9, 16 Mitchell, Sutton Mountain	9.33	12.70	3.37	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.06	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 21, 26, 27, 28, 35 Mitchell	13.58	16.78	3.20	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
6.01	Girds Creek	T10S, R21E, Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14 Sutton Mountain	1.10	2.21	2.11	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
7.01	Bear Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 35; T11S, R20E, Sec. 2, 3 Painted Hills	1.82	3.87	2.05	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.01	Stony Creek	T7S, R29E, Sec. 1, 2; T6S, R29E, Sec. 36; T6S, R30E, Sec. 19, 30, 31 Ritter, Thompson Flat	0.00	3.88	3.88	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.02	Stony Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 18, 19 Thompson Flat	3.88	5.15	1.27	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.03	Stony Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 18 Thompson Flat	5.15	5.83	0.68	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
9.01	Jericho Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 23, 25, 26 Deerhorn Creek	0.19	2.45	2.26	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

B - 7

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
10.01	Big Wall Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 31; T7S, R27E, Sec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 36 Johnny Cake Mountain, Turner Mountain	0.55	6.79	6.24	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
11.01	Little Wall Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 18, 19, 30; T7S, R27E, Sec. 13 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.02	4.72	3.70	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
11.02	Little Wall Creek	T7S, R27E, Sec. 13 Johnny Cake Mountain	4.92	5.45	0.53	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
12.01	Ditch Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 10, 14, 15, 23, 24 Slicker Mountain	0.83	5.09	4.26	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.01	Cottonwood Creek	T12S, R26E, Sec. 32 Day Basin	1.99	2.84	0.85	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.02	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 7 Day Basin	4.01	4.31	0.30	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.03	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 18 Day Basin	5.49	5.55	0.06	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.04	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 18 Day Basin	5.66	5.68	0.02	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.05	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 19 Day Basin	7.50	7.52	0.02	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
14.01	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 7 Quad: Johnny Cake Mountain	0.82	1.33	0.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

B - 8

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
14.02	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 6 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.60	1.74	0.14	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
14.03	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 6 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.88	2.51	0.63	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
15.01	Mallory Creek	T6S, R29E, Sec. 31; T7S, R29E, Sec. 6, 7 Lake Penland, Slickear Mountain	0.00	3.08	3.08	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
16.01	Graves Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 1, 12; T7S, R29E, Sec. 7 Slickear Mountain	0.00	3.22	3.22	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.01	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 12, 13 Miller Flat	6.91	7.42	0.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.02	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 13, 24 Miller Flat	8.00	9.09	1.09	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.03	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 25 Miller Flat	9.36	9.70	0.34	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.04	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 36 Miller Flat	10.70	11.65	0.95	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.05	Rudio Creek	T11S, R27E, Sec. 6 Miller Flat	12.73	13.10	0.37	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.01	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21	0.00	3.47	3.47	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.02	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 20, 29	3.88	5.54	1.66	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.03	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 31	6.48	6.72	0.24	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

B - 9

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
18.04	Jackknife Creek	T4S, R18E, Sec. 6	7.23	7.53	0.31	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.05	Jackknife Creek	T4S, R18E, Sec. 18	9.22	9.77	0.55	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.01	Ferry Creek	T2S, R18E, Sec. 24	0.00	0.18	0.19	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.02	Ferry Creek	T2S, R19E, Sec. 19	0.47	1.23	0.76	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.03	Ferry Creek	T2S, R19E, Sec. 29, 32	2.07	3.82	1.75	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

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ATTACHMENT C

MANAGEMENT OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT C: MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAYS WITHIN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The recommendations for interim protection measures described in this document are meant to provide temporary or interim protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) values on eligible waterway areas prior to the completion of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP). Included are management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that would maintain the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative classifications identified for the North Fork John Day River. Pursuant to the WSR Act of 1968, as amended, until the public reviews are completed and final decisions are made on WSR eligibility determinations, no uses of the reviewed Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land surfaces (public lands) will be authorized which could impair any outstandingly remarkable value they may contain, or would otherwise reduce or destroy their potential eligibility classification for consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. In general, management requirements for river or river segments that are found eligible for consideration as components of the national WSR system are the same that apply to designated and study rivers (BLM 1993).

I. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS REVIEW PROCESS

In conducting the WSR review process, application of the WSR eligibility criteria and determining the tentative WSR classifications focused on the public lands within a one-half mile wide corridor along the reviewed river segment (i.e., approximately one-quarter mile wide along each bank of the waterway along the length of the review segments). The public lands within and adjacent to this corridor will be considered in future site specific, activity or management implementation planning to fulfill the stated management objective.

The reviewed segments of Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony creeks were determined not to meet the WSR eligibility criteria and are dropped from further consideration. Public lands along the reviewed segments of the North Fork John Day River were found to meet the WSR eligibility criteria to be given further consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. Determinations on the suitability of inclusion for this river have not been made at this time, but will occur as part of the John Day Basin RMP planning process.

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The management objective for the waterways that meet the WSR eligibility criteria is to maintain or enhance their outstandingly remarkable values and WSR classification, until their eligibility determinations are superseded (BLM 1993). The interim protection measures for eligible waterways in the John Day Basin RMP planning area apply only to the waterway corridor which extends the length of the identified waterway segments and includes the waterway area, its immediate

environment, and an average of no more than one-quarter mile (1,320 feet) from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the waterway. This boundary is preliminary and, by Section 3(b) of the WSR Act, may vary on either side of the waterway and be narrower or wider as long as the total corridor width averages no more than 320 acres (half of a mile or 2,640 feet wide) per river mile, and can be delineated by legally identifiable lines (e.g., survey or property lines) or some form of on-the-ground physical feature (e.g., canyon rims, roads, etc.) which provide the basis for protecting the waterway's outstandingly remarkable values. Final boundary delineation will be made if and when Congress decides to designate the waterway segments under review.

North Fork John Day River

Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River through public lands (including 25.55 miles of the river) were found to meet the WSR eligibility criteria to be given further consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. Nine segments (totaling 8.15 miles) of the river are tentatively classified as scenic and seven segments (totaling 17.40 miles) are tentatively classified as recreational. All segments are designated as Accessible Natural River Areas as part of the North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway, as designated in 1988. Current management under this designation (OAR 736-040-0066) is compatible with management under the WSR Act (see BLM 2000).

Management of BLM lands along the North Fork John Day River in the review section is currently covered under the John Day River Management Plan, Two Rivers, and John Day Resource Management Plan Amendments (BLM 2001). These plans are consistent with the protection of outstandingly remarkable values identified along the North Fork John Day River.

The North Fork John Day River is also managed under the Oregon State Scenic Waterway System as identified under the Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.805 to 390.925). Management under this system is consistent with the management of outstandingly remarkable values. As with wild and scenic rivers, scenic waterways designations cover the river and related adjacent lands within one-quarter mile of the bank on either side of the river. Some management standards apply to all scenic waterways, while specific rules are also developed for each river during the management planning process. All such rules are aimed at managing development within the scenic waterway corridor to protect the scenic beauty, fish and wildlife, scientific and recreation features of the river (OAR 736-040-0020).

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable scenic values:

The study segment of the North Fork John Day is currently managed as an Accessible Natural River Area under the Oregon State Scenic Waterway System, which is administered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Management of an Accessible Natural River Area includes the protection or enhancement of the river's essentially primitive scenic character, while allowing compatible public outdoor recreation use (OAR 736-040-0040(1)(e)(B)). General rules and regulations governing land management on all scenic waterways that protects scenic values is presented in OAR 736-040-0035. These general management directions, in addition to specific

management actions identified in OAR 736-040-0066(1) that apply to the North Fork John Day, either meet or exceed the management requirements for protecting outstandingly remarkable scenic values identified in BLM Manual 8351. No additional protective measures are thus recommended at this time.

Protective measures identified OAR 736-040-0066(1) that currently protect outstandingly remarkable scenic values along the North Fork John Day River, including the 16 segments that flow through public lands, are as follows:

- (D) New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4–5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.
- (E) Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.
- (F) New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4–5 years).
- (G) New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4–5 years).
- (H) Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable

time (4–5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.

- (I) Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be permitted provided that:
 - (A) The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
 - (B) Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
 - (C) The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
 - (D) The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5–10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.
- (J) Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
- (K) Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.
- (L) Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and section (1), subsections (c) through (k) of this rule are more restrictive than Grant County's or Umatilla County's Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable recreational values:

Outstandingly remarkable recreation values on the North Fork John Day River are partially protected by measures currently applied to scenic values, as identified above. These protective measures help preserve the scenic quality of the river corridor, an essential part of the visitor experience that draws users from outside the area.

Recreation use on public lands along the North Fork John Day has been relatively low, but use has been increasing steadily over the past decade due to the scenic quality, low use, and good fishing (BLM 2000). Such increases may impact the feeling of solitude and remoteness within the river corridor. Recreation facilities on public lands on the North Fork John Day River are limited to two information kiosks and boater registration boxes. Registration is currently voluntary and thus does not allow for accurate estimates on total use. The BLM may consider mandatory registration to help determine use levels. A permit system is not necessary at this time; however, in depth, recreational use studies would help aid in determining any needs to

place limits on use levels deemed necessary to protect or enhance visitor experiences. Additional campsite studies could help determine the condition of campsites and need for improvements or restrictions.

In general, North Fork John Day River segments 2.02 to 2.10 that are recommended a tentative classification as Scenic should be managed for semi-primitive nonmotorized to semi-primitive motorized settings. Motorized vehicle use, including off-highway vehicles, could be permitted, although trespass through private property should not be allowed. The BLM should consider attaining a public easement that would allow easy access to public lands. A mix of access types should be available, including open roads, roads closed to motorized use, and walk-in or horseback opportunities in a few remote areas. Recreation developments such as additional kiosks or boater registration sites should not be built along this section of river to preserve its more natural appearance.

Segments 2.01 and 2.11 to 2.16 that are recommended a tentative classification as Recreational should be managed for roaded to rural settings. Motorized use should continue to be permitted, with OHV use permitted on designated trails. Road access should continue along all seven river segments. Additional recreation development sites may be permitted, including additional recreation kiosks, boater registration sites, as well as viewpoints, interpretive sites, and developed campgrounds and access sites/boat launch ramps. If a boat launch is developed, it should be located along the upstream-most river segment (segment 2.16) and include a boater registration box. This would allow for the gathering of more complete user data.

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable fishery values:

Habitat problems affecting steelhead trout populations include irrigation diversions and cattle grazing. These activities modify river channels; remove riparian vegetation; block migration corridors; decrease summer flows, occasionally to complete dewatering; and increase summer water temperatures. Many populations have retreated to headwater areas because of these activities, causing extensive population fragmentation and declines in numbers. Management actions aimed at maintaining or increasing Middle Columbia Steelhead in the North Fork John Day River should thus be aimed at reducing these impacts to steelhead habitats.

As a threatened species, the Middle Columbia Steelhead are protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 4(f) of the ESA requires that a recovery plan be developed and implemented for species listed as endangered or threatened under the statute. These plans must, at a minimum, contain (1) a description of site-specific management actions necessary to achieve the plan's goal for the conservation and survival of the species; (2) objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination that the species be removed from the list; and (3) estimates of the time required and cost to carry out the measures needed to achieve the plan's goal and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

Currently, a recovery plan for Oregon's Middle Columbia River Steelhead is in its draft stage. An early draft of a recovery plan identifies the conditions that have led to the listing of the

Middle Columbia steelhead and provides early recovery framework (Carmichael 2006). Limiting factors in the lower North Fork John Day River listed in that report include habitat diversity, sediment load, temperature, and key habitat quantity. Anthropogenic threats associated with these limiting factors are riparian disturbance, stream channelization and relocation, grazing, timber harvest, road building, irrigation withdrawals, mining, and dredging (NMFS 2004).

The above threats to steelhead populations in the North Fork of the John Day are currently managed under the John Day River Management Plan, Two Rivers, and John Day Resource Management Plan Amendments (BLM 2001); the John Day River Subbasin Plan and the Columbia River Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan (CRITFC 1996); Oregon Wild Fish Management Policy (OAR 635-07-525); Strategy for Salmon amendment to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Collette and Harrison 1992); and PACFISH (USFS and BLM 1995). Management emphasis of these plans and programs is to maintain or increase wild run populations of steelhead in the John Day Basin and restore watersheds and fish habitat. The State Scenic Waterway System Act also implements protection of steelhead trout within the North Fork Scenic Waterway through maintaining the river's free-flowing character in quantities necessary for steelhead migration and protecting migration corridor blockage due to the construction of dams, diversions, or other water impoundment facilities and excessive water withdrawals from irrigation and other domestic or agricultural use. Steelhead habitat is also protected from degradation of riparian areas along the river; the discharge of debris, silt, chemicals or other materials into the river from mining, prospecting, and dredging activities; and habitat disturbance from road construction and maintenance (ORS 390.835). Due to the extensive current management of steelhead trout in North Fork John Day River, no additional protective measures are suggested at this time.

ATTACHMENT D

LITERATURE CITED

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT D: LITERATURE CITED

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Appendix I-2: Documentation of Wild and Scenic River Eligibility for the North Fork John Day River

DOCUMENTATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility Assessment for North Fork John Day River (NFJDR) Segments Identified
For Possible Inclusion as Components of the National
Wild and Scenic Rivers System

SECTION B

River Segment	Description of Values – Either Outstandingly Remarkable (*) or Less than Outstandingly Remarkable
North Fork John Day River – Segment A – Camas Creek to Mallory Creek	<p>* Scenic ORV – The river flows through extremely steep hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetation types, including stands of ponderosa pine, grassy meadows, and lush riparian vegetation.</p> <p>* Recreation ORV – The NFJDR is unique as it offers semi-primitive boating opportunities on a relatively peaceful river, perfect for the novice boater and those desiring a family oriented trip. These recreation opportunities, specifically those related to boating and fishing.</p> <p>* Fishery ORV – Due to the existing viable population of threatened steelhead trout, and connectivity to upstream populations currently provided protection under the National WSR system, the North Fork John Day contains fishery ORVs.</p> <p>Wildlife – The habitat adjacent to the river accommodates a population of Lewis' woodpeckers, which is listed on the Oregon Sensitive Species List as critical. However, these populations are not large enough to be considered at a regional or national level and thus cannot be considered outstandingly remarkable.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural: A number of historic (i.e., 50 years old or older) structures occur within the ½-mile boundary of the river on BLM lands; however, these are not known to be unique or to have any significance. Cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable.</p> <p>Geologic: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena exist in this river segment.</p> <p>Similar Values: The North Fork John Day River contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.</p>
North Fork John Day River – Segment B – Mallory Creek – RM 20.4	<p>* Scenic ORV – The river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks in clear view. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color results in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region.</p> <p>* Recreation ORV – Same as Segment A.</p> <p>* Fishery ORV – Same as Segment A.</p> <p>Wildlife – Same as Segment A.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural: Same as Segment A.</p> <p>Geologic: Same as Segment A.</p> <p>Similar Values: Same as Segment A.</p>

DOCUMENTATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility Assessment for North Fork John Day River (NFJDR) Segments Identified
For Possible Inclusion as Components of the National
Wild and Scenic Rivers System

SECTION C

River Name	Free-Flowing Values		Outstandingly Remarkable Values *							Potential Classification			Eligibility Determination	
	Y	N	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Wild	Scenic	Recreation	Y	N
NFJDR Segment A (Camas Creek to Mallory Creek)	X		X	X		X					X	X	X	
NFJDR Segment B (Mallory Creek to River Mile 20.4)	X		X	X		X					X		X	

3/ (See Section B for description of values)

- a – Scenic
- b – Recreational
- c – Geological
- d – Fish
- e – Historical
- f – Cultural
- g – Other Similar Values

Christina M. Welch 3/19/2008
Christina M. Welch / Central Oregon Resource Area Date

Appendix I-3: Wild and Scenic River Draft Suitability Study for North Fork John Day River

Introduction

The process used by BLM to identify and evaluate river segments for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system is guided by the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and BLM planning guidance.

Section 5(d)(1) of the Act directs federal agencies to consider potential wild and scenic rivers in the land and water planning processes. To fulfill this requirement, the BLM inventories and evaluates rivers when it develops comprehensive resource management plans for public lands in a specified area.

An eligibility inventory was conducted during the data gathering stage of John Day Basin Resource Management Plan. Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River that flow through public lands were reviewed, totaling 25.55 miles. The shortest segment is 0.13 mile and the longest segment is 7.79 miles. All 16 segments are located within a section of the river that is 36.24 miles long, beginning along County Road 31, roughly 3 miles northeast from Monument in Section 23, T. 7 S., R. 28 E., in Grant County, and ending at the confluence of Camas Creek in Section 26, T. 6 S., R. 31 E., in Umatilla County. The 16 review segments through public lands make up 70.5 percent of this section of river.

In the fall of 2006, BLM released the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) and Preliminary Public Involvement document. The AMS included the June 11, 2006 Final Report of Potential Wild & Scenic Rivers in the John Day Basin Resource Management Planning Area. This final report identified the North Fork John Day River as eligible for further study in the land use plan.

This suitability report was written during the formulation of the Draft RMP.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values along the North Fork John Day River:

The Final Eligibility Report identified the following Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) for the North Fork John Day River in all studied segments:

Scenic values: The North Fork John Day River “flows through some of the finest scenery in Oregon” (BLM 2000, p. 110), which includes a river valley bordered by steep, rugged hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetation types, including stands of ponderosa pines and Douglas fir, grassy meadows, and scattered clumps of riparian vegetation. Views of adjacent mountain peaks are offered along some sections of the river. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color add to the visual values along the river.

While such features are not unique among rivers in the Blue Mountains ecoregion of northeastern Oregon, they are notable and of a quality to attract visitors from outside the area. The state of Oregon valued the scenic quality of the North Fork enough to include the entire study section in the State Scenic Waterway System under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.826). Only 18 other waterways and one lake in Oregon are afforded this protective status.

A BLM-maintained native surface road runs adjacent to the river from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek, which occasionally can intrude on the scenic nature of the river, while, at the same time, provides easy access for visitors to view the scenery. The river corridor in this section is narrow and the hills rise over 2,000 feet, with dense strands of mixed conifer on north-facing slopes. The warmer south facing slopes are characterized by well spaced ponderosa pine, a few junipers, and a terraced grassy understory. A few houses and ranches are located along this section of the river.

A primitive road (with no public easement through private sections) located from Potamus Creek downstream to the confluence with Wall Creek, is less conspicuous and the scenery more primitive. Only a few structures and primitive roads are seen along this segment of the river, leaving much of the area in a natural appearing state. Here, the river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks rising less than 2,000 feet. The area is mostly rangeland, with steep hillsides dotted with strands of ponderosa pine.

Recreation Values: The North Fork John Day offers numerous recreational opportunities, including boating, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing, watchable wildlife, recreational gold panning, nature study, and photography. The boating opportunities are particularly rare or unique in northeastern Oregon as visitors are offered opportunities for solitude and a natural environment with easily negotiated Class I & II rapids and multiple boat launch and take-out areas..

This access provides opportunities for trips that vary, from a few hours to multiple days. While the main stem John Day, from Service Creek to Clarno, offers similar river rafting experiences (e.g., Class I & II rapids and numerous access points) the North Fork (from Dale to Monument, which encompasses the study section) is considered by some as having better scenery and whitewater (Cassady *et al.* 1994). The rafting season is generally limited to May and June with weather earlier and flow levels later in the season being limiting factors.

Boater registration data (albeit incomplete) collected between 1998 and 2005 documented that nearly one third of trip leaders traveled from outside of Oregon to float the river, while the majority of those coming from Oregon (all except one) traveled over 100 miles. This data suggest that visitors are willing to travel long distances to visit the river for recreational purposes.

Fish Values: All steelhead trout in the John Day River Basin are genetically grouped into the Middle Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Steelhead in this ESU were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1999 ([64 FR 14517], effective May 24, 1999, with threatened status reaffirmed on January 5, 2006). The John Day basin is included in the ESU.

The North Fork John Day including the 25.55 miles of river that flow through BLM land is an important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout in the Middle Columbia ESU.

In addition, the North Fork John Day population of the Middle Columbia Summer Steelhead Species Management Unit meets all six criteria used to determine near-term sustainability (e.g., existing populations, distribution, abundance, productivity, reproductive independence, and hybridization; ODFW 2005). This includes the study segment as well as approximately 54 miles upstream from the study managed by USDA-Forest Service that are already part of the national WSR system.

The U.S. Forest Service WSR designation is partially due to possessing outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. The protection afforded by the upstream WSR designation adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments and helps ensure that the biological needs (i.e., migration corridor) of the species are met.

Classification

At the same time that eligibility recommendations are made, rivers that meet the eligibility criteria are given a tentative classification (either wild, scenic, or recreational), as required by the WSR Act. Tentative classification is based on the type and degree of human development associated with waterway and adjacent lands as they exist at the time of the review. This classification, however, is a planning recommendation and is tentative to Congressional legislative determination.

The tentative classifications are further defined as follows:

- **Wild River Area** – Wild river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. Wild means undeveloped; roads, dams, or diversion works are generally absent from a one-quarter mile corridor on both sides of the river.
- **Scenic River Area** – Scenic river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are generally free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Scenic does not necessarily mean the river corridor has to have scenery as an outstandingly remarkable value; however, it means the waterway or segment may contain more development (except for major dams or diversion works) than a wild segment and less development than a recreational segment. For example, roads may cross the river in places but generally do not run immediately parallel to it. In certain cases, if a parallel road is unpaved and well-screened from the river by vegetation, a hill, etc., it could qualify for scenic river area classification.
- **Recreational River Area** – Recreational river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Parallel roads or railroads, or the existence of small dams or diversions can be allowed in this classification. A recreational river area classification does not imply that the river or section of river will be managed or have priority for recreational use or development.

The North Fork WSR Eligibility Report recommended;

1. BLM public lands from the Wrightman County Road to Wall Creek (river segments 2.02-2.10) have a tentative classification as Scenic and should be managed for semi-primitive non-motorized, to semi-primitive motorized settings.
2. BLM public lands West of Highway 395 to the Wrightman County Road, and just upriver from Monument; (river segments 2.01 and 2.11 to 2.16) are recommended a tentative classification as Recreational and should be managed for roaded to rural settings.

Additional information describing the inventory, evaluation process and recommended tentative classification is in the Final Wild & Scenic River Eligibility report on a CD in the back page of the Analysis of the Management Situation for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan.

The recommendations of this report are included in one or more RMP alternatives, to provide a range of management options to protect the ORVs of this river and also satisfy BLM guidance. The planning team considered the WSR Final Report information in developing different land management alternatives for the two river segments of the North Fork John Day River.

SUITABILITY

The final step in the river assessment process is the determination of suitability. BLM Manual 8351 (BLM 1992) guidance identifies eight factors to answer when completing this study. Suitability determination results from a combined assessment of river attributes and other land uses associated with a river. Additional factors may be considered if applicable to a river segment.

Congressional legislation is required to actually designate a river as a federal Wild & Scenic River. The suitability evaluation does not automatically result in designation. If the suitability study determines that a river segment(s) is suitable for WSR designation, then BLM will make that recommendation to Congress. However, if the suitability study determines that a river segment(s) is not suitable, BLM would not recommend this river segment as suitable for Congressional WSR designation. This conclusion would be stated in the RMP, releasing it from further W&S review.

The following eight factors, identified in BLM Manual Section 8351, have been reviewed to determine the suitability for Wild and Scenic River status of the North Fork John Day River between Camas Creek and river mile 20.4 north of Monument.

1. Characteristics that do or do not make the river a worthy addition to the National System

The Eligibility Report for the North Fork John Day River determined that this river has scenic quality, recreational opportunities and fisheries values that are Outstandingly Remarkable and make this river segment a worthy addition to the National WSR System. These values are summarized in the Eligibility Study.

2. The status of land and mineral ownership, use in the area, and associated or incompatible uses;

Rights-of-way: 1) Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission Right-of-Way for public access on road and river area from Camas Creek to private land, just upriver from the Wrightman Canyon County Road. At this time the current landowner does not prevent public access across on the road across private land. There is, however no public right-of-way across this land and permission to cross may be revoked at any time. 2) Power/Phone line Right-of-Way(s) to several homes downriver from Camas Creek for power and telephone service.

Mining Claims and Mineral Leases: As of June, 2007, there are no known mineral, saleable or oil, gas or geothermal leases or activities on public, private or State Lands that would conflict with potential Wild & Scenic River designation on public lands along the North Fork John Day River, from its junction with Camas Creek at State Highway 395, downriver to Monument. There are several parcels adjacent to or near the river with mineral rights owned by private parties. Due to the relatively low mineral potential of the proposed WSR corridor the probability of mineral development and conflicts with WSR Outstandingly Remarkable values is low.

Livestock Grazing Status: Isolated tracts of public lands south of the North Fork John Day River near Monument have been grazed under BLM permit prior to the Oregon Land Exchange Act (OLEA). Range grazing allotments include Slick Ear, Neal Butte, Johnny Cake, Big Bend and North Fork. BLM has temporarily suspended grazing on these public lands until the JDBRMP is completed. Some lands north of Monument adjacent to the river that were owned prior to the exchange are still grazed.

Grazing has historically occurred on recently acquired BLM lands before BLM obtained ownership of these lands. After OLEA was completed, BLM decided to not authorize any grazing until the issue of authorizing grazing on acquired public lands is evaluated and decided in the JDBRMP. Grazing use and its potential effect on ORVs will be evaluated in this land use plan.

Fire/Fuels: The North Fork has been subject to wildfires over time. In 2001, the Monument Complex wildfire burned approximately 21,000 acres of public lands in Wall, Little Wall, Squaw, Cabin Creeks, Graves, Mallory, and Potamus Creeks, extending north into the Umatilla National Forest (FEMA report via Google). These values are summarized in the Eligibility portion of this report.

Other recent, but smaller fires have occurred in this area: Wall and Graves Creek, Little Wall Creek (2003), and Hunter Creek (2006). In 2007 a second Monument Fire Complex burned about 54,000 acres, up to the west bank of river between river miles 39 and 31 and both sides of the river between river miles 31 and 24.

Other: Scattered private/public land ownership exists from the Camas Creek to Wrightman County Road Bridge. The private land ownership pattern increases along the North Fork John Day River downriver, from the Wrightman Canyon county road. The outstandingly remarkable values that qualify this river segment as eligible for inclusion are not affected by the Skull Canyon bridge, or the Wrightman Canyon bridge; these bridges do not affect the free-flowing nature of the river.

3. Reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and related waters that would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the National System and values that would be foreclosed or diminished if the area were not designated;

Management consistent with wild and Scenic River status would maintain existing opportunities for fishing, big game hunting for deer and elk, rafting/kayaking/ canoeing, camping, wildlife observation, photography, and driving or riding ATVs for pleasure. Due to the restrictions associated with Wild and Scenic river status highly developed recreation opportunities would be precluded in the future on the North Fork of the John Day River.

Prior to BLM obtaining private lands through the Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (OLEA) timber harvest and livestock grazing occurred on lands near the North Fork John Day River. Existing and proposed management

limits timber management to treatments to improve forest health. Similarly grazing has been restricted to ensure the congressional objectives stated in the OLEA

No additional restrictions on livestock grazing, or timber harvest would result from Wild & Scenic River designation.

Existing private land uses and motorized access to private property are not expected to change if the North Fork were designated as a Wild & Scenic River. These uses will continue, regardless of what decision is made regarding WSR designation. WSR designation would have no direct impact on private lands but could impact future requests for either vehicle or utility access to private land in order to protect ORVs associated with Wild and Scenic River Status.

4. Federal, state, tribal, local, public, or other interest in designating or not designating the river;

The 1988 Omnibus Oregon Rivers Act designated a 54.1-mile segment of the North Fork John Day River, from its headwaters in the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness Area to its confluence with Camas Creek.

By protecting lands adjacent to 25.5 miles the North Fork below Camas Creek designation of the BLM portion of the North Fork as a Wild and Scenic River would also help protect the outstandingly remarkable fish values associated with the Wild & Scenic River designation on U.S. Forest Service managed public lands upriver from Camas Creek.

BLM received several comments for and against WSR designation during the Scoping process for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan. Comments for designation described this river as worthy of designation due to its scenic beauty, fisheries, and natural appearance. Comments against designation felt that designation restricted management and attracted more visitations resulting in resource degradation. Appendix 1 of this report contains public comment quotes during the 2006-7 BLM public scoping meetings; for and against WSR designation.

As noted above the State of Oregon valued the scenic quality of the North Fork enough to include the entire study section in the State Scenic Waterway System under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.826). State Scenic waterway guidance and the participation of the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation are important components in protecting the integrity of outstandingly remarkable values.

Existing and future management of mining within the potential WSR corridor would rely upon restrictions of existing State Scenic waterway guidance, even if the state were to change guidance in the future, to protect scenic quality, and after the completion of the John Day RMP, visual resource management guidance and

Several tribes have participated in the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan planning process and have indicated concerns about preserving the fishery in the John Day River.

5. Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and administering the area, if designated;

Federal Wild and Scenic River Designation with a Recreation or Scenic classification from Camas Creek to public lands downriver from Wall Creek would not result in the need to acquire any additional lands to manage the ORVs on existing BLM public lands adjacent to the North Fork John Day River. BLM would consider acquisition of private lands and leases adjacent to this river only from willing sellers, to enhance manageability of the area.

Estimated costs would depend on location and acreage of private land. Funding for acquisition would be expected to come from Land & Water Conservation Act funding by Congress. No additional costs are anticipated from the management of the area as a Wild & Scenic River. BLM currently manages this river to protect scenic, fishery and recreation values.

6. Ability of the agency to manage and protect the river area or segment as a wild and scenic river or other means to protect the identified values other than wild and scenic river designation;

BLM management currently maintains or protects fishery ORVs through existing regulations to preserve and maintain habitat for special status fish (bull trout, and Steelhead), through the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Pac fish, and the proposed Aquatic Conservation Strategy in the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan.

Water quantity is protected through a 1986 instream water right held by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Water quality is protected by the State of Oregon water quality regulations.

The Federal government can also exert federal water right laws to protect ORVs within a river;

"The designation of a river as a wild, scenic or recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968, explicitly reserves sufficient unappropriated water to fulfill the purposes of the Act.

The BLM will use a variety of tools, authorities and strategies to achieve in-stream flow levels that support Wild and Scenic River values. These tools include: leasing (in the short term) and transferring existing BLM consumptive use rights to in-stream uses (in the long term); entering co-operative agreements with the State of Oregon, other agencies, and organizations for the purchase of water rights from willing sellers for transfer to in-stream uses.

If these other tools are not effective, BLM may quantify and assert the BLM's Federal reserved water right." Recreation values for water-based recreation activities also benefit from in-stream flows for rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing.

The amount of water reserved is the minimum amount necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Act. The amount of water reserved is the minimum amount necessary to protect the particular aesthetic, recreational, scientific, biotic, or historic features ('values') which led to the river's designation. The amount of flow reserved will vary on a case-by-case basis.

The John Day Basin RMP proposes a Visual Resource Management Class 2 for the North Fork John Day. Under this classification scenic quality ORV would receive a higher level of protection than under current management standards. A WSR designation would add weight and consideration to any decision regarding a proposed project within this river canyon which could be seen from the river or adjacent road.

Future project proposals such as timber harvests would require review for compliance with the WSR Act if the Camas- Wrightman Canyon and Wrightman Canyon to Monument river segments were designated as federal Wild and Scenic Rivers. Overall, the BLM would be able to manage and protect the river area with minimal effort.

7. Historical or existing rights that could be adversely affected with designation; and

The BLM has a responsibility to ensure tribal members satisfy their treaty rights and to maintain cultural practices on all public lands managed by BLM. Government-to-government consultation is part of the RMP process and on-going public land management necessary to ensure tribal rights to access and use resources and places important to Native Americans are not affected. Wild & Scenic River designation would not affect or impair activities traditionally pursued by tribal members as they exercise their treaty rights and cultural practices.

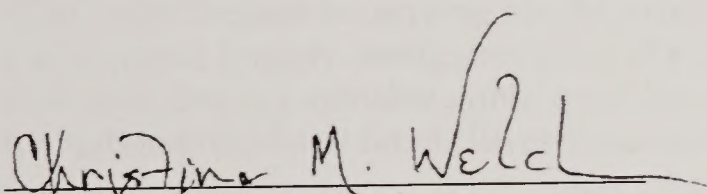
Wild and Scenic river status would have no impact on historical or existing rights except as described in sections 3 and 4 above.

8. Other

BLM would work with private landowners to minimize conflicts or trespass with public use of this waterway. No other issues or concerns regarding suitability of this segment have been identified in the land use planning process.

Recommendation:

Based on my review of both the Eligibility Study and the information provided in this Suitability Study my preliminary recommendation is that the North Fork John Day River between River Mile 55 (Camas Creek) and River Mile 20.4 (four miles up river from monument) are Suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Christina M. Welch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Christina M. Welch, Field Manager
Central Oregon Resource Area
Prineville District, Bureau of Land Management

References

Jonas, Lil. 2006. Final Report. Prineville District Office Eligibility Inventory of potential Wild and Scenic Rivers in the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Planning Area. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management Prineville District Office. Prineville, Oregon. 97754.

Bureau of Land Management. 2004. "Clarification of Policy in the BLM Manual Section 8351, Wild and Scenic Rivers, with Respect to Eligibility Criteria and Protective Management," Instruction Memorandum No. 2004-196, Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Land Management. 1993. Manual 8351 – Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management. Washington, D.C.

**2006-7 Public Comments Regarding Wild & Scenic River Issue
John Day Basin Resource Management Plan**

June 20, 2007

I. AMS Scoping Period Comments; Subject Source: SMA Special Management Areas

For WSR Designation;

- * We support ONDA's proposal that BLM evaluate and recommend and recommend for designation as Wild & Scenic the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument. (292/14)
- * Special management designations for suitable lands. Give careful consideration to management of roadless areas. Designate special resource management for Wild & Scenic River status to improve protective status retaining the natural values permanently for future generations. (18/6)
- * Nominating the North Fork for Wild and Scenic River status would be consistent with previous BLM and U.S. Forest Service planning decisions to seek protection for lands between Service Creek and Tumwater Falls on the main John Day, as well as on the upper North Fork above Camas Creek. The designation would also assist the BLM's effectiveness in carrying out the provisions of the Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 because the agency has acquired a nearly contiguous block of public land along the river between Dale and Monument. The North Fork John Day is a valuable public asset for scenery, for resource protection, and for recreation, and nominating it for National Wild and Scenic River status would help accomplish the central goals of the planning process. (29/1)
- * The new RMP should consider adding additional Wild and Scenic river designations. The existing 54 miles of the designated North Fork John Day River lies immediately upstream of river segment 7 (as described in the John Day River RMP), which now contains significantly more public land after recent acquisitions. This 41 mile segment is remote, forested and includes high scenic and wildlife values. According to the current John Day River RMP, this segment contains important habitat for elk, Lewis' woodpeckers and bald eagles. Steep, forested hillsides border the river. This section should be studied and considered for addition to the North Fork John Day Wild & Scenic River. (52/2)
- * Please consider assessing the suitability of streams and rivers such as the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic River status. (15/4)
- * Please consider the North Fork of the John Day River from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic status. (17/5); (p. 55)
- * Assess suitability of the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic River Status. (21/4)
- * Consider nominating streams and rivers such as North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic River Status. (27/6)
- * Consider nominating streams and rivers such as North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic River Status. (30/5)
- * The new RMP should consider adding additional Wild and Scenic river designations. The existing 54 miles of the designated North Fork John Day River lies immediately upstream of river segment 7 (as described in the John Day River RMP), which now contains significantly more public land after recent acquisitions. This 41 mile segment is remote, forested and includes high scenic and wildlife values. According to the current John Day River RMP, this segment contains important habitat for elk, Lewis' woodpeckers and bald eagles. Steep, forested hillsides border the river. This section should be studied and considered for addition to the North Fork John Day Wild and Scenic River. (49/2))
- * The new RMP must address designating additional Wild and Scenic River areas. Newly acquired North Fork John Day lands should be inventoried for potential addition to the Wild & Scenic River System. The North Fork John Day River from Camas Creek to Monument, is one area that merits WSR designation. (49/6)
- * You must consider nominating streams and rivers such as North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument for Wild and Scenic River status in order to gain the most protection for this area. (54/6)

Against WSR Designation

- * Do not add any Wild or Scenic rivers to the existing inventory and do not allow verbal cultural history as valid. (35/9)
- * Designation of more Wild and Scenic Rivers will serve no purpose and in fact is counter productive to keeping these streams in a healthy condition. Designation of these streams eliminates the ability to manage them. If at this current date, they still qualify for Wild and Scenic designation, it tells me we have been doing ok without this designation and can continue to do so thru proper management. (290/2)
- * I am opposed to any additional designation of Wild & Scenic Rivers for the same reasons I am opposed to additional Wilderness designations...Don't take away your [management] options by designating them.... (No additional wording).

II. 2007 February and March Public Scoping Meetings*

(* public comments sorted by key words)

For WSR Designation;

- * Wild and Scenic Rivers - Please consider for designation the North Fork John Day River between Wall and Camas Creek as well as BLM managed sections of Bridge Creek and Jackknife canyon. (p. 4)

Special designations (WSR, Wilderness, ACEC, etc.) attracts tourism opportunities for education; also attracts tourists. (p. 55)

Against WSR Designation

- * Designation [as Wild & Scenic River] does not save it, degrades it causes overuse from recreationists. Like overuse in Strawberry Mtn Wilderness, then it burned. It put in on the map for more people to visit. Same with wild & scenic rivers- overuse causes degradation.
- * Pototmus Cr. - Not qual'd for wild and scenic river spawning & rearing habitat. (p. 11 & 55)
- * WSR. Designation does not save it, degrades it causes overuse from recreationists. Like overuse in Strawberry Mtn. Wilderness, then it burned. It put it on the map for more people to visit. Same with wild & scenic rivers- overuse causes degradation. (p. 38 & 55)

III. Monument Landowner meeting Tuesday June 5, 2007

BLM held a public meeting in Monument on June 5, 2007, specifically inviting 26 private landowners along the North Fork from Camas Creek to Monument. Sixteen individuals attended this meeting; most were landowners who had the following concerns regarding Wild and Scenic River designation:

1. Does what the public say matter, or has someone within government already made a decision?
2. If this became a federal WSR would it change the state designation or jurisdiction?
3. I was on two different committees, one for the WSR designation [1988] there were a lot of tough battles. We had Kimberly to Wall Creek taken out of the WSR provision. Is this still the case? So it (WSR designation) may come up again?
4. I have a specific question. If a WSR decision is made will it be difficult to tear down our existing house and build something different?

BLM is aware that landowners would like to maintain their motorized access to their private lands and do not want public trespass on their private lands.

2008-9 Public Comments Regarding Wild & Scenic River Issue John Day Basin Resource Management Plan

October 1, 2009

Draft RMP/EIS - Public Comment received:

Special Management Areas – Wild and Scenic River

- Alternative 4 is that it doesn't recommend Wild and Scenic status for the North Fork John Day River given its defense in the FEIS. For an alternative designed to strengthen protection for BLM lands this doesn't make sense. The DEIS states clearly that this status will protect the river from more modification plus protect the identified outstandingly remarkable values and where possible enhance them.
- The Resource Management Plan should clearly protect from OHV use: The Wild and Scenic River corridor and all critical steelhead habitat.
- As many as possible of the tributaries should be re-reviewed and placed in protected status : Camas, Desolation, Big Wall, Cottonwood, Ditch, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus and Stony Creeks should be protected for fish and fishermen, kayakers and other American recreationists . Give them wild and Scenic or whatever designations that will keep them from development.
- Big Wall, Cottonwood, Ditch, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, and Stony Creeks for eligibility in the Acquired Lands. These creeks should all have at least the ORV of 'fishery.' The North Fork John Day and these tributaries support the largest spawning populations of wild spring Chinook salmon and threatened summer steelhead in the entire Columbia River System. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (2005), these tributary creeks are Middle Columbia River Critical Steelhead Habitat Areas. These fish rely on the cooler waters of the North Fork and its tributaries to spawn and rear and as such, are integral to the survival and viability of this threatened species.
- The sections of Bridge Creek and Jackknife Canyon under BLM management on the lower John Day River should also be recommended as eligible wild and Scenic Rivers. The Camas and Desolation creeks and all of the smaller creeks feeding the 37 mile eligible section of the North Fork have been determined by NMFS to be critical steelhead habitat and the BLM should also consider these creeks for future eligibility review.
- The North Fork John Day and its tributaries alone support the largest runs of steelhead in the entire Columbia River system. As proposed in the JDB Draft RMP Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), we ask the BLM to recommend to Congress that the eligible 37 mile segment of the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument be deemed suitable for WSR designation, with the classification of "Scenic" along the entire 37 miles. We ask that the BLM provide interim protection to the ORVs in this river segment and a ¼ mile buffer on each side of the river corridor until the time that WSR designation is secured.
- We do not agree with other findings of the Eligibility Inventory regarding the ineligibility of the additional 17 reviewed creeks. According to the Inventory, none of these creeks were found to have any ORVs. However, the Inventory states clearly the criteria for determining the ORVs of these creeks, including the definition for 'fishery' habitat:

"The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for state, federally listed, or candidate threatened and endangered species" (pg I-1-7; emphasis added). Based on these criteria, it should have been fully recognized while reviewing these creeks for WSR eligibility that the North Fork John Day and its tributaries support the largest spawning populations of wild spring Chinook and threatened summer steelhead in the entire Columbia River System." Ten of the creeks found 'ineligible' in the review—Big Wall, Cottonwood, Ditch, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, and Stony Creek—are all fish-bearing tributaries to the North Fork. These tributaries provide colder water and additional miles of spawning and rearing habitat to these fish runs. The Eligibility Inventory acknowledges such habitat, but nonetheless does not find 'fishery' as an ORV for any of these streams. To validate our claim that these tributaries do indeed contain the ORV of 'fishery,' the BLM should examine and espouse the existing scientific data and acknowledge the full requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). A critical habitat analysis was conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Critical Habitat Analytical Review Teams as

part of the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment ESA Recovery Plans development process, and included data collection in the North Fork Sub-basin. These data confirm that the North Fork's tributaries (including ten which are reviewed in the Eligibility Inventory) are Middle Columbia River Critical Steelhead Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) Habitat Areas. In addition, on September 2, 2005; NMFS published a final rule in the Federal Register for Middle Columbia Steelhead critical habitat. The rule found that ten watersheds in the North Fork Subbasin provide critical steelhead habitat:

1. Upper North Fork John Day Watershed
2. Granite Creek Watershed
3. North Fork John Day/Big Creek Watershed
4. Desolation Creek/Watershed
5. Upper Camas Creek Watershed
6. Lower Camas Creek Watershed
7. North Fork John Day River/Potamus Creek Watershed
8. Wall Creek Watershed
9. Cottonwood Creek Watershed
10. Lower North Fork John Day River Watershed

NB. Watershed 7 includes all the steelhead tributaries. This determination of critical habitat confirms that the tributary watersheds to the North Fork are essential spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead and that the ORV of 'fishery' exists for the North Fork and its tributaries. Furthermore, the Eligibility Inventory acknowledges that the existing WSR North Fork designation for 54 miles upstream of Camas Creek exists:

"... partially due to possessing outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. The protection afforded by the upstream WSR designation adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments and helps ensure that the biological needs ... of the species are met" (p. I-13). From this acknowledgement it therefore follows that new WSR designation for currently undesignated sections of the North Fork and its tributaries should also benefit the steelhead population in a larger area of the North Fork Subbasin.

- Based on the Middle Columbia River Steelhead Recovery Plan and associated critical habitat analysis, the BLM should re-examine the eligibility determinations for the ten creeks in the Eligibility Inventory that are tributaries to the North Fork John Day, and find that all these creeks have at least the ORV of 'fishery'. These creeks should be recommended as eligible and suitable for WSR designation in the final RMP and FEIS.
- Recommendation 4:
 1. Prioritize protection and restoration efforts (to be implemented through the ACS) on degraded tributary habitat" in the planning area, as this is a main threat to the MPG.
 11. Implement Key Actions proposed in the Recovery Plan as outlined in Section 7.3.2 and Table 2 (p. 7-13) that are applicable to the planning area and BLM jurisdiction, including actions to:
 - Protect and improve freshwater habitat conditions and connectivity for steelhead production. Improvements to freshwater habitat should be targeted to address specific factors in specific areas as described in the Oregon Steelhead Recovery Plan.
 - Protect highest quality habitats through acquisition and conservation (refer to Section I above on recommendations of Wild and Scenic designation for North Fork tributaries).
 - Conserve rare and unique functioning habitats
 - Consistently apply Best Management Practices and existing laws to protect and conserve natural ecological practices
 - Remove or replace barriers blocking passage
 - Reconnect side channels and off-channel habitats to stream channels
 - Restore wet meadows

- Reconnect floodplain to channel
 - Restore natural riparian vegetative communities
 - Develop grazing strategies that promote riparian recovery
 - Implement agricultural water conservation measures
 - Improve irrigation conveyance and efficiency
 - Lease or acquire water rights and convert to in-stream
 - Employ BMPs to forest, agriculture and grazing practices and to road management
- The JDB RMP should include a management alternative that authorizes the removal of all livestock grazing in sensitive areas, critical habitat, and special management areas, including Wild and Scenic River corridors and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

Ensure that the JDB RMP includes management alternatives to monitor levels of grazing in riparian corridors, and exclude grazing permanently if conditions in riparian areas are 7 of 14 not improved. Adopt monitoring guidance similar to the 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Management Plan.

- The agency should continue to enforce and cite any illegal plane landings on BLM lands in the lower John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor, especially the area adjacent to the private air strip known as 'Tucker Flats.' Such activities, including clearing and destruction of sagebrush and other vegetation in the corridor, are illegal both under the mandate of the WSR and the management of Wilderness Study Areas (of which the area is one). The lower John Day River Wild and Scenic River was designated for the ORVs of 'scenery,' 'geology,' and 'fish' and motorized vehicle use in the WSR corridor adversely affects these ORVs. Furthermore, the use of airplanes or landing areas in the BLM-managed section of the WSR corridor is NOT identified in the 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Management Plan. We recommend the BLM use its full Authority as the federal administering agency to prohibit and enforce such illegal use, and we are fully supportive of the agency's efforts to do so.
- We support ONDA's recommendation that the BLM to work with the State Marine Board to restrict motorized boat use from all sections of the John Day River that are designated as either Wild and Scenic, critical habitat, or special management areas, as well as from all reaches of the river where salmon, steelhead, and threatened bull trout spawn. Accordingly, we applaud the BLM's proposal that the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument be recommend for designation as Wild and Scenic. Recommendation: In addition to closing uplands surrounding the North Fork John Day River, OHV closures should be considered for such lands as riparian corridors, wildlife habitat management areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild and Scenic River corridors, Wilderness Study Areas, landscapes possessing wilderness characteristics and citizen-proposed wilderness. In most cases, the management strategies that prompt consideration of these varying protective categories would benefit from the prohibition of motorized vehicles.
- ONDA supports the preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) recommendation to Congress that the eligible 37 mile segment of the North Fork John Day from Camas Creek to Monument is suitable for WSR designation, with the classification of "Scenic" along the entire 37 miles. In the period of time prior to congressional action regarding this recommendation, we ask that the BLM manage the river corridor in such a way that does not degrade the ORVs and establishes an interim 1/4 mile buffer on each side of the river corridor.
- The WSR inventory for the John Day River basin was not comprehensive; critical habitat for steelhead trout and bull trout must be considered as a "fishery" ORV based on the genetic and regional significance of their populations in the John Day. All available scientific data emphasizes that the John Day steelhead population is unique in its size, viability, genetic diversity and purity. BLM must consider protection of public lands that contain these species' habitat a highest priority. Please review the Wild and Scenic River inventory for ten of the creeks in the North Fork lands—Big Wall, Cottonwood, Ditch, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, and Stony Creek—in the context that these streams are critical spawning and rearing grounds for listed fish species. The recently released John Day Steelhead recovery plan will provide guidance for how important the "fishery" ORVs are in these tributaries.

- BLM should re-examine Bridge Creek for WSR eligibility for the following ORVs:

Fish: Bridge Creek is one of the most productive tributaries for anadromous fish in the John Day Basin. It is designated critical habitat and has one of the largest populations of ESA-listed, genetically wild steelhead trout in the Mid-Columbia Basin. As noted in the WSR inventory, Bridge Creek provides, "important spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead in a section of the main stem John Day river relatively devoid of other tributaries." Recent population and growth data documented by NOAA Fisheries and Oregon State University suggests that Bridge Creek juvenile steelhead have not reached a point of density dependent growth, suggesting that the population is not at carrying capacity, and the creek has high potential to produce more steelhead with increased habitat and water quality. In addition, Bridge Creek provides rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon when water temperatures in the main stem reach lethal highs (documented by Oregon State University researchers in 2007). Furthermore, the 2008 NMFS Mid-Columbia Draft Recovery Plan (Recovery Plan) indicates that the Lower John Day River steelhead population must achieve viable status in order for the basin-wide population to recover. Bridge Creek clearly contains unique habitat in the Lower John Day region critical to Lower John Day River steelhead population survival. Hatchery strays may enter the John Day River, but the assertion that these fish enter Bridge Creek and successfully interbreed with wild steelhead is unsubstantiated. In fact, the Recovery Plan states that the John Day River steelhead population is to be managed as a wild population.

Scenic: Scenery from Bridge Creek is highly diverse and unique to the region, as it contains several "painted hills" within ~ mile of the stream, views of Carroll Rim, and rock formations throughout Sutton Mountain and Pat's Cabin wilderness study areas. In fact, tens of thousands of visitors do come to the area specifically for the scenery and photography along Bridge Creek, and pass over the creek while visiting the Painted Hills Unit of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. The scenery is a major factor promoting recreation (hiking, photography, driving) along Bridge Creek.

Geologic: Rock formations along Bridge Creek represent textbook examples of a variety of geologic formations, including exposures of formations unique to the region. This includes "painted hills" adjacent to the creek, Carroll Rim, and rock formations along lower Bridge Creek, which illustrate rocks from the John Day Formation, Clarno formation, and Picture Gorge basalt, among others. In addition, several reaches of Bridge Creek have exposed layers of Mazama ash within feet of the water, and visible from passing vehicles.

- **Wildlife:** Bridge Creek supports the surrounding big game populations of elk, deer and pronghorn, as well as upland game birds, important to the recreation and economy of the region. The extent of the riparian zone along lower bridge creek is much larger than other main tributaries of the lower John Day. In addition, the creek supports a relatively stable population of beaver, a keystone species that creates habitat for numerous aquatic and terrestrial species. Bridge Creek provides a stronghold for beaver in the lower John Day, as they have recovered there since at least the 1980s (after being extirpated in the late 1800s-early 1900s - Demmer and Beschta 2008). Recent ODFW restrictions on beaver trapping also indicate the importance of this population.
- Prioritize incomplete S&Gs with in the planning area according to: critical habitat for ESA-listed fish, WSR corridor, lands managed for wilderness character, state listed sensitive species (Maps E and F, Appendix 1). Set a timetable for completing S&Gs for priority allotments
- We support Z-1 retention zoning for the following BLM lands:
 - All lands within WSR corridor.
- Livestock grazing is unquestionably a primary vector for weed dispersal in BLM managed lands in the JD WSR corridor. Grazing reduces native vegetation cover, and increases bare patches between vegetation, which in turn leads to a higher rate of denitrification of the soil. Only removal of artificially high levels of cattle grazing will remedy this problem, and reestablish the ecosystem processes by which weed management can be effective.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: We encourage the BLM to evaluate the North Fork John Day River between Wall and Camas Creeks for Wild and Scenic River designation, as well as BLM-managed sections of Bridge Creek and Jackknife Canyon for outstanding fish habitat.
- Since BLM is assuming maintenance for the North Fork River Road, we urge that all culverts are inventoried for fish passage status where the road crosses fish bearing streams. These culverts are on Deerhorn, Jericho, Hunter, Buckaroo, Potamus, Mallory and Graves creeks. If any are found to prevent

juvenile steelhead and salmon passage then we recommend replacement to provide passage for all salmonid life stages. We also recommend modification/obliteration of all secondary roads that cross or unnecessarily confine the floodplains of these streams. We recommend physical barricades at 5 areas where old roads ford the North Fork. A considerable amount of resource damage has and will continue to occur in these areas by 4WD vehicles and ATVs. Access to the south side of the river should be limited to walk-in, horseback or the Skull Canyon Bridge.

- Keep all wilderness areas, wild and Scenic River and all other areas open for mineral, oil, gas, etc leases and claims. Do not withdraw any land from mineral location or lease. Under Alternative 1, do not put any standard stipulations, standard terms and conditions or any public land for minerals, including prospecting, mining, exploration, metallurgical facilities, and leases.

Appendix J: Grazing

This appendix is divided into two sets of tables. The first set (Table J-1) summarizes allotments by area, status of Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines, and outcomes by alternative. Due to the fluid nature of grazing administration, all current grazing allotments may not be represented and descriptions (such as acres, AUMs) may be inaccurate. The second set (Table J-2) summarizes allotments by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative (see Chapter 2, Livestock Grazing section for an explanation of factors and ratings).

Key (Table J-1)

AUMs = Animal Unit Months

S&Gs = Rangeland Health Standards and Guides

Standard 1 = Watershed Function - Uplands

Standard 2 = Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas

Standard 3 = Ecological Processes

Standard 4 = Water Quality

Standard 5 = Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species

*Status of S&G at the time of review. Causes of failure may have been addressed.

Bolded allotment names are managed under the Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000.

A "C" before an AUM indicates it was calculated.

O = Allotment is available ("Open") for livestock grazing.

C = If permit is voluntarily relinquished (or allotment is already vacant), allotment would be unavailable ("Closed") for livestock grazing.

Table J-1. Allotments in the John Day Basin Planning Area by Area, Status of Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines, and Grazing Matrix Outcomes by Alternative

#	Name	Total acres	BLM acres	BLM AUMs	Year S&G completed	S&Gs met?	1 or more failures caused by Livestock?	Standards not met	Alternatives					Allotment Subject to Seasonal Flow Restrictions	Grazing Prohibited in Riparian Exclosures
									1	2	3	4	5		
2500	Frank Anderson	7,467	79	10	2006	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2501	Herbert Asher	3,585	2,522	101	2005	NO	NO	2	O	O	C	C	C	N	Y
2503	Asher Hubert	580	317	17					O	O	O	C	O	N	N
2504	Barker	5,823	157	18	2003	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2505	Barnett	2,099	394	55	2003	YES			O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2506	Maxine Barnett	3,284	195	19	2004	NO	YES	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2507	Brooks	7,059	121	3	2010	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2508	Bear Creek	3,717	723	45					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2509	Belshe	2,688	1,596	62	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2511	Haystack	1,895	151	11					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2512	Big Muddy	77,040	15,708	615	2002	NO	NO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2513	Big Sky	7,124	592	26	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2514	Black Rock	15,751	3,408	224					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2515	Bantam	319	40	6					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2516	Gable Creek	4,979	4,979	210	2003	NO	NO	2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2517	Borschowa	2,170	76	4					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2518	Pine Creek	16,518	5,437	346	2006	NO	YES	2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2520	Smith Point	2,712	2,422	93	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2521	Horseshoe Bend	2,326	850	43	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2522	James Brown	4,624	2,649	68	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2524	Buck Hollow	4,987	441	10	2007	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2525	Rock Creek	11,232	2,619	231	2004	YES			O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2526	Peter Campbell	15,786	771	60	2004	YES			O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2528	Sentinel Peak	1,477	568	44					O	O	O	C	O	N	N
2529	F.C. Cherry	19,498	161	88					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2530	Cimmiyotti	6,844	669	118					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2531	Circle Bar	18,501	18,224	637	2003	NO	NO	3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2532	T. Cole	24,828	454	19	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N

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									1	2	3	4	5		
2533	Sutton Mountain	26,352	25,788	489	2003	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2534	Richmond	5,823	239	10					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2535	Hayfield	491	309	11	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2536	Spring Basin	29,247	5,659	146	2002	YES			O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2537	Dead Dog Canyon	4,263	4,013	243	2003	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2538	Decker	4,656	2,875	206	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2539	Biggs Junction	1,472	114	14					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2540	Persimmon Woods	2,298	82	5	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2541	Eakin	6,248	1,758	12					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2543	Ellsworth	1,696	642	32	2006	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2544	Circle S Ranch	2,164	664	16	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2545	Cherry Creek	57,428	11,645	438					O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2546	Freeway	2,021	160	2					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2547	Sixmile	4,926	2,356	245	2004	NO	YES	2	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2548	Hogan Creek	2,823	41	3					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2549	Hardie	4,576	1,062	84					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2551	Clinton O. Harris	26,525	862	98					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2553	Willow Spring	1,648	1,093	20	2003	YES			O	O	C	C	C	Y	N
2554	Charles H. Hill	3,782	1,584	86					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2555	Hoag	1,180	369	10	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2556	Murray Howard	8,488	638	33	2004	NO	NO	4	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2557	Hulden	4,590	157	17	2006	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2558	Squaw Creek	12,594	4,747	301	2004	NO	YES	1, 2, 3, 5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2559	Fopiano	15,160	163	17					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2560	Baseline	1,101	535	27	2002	NO	NO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2561	Girds Creek	21,243	1,696	61	2003	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2562	J Bar S	4,533	707	34	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2563	Horseshoe Creek	28,865	1,612	100					O	C	O	C	O	N	Y

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									1	2	3	4	5		
2564	Cactus Ridge	1,045	323	20	2004	NO	YES	1, 3	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2565	Leroy A. Britt	8,954	212	33					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2566	Justesen	2,545	113	3					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2567	Kaser Brothers	6,049	1,526	59					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2568	Keegan	7,102	610	29					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2569	Zack T. Keys	9,800	1,812	58	2004	NO	NO	4	O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2570	Zack T Keys	3,246	1,595	64	2004	NO	NO	4	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2571	Horn Butte	17,819	4,521	836	2004	NO	YES	2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2572	Laffoon and Carlson	6,712	2,823	83	2003	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2573	L.B. Ranch	457	24	2					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2574	Lear	2,994	200	13					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2575	Andrew F. Leckie, Jr	2,187	33	1					O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
2576	Left Hand Canyon	4,759	117	3	2004	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2577	Byrds Point	6,469	1,690	94	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2578	Logan	15,713	1,428	111					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2579	Eugene Logan Jr.	1,582	831	42	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2581	Elsie Martin	4,806	985	22	2006	NO	YES	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2583	Mulkey	1,354	199	15	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2584	Catherine Maurer	45,880	14,213	789					O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2585	Seek Peak	1,681	317	11					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2586	Tom McDonald	6,947	458	27	2005	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2587	Corral Canyon	9,023	2,361	78	2002	NO	NO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2588	Spud	1,319	619	40	2002	NO	NO	2,4,5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2589	McQuinn	392	40	1					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2590	Carroll Rim	3,704	3,471	101	2003	NO	NO	3,5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2591	Miller	3,815	1,822	47	2003	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2592	Mary Misener	1,020	511	51	2003	NO	NO	1,3,5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2593	Verne A. Mobley	6,415	1,316	133	2006	NO	NO	2,4,5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N

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									1	2	3	4	5		
2594	Morehouse and Elliot	232	64	3	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2595	Windy River	1,772	721	53	2002	NO	NO	1,3,4,5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2596	Howard Mortimore	8,495	40	6					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2597	John T. Murtha	15,458	8,894	283					O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2598	Hay Creek	4,186	1,757	126	2002	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2599	Kenneth Myers	6,363	159	10					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2600	J. Willis Nartz	2,371	473	48					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2601	Victor B. Nash	2,347	152	14					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2603	Lee H. Petty John	9,874	355	14					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2604	Philippi	8,097	1,039	64	2004	NO	NO	1,3,4,5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2605	E. Glenn Potter	1,268	76	3					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2606	William W. Potter	884	82	4					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2607	Pryor Farms	5,280	787	50	2005	NO	YES	2,4,5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2608	Rattray	27,646	10,795	517	2004	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2609	Crown Rock	4,277	4,257	105	2003	NO	NO	2,3,4,5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2611	Van Rietmann	3,398	843	25					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2612	Arthur N. Robinson	819	39	1					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2613	Frank R. Robinson	2,851	794	2					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2614	Clarno Homestead	2,255	2,181	63	2003	NO	NO		O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2616	Orville Ruggles	2,680	8	11	2003	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2617	Emigrant Canyon	5,759	609	20	2002	NO	NO	1, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2619	Sid Seale	40,052	14,705	733	2003	NO		2, 4, 5	O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2620	Evelyn E. See	2,041	176	3					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2621	Earl A. Smith	16,032	221	35	2003	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2622	Alta M. Spalding	620	130	7					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2623	Butte Creek	62,597	4,176	230	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	Y
2624	Burnt Ranch	1,566	293	5	2002	NO	NO	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2625	Davd M. Stirewalt	5,100	1,216	65					O	O	O	O	O	N	Y

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									1	2	3	4	5		
2626	Harper Mountain	10,808	718	25					O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
2627	Robert W. Straub	5,322	1,585	69					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2628	Fourmile Canyon	2,408	835	152	2004	NO	YES	1	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2629	Tatum	6,080	2,860	113	2003	YES			O	C	O	O	O	Y	N
2630	Tripp		71	7	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2631	Dipping Vat	2,123	1,151	25					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2632	Larson	474	77	5					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2633	Amine Peak	14,631	4,372	294	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2634	Corral Hollow	4,451	157	32					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2635	Richard Foster	708	252	20					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2636	Weedman Ranches	3,196	301	6					O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2637	V.O. West	3,389	232	15	2002	NO	NO	1, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	Y
2639	Tubb Creek	6,510	407	50					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2641	North Eighty	144	78	3	2004	YES			O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2642	MascallCCant	9,932	4,162	265	2004	NO	YES	1, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2644	HiCMeadows		544	98	2003	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2645	Clark	15,531	4,135	158					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
2646	Lonerock	87	68	27	2003	YES			O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2648	Hartung	1,884	697	22	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2649	W Rim	2,023	349	3	2002	NO	NO	1, 3	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2651	Bull Canyon	1,879	278	3					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2653	Brooks Lease	16,658	36	2					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2655	Norton Ranch	25,499	316	21					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2656	Dry Knob	1,087	334	7	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
2657	Bridge Creek	553	52	2	2010	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2659	Packsaddle Mountain	1,100	397	20	2003	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2660	Rattlesnake Creek	4,218	283	11					O	C	C	C	C	N	N

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									1	2	3	4	5		
2661	Pebble Springs	5,742	158	53	2006	YES			O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2662	Johnson Creek	21,031	7,115	436					O	C	O	O	O	N	Y
2663	Smith Hollow	8,858	570	51					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2664	Speckle Canyon	134	79	2	2004	YES			O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2665	Workman	2,667	40	3					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2667	Gooseberry Mountain	3,475	1,266	43					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
2669	Kiosk	4,738	159	16	2004	NO	YES	1, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2670	Rowe Creek	1,379	360	16					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
2671	Red Rock	2,728	964	40	2002	NO	NO	2, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
2672	Table Mountain	10,836	123	11					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4001	Johnny Creek	6,788	2,114	423	2005	NO	NO	2, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
4003	Slicear Mtn.	41,724	2,840	537					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4007	Windy Point	5,878	2,585	407	2005	NO	NO	2, 3, 5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4009	Birch Creek	7,917	2,851	350	2005	NO	NO	2, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4012	River	258	114	13					O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
4013	John Day	91	40	5					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4014	Middle Fork	81	81	16					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4015	MUD SPRINGS	3,542	1,913	C128					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4016	Dixie	6,599	2,215	236					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
4020	Murderer's Creek	37,181	16,917	860					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4028	Neal Butte	3,565	684	119					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4029	North Fork	5,666	2,279	316					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4035	Rim	724	677	41					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4036	Stonehill	2,895	511	80					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
4038	Dayville	3,945	1,667	141	2008	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4039	Aldrich Mountain	9,995	40	5					O	O	O	C	C	N	N
4040	Merrell	15	5	9					O	O	C	C	C	N	N

Table J-1. Allotments in the John Day Basin Planning Area by Area, Status of Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines, and Grazing Matrix Outcomes by Alternative

#	Name	Total acres	BLM acres	BLM AUMs	Year S&G completed	S&Gs met?	1 or more failures caused by Livestock?	Standards not met	Alternatives					Allotment Subject to Seasonal Flow Restrictions	Grazing Prohibited in Riparian Exlosures
									1	2	3	4	5		
4041	Franks Creek	3,703	2,109	196	2005	NO	YES	1, 2, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4042	Johnny Cake Mtn.	2,930	290	30					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4043	Mahogany	10,514	319	64					O	O	O	C	O	N	N
4044	Soda Creek	6,317	1,968	405	2003	NO	YES	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4049	Battle Creek	6,713	4,781	830	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4050	Jinks Creek	5,750	80	16					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4052	Big Baldy	15,139	12,036	1,743	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
4056	Pointer	219	219	12					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4058	Sugarloaf	214	160	45	2007	NO	YES	2	O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4061	Scott Creek	4,420	913	119	2005	NO	NO	1, 3, 5	O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4064	Antelope	501	40	2					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4065	East Franks Creek	1,625	630	81	2005	NO	NO	1, 3, 5	O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4066	Kidd Creek	6,211	720	91	2005	NO	NO	1, 3, 5	O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4067	Sheep Creek Butte	17,598	810	153	2007	NO	YES	1, 2, 4	O	O	O	C	O	Y	N
4068	Sheep Gulch	5,804	3,561	250	2005	NO	NO	3, 5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4072	Tamarack Creek	6,206	1,046	64					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
4074	McCarty Creek	1,471	1,158	20	2005	NO	YES	2	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4075	Echo	80	40	5	2004	NO	NO	1, 3, 4	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4076	Cottonwood Creek	8,985	3,372	204	2004	NO	YES	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4078	Gibson Hill	5,261	40	8					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4080	South Stonehill	805	389	63					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4082	Jack Of Clubs	1,574	83	8					O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
4083	19 20	981	157	26					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4086	Rudio Mountain	4,999	3,788	590	2005	NO	NO	2, 3, 5	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4087	Blue Basin	2,118	932	305	2005	NO	NO	2, 4	O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4093	West Bologna Creek	4,453	79	12					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4095	Fields Creek	4,051	1,011	214					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4099	Indian	3,108	41	5					O	C	C	C	C	N	N

Table J-1. Allotments in the John Day Basin Planning Area by Area, Status of Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines, and Grazing Matrix Outcomes by Alternative

#	Name	Total acres	BLM acres	BLM AUMs	Year S&G completed	S&Gs met?	1 or more failures caused by Livestock?	Standards not met	Alternatives					Allotment Subject to Seasonal Flow Restrictions	Grazing Prohibited in Riparian Exlosures
									1	2	3	4	5		
4103	Rockpile	9,830	4,925	928	2004	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
4104	South Fork	4,841	240	47	2007	NO	NO	1, 3	O	O	O	C	O	Y	N
4106	Izee	1,744	227	41	2007	NO	NO	1, 2	O	O	C	C	C	Y	Y
4107	Canyon Terrace	181	147	20					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4108	Little Wall Creek	678	319	53					O	C	O	O	O	N	N
4109	Big Canyon Creek		146	20					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4115	Canyon Mountain	50	49	5					O	O	O	O	O	N	N
4119	Black Canyon	4,684	954	188	2004	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4120	Ferris Creek	5,364	3,374	277	2005	NO	NO	1, 2, 3, 5	O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4122	Big Bend	712	266	25					O	O	C	C	C	N	Y
4124	Smokey Creek	4,556	2,449	307	2002	YES			O	C	C	C	C	Y	N
4125	UMATILLA	2,014	1,848	C123					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4127	Kimberly	273	233	40					O	C	O	O	O	N	Y
4131	Day Creek	2,511	1,586	160					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4135	Gibson Creek	1,363	41	7					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4139	BONE YARD	21,023	20,536	C1369					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4145	Two County	29,203	14,010	1105	2005	NO	NO	4	O	C	C	C	C	N	Y
4151	Kinzua	39,089	8,002	539	2005	NO	NO	2, 3, 5	O	C	O	O	O	N	N
4154	Morgan Creek	4,834	1,411	290	2007	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4155	Blackhorse Draw	4,276	476	29					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4156	Rudio Creek	8,444	2,271	369	2005	YES			O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4159	Miller Mountain	1,683	41	5	2010	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4160	Bologna Creek	995	393	37					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4163	Creek	1,105	757	51					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4164	Corral Gulch	5,606	2,953	318					O	C	C	C	C	N	N
4184	Pass Creek	3,816	79	10					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4186	Big Flats	12,581	924	100	2007	YES			O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4190	POTAMUS	4,341	4,304	C287					C	C	C	C	C	N	N

Table J-1. Allotments in the John Day Basin Planning Area by Area, Status of Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines, and Grazing Matrix Outcomes by Alternative

#	Name	Total acres	BLM acres	BLM AUMs	Year S&G completed	S&Gs met?	1 or more failures caused by Livestock?	Standards not met	Alternatives					Allotment Subject to Seasonal Flow Restrictions	Grazing Prohibited in Riparian Exclosures
									1	2	3	4	5		
4191	Jack Rhodden	39,983	101	26					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4192	WILLIAM HEALY	7,082	5,160	C344					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4193	DOHERTY	4,310	4,272	C285					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4195	JERICHO CREEK	7,400	6,303	C420					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4196	Big Wall Creek	1,536	40	3					O	O	C	C	C	N	N
4197	SCAFFOLD CREEK	1,846	1,614	C108					C	C	O	C	C	N	N
4198	WALL CREEK	485	485	C32					C	C	C	C	C	N	N
4352	Cow Creek	1,648	149	10					O	O	C	C	C	N	N

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 2															Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
Indicators (factors)																		
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand				Ecological
2500	0	0	0	50	0	92	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2501	36	36	100	1	100	16	0.25	112	0	75	0	68	M	75	M	37	M	
2503	30	30	0	100	0	86	1	100	0	0	0	15	L	58	M	32	M	
2504	0	0	0	50	0	85	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L	
2505	0	0	0	55	100	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	72	M	0	L	
2506	0	0	0	70	0	84	1	0	0	0	100	0	L	19	L	25	L	
2507	0	0	0	50	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L	
2508	0	0	0	10	0	63	1	14	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	3	L	
2509	123	23	100	1	79	48	2	15	48	0	0	112	M	77	M	21	L	
2511	100	100	0	100	0	91	2	72	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	43	M	
2512	7	7	100	1	36	1	0.25	16	0	75	0	54	M	144	M	6	L	
2513	41	41	43	20	0	78	1.5	23	0	0	0	42	M	19	L	16	L	
2514	2	2	0	1	0	1	0.25	4	100	0	0	1	L	174	H	27	M	
2515	0	0	0	70	0	95	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L	
2516	0	0	100	1	100	1	0.25	100	0	75	0	50	M	113	M	25	L	
2517	0	0	0	50	0	97	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	M	
2518	46	6	100	1	100	1	1	0	82	0	0	73	M	121	M	22	L	
2520	50	50	100	1	83	23	1	42	0	75	0	75	M	85	M	23	L	
2521	126	26	85	1	47	64	2	32	0	0	0	105	M	59	M	14	L	
2522	138	38	100	1	66	43	2	40	0	0	0	119	H	83	M	19	L	
2524	0	0	0	10	0	92	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	22	L	0	L	
2525	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	179	H	25	L	
2526	0	0	4	1	0	50	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	84	M	25	L	
2528	0	0	36	50	0	63	1	100	100	0	0	18	L	57	M	50	M	
2529	0	0	0	20	0	27	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	93	M	0	L	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)													Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological		
2530	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	100	M	0	L
2531	125	66	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	112	M	83	M	42	M	
2532	1	1	0	30	0	84	1	49	0	75	0	1	L	18	L	13	L	
2533	161	77	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	131	H	75	M	44	M	
2534	0	0	0	75	0	92	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L	
2535	108	37	31	70	100	91	2	0	0	75	0	70	M	39	L	9	L	
2536	78	3	100	1	100	1	1	0	0	0	0	89	M	133	M	1	L	
2537	10	10	100	1	100	1	0.25	72	0	75	0	55	M	116	M	21	L	
2538	136	41	100	1	100	1	2	33	0	0	0	118	H	112	M	18	L	
2539	0	0	0	60	0	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L	
2540	52	52	0	100	0	96	2	79	0	0	0	26	L	14	L	33	M	
2541	100	0	100	30	75	90	1.5	1	38	0	0	100	M	12	L	10	L	
2543	0	0	0	1	0	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0	L	
2544	17	17	20	80	38	87	1	100	0	75	0	19	L	12	L	29	M	
2545	2	2	100	1	2	1	0.25	66	0	0	0	51	M	161	H	17	L	
2546	0	0	0	50	100	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L	
2547	0	0	100	1	100	1	0.25	0	0	0	20	50	M	151	H	5	L	
2548	0	0	0	90	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L	
2549	0	0	96	1	0	30	0.25	0	72	0	0	48	M	77	M	18	L	
2551	39	39	4	95	100	18	0.25	100	0	0	0	21	L	52	L	35	M	
2553	113	13	100	50	0	83	1.5	12	0	0	0	107	M	55	L	6	L	
2554	0	0	100	1	100	28	0.25	100	100	0	0	50	M	51	L	50	M	
2555	36	36	37	100	0	92	1	58	0	0	0	37	M	14	L	24	L	
2556	61	61	44	20	0	73	1.5	72	0	75	0	53	M	15	L	33	M	
2557	0	0	0	80	0	86	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2558	0	0	100	1	0	1	0.25	42	0	0	80	50	M	167	H	31	M
2559	0	0	0	50	0	86	1	0	87	0	0	0	L	18	L	22	L
2560	44	44	54	90	100	78	1.5	42	0	75	0	49	M	9	L	22	L
2561	82	42	100	1	100	49	1	98	89	75	0	91	M	32	L	57	M
2562	39	39	71	50	100	72	1	11	100	0	0	55	M	11	L	37	M
2563	0	0	0	1	0	17	0.25	41	95	0	0	0	L	83	M	34	M
2564	0	0	0	70	100	83	1	100	0	0	40	0	L	14	L	35	M
2565	0	0	0	100	100	73	1	81	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	20	L
2566	0	0	0	50	100	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L
2567	0	0	100	40	0	51	1	51	0	0	0	50	M	70	M	13	L
2568	0	0	0	50	0	76	1	69	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	17	L
2569	11	11	64	20	0	52	1	89	0	75	0	37	M	64	M	25	L
2570	5	5	100	20	44	47	0.25	53	0	75	0	53	M	59	M	15	L
2571	96	96	0	1	0	1	1	84	0	0	60	48	M	160	H	60	M
2572	145	47	100	1	78	31	2	47	9	0	0	122	H	52	L	26	M
2573	0	0	0	85	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2574	0	0	0	80	0	89	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2575	0	0	3	60	100	99	1	100	100	0	0	2	L	11	L	50	M
2576	0	0	0	80	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	16	L	25	L
2577	10	10	20	1	0	22	0.25	100	0	75	0	15	L	75	M	27	M
2578	0	0	0	1	0	8	0.25	94	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	24	L
2579	100	100	83	1	0	65	1.5	100	0	0	0	91	M	92	M	50	M
2581	65	0	58	60	100	82	1.5	0	0	0	0	61	M	13	L	0	L
2583	100	100	20	20	0	88	1.5	100	0	0	0	60	M	16	L	50	M
2584	14	10	100	1	2	1	0.25	7	19	0	0	57	M	166	H	9	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)															Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological				
2585	0	0	0	60	0	91	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L			
2586	0	0	46	70	0	78	1	75	0	0	0	23	L	16	L	19	L			
2587	0	0	100	1	64	35	0.25	1	101	75	0	50	M	55	M	26	M			
2588	24	24	62	20	0	67	1	0	0	75	0	43	M	18	L	6	L			
2589	0	0	0	100	0	99	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L			
2590	187	93	100	1	100	16	2	100	0	75	0	143	H	66	M	48	M			
2591	128	32	100	1	87	61	2	39	25	0	0	114	M	49	L	24	L			
2592	200	100	51	30	100	58	2	100	0	75	0	125	H	41	L	50	M			
2593	0	0	0	50	0	1	0.25	0	100	0	0	0	L	156	H	25	L			
2594	100	100	6	1	100	98	2	95	0	0	0	53	M	14	L	49	M			
2595	53	53	72	80	100	56	1.5	40	0	75	0	63	M	38	L	23	L			
2596	0	0	0	80	0	95	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L			
2597	85	53	100	1	7	1	1	42	0	0	0	93	M	145	M	24	L			
2598	18	18	100	1	63	1	0.25	17	0	0	0	59	M	152	H	9	L			
2599	0	0	0	80	0	92	1	23	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	6	L			
2600	0	0	0	30	0	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L			
2601	0	0	0	90	0	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L			
2603	0	0	0	30	0	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	21	L	0	L			
2604	3	3	0	1	0	47	0.25	31	0	75	0	1	L	83	M	8	L			
2605	0	0	0	70	0	98	1	68	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	17	L			
2606	0	0	0	50	0	97	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L			
2607	0	0	0	1	0	58	1	0	23	0	60	0	L	91	M	21	L			
2608	100	50	100	1	73	1	1	1	8	0	0	100	M	132	M	14	L			
2609	29	0	100	1	100	13	0.25	100	20	75	0	65	M	99	M	30	M			
2611	0	0	84	50	100	79	1	0	0	0	0	42	M	15	L	0	L			

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Alternative 2: Estimated Levels																
Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)																
Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)											S&Gs				
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological		
2612	0	0	0	50	0	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0
2613	0	0	0	70	0	98	1	100	100	0	0	0	L	14	L	50
2614	22	22	100	1	100	48	0.25	0	45	0	0	61	M	126	M	17
2616	0	0	0	70	0	91	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2617	35	35	0	10	0	83	1	53	0	75	0	17	L	18	L	22
2619	128	43	100	1	43	1	2	35	0	75	0	114	M	109	M	20
2620	0	0	0	70	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2621	0	0	0	20	0	71	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	25
2622	0	0	4	60	0	94	1	100	0	0	0	2	L	17	L	25
2623	38	36	100	1	96	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	69	M	143	M	9
2624	61	61	12	90	100	96	2	100	0	75	0	37	M	8	L	40
2625	0	0	0	10	0	46	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	83	M	25
2626	0	0	0	30	0	79	1	100	100	0	0	0	L	16	L	50
2627	7	7	92	50	100	43	0.25	95	100	0	0	49	M	40	L	50
2628	95	95	71	1	85	1	1	86	0	0	20	83	M	122	M	50
2629	39	15	100	1	53	6	0.25	13	64	0	0	70	M	67	M	23
2630	100	100	7	100	43	94	2	0	0	75	0	54	M	11	L	25
2631	79	0	100	1	92	79	1.5	0	100	0	0	90	M	47	L	25
2632	0	0	0	90	0	96	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0
2633	21	21	100	1	100	1	0.25	93	0	75	0	61	M	110	M	29
2634	0	0	0	60	100	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0
2635	100	100	0	98	0	83	1.5	100	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	50
2636	4	4	12	40	0	95	1	20	0	0	0	8	L	20	L	6
2637	80	80	12	90	67	88	1.5	25	0	75	0	46	M	11	L	26
2639	0	0	36	75	10	58	1	0	99	0	0	18	L	62	M	25

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)															Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological					
2641	0	0	8	100	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	59	M	25	L		
2642	0	0	100	50	0	1	0.25	83	0	0	60	50	M	139	M	36	M		
2644	100	100	0	1	0	18	1	100	0	0	0	50	M	76	M	50	M		
2645	10	10	44	10	0	1	0.25	82	0	0	0	27	L	166	H	23	L		
2646	0	0	0	70	0	78	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	68	M	25	L		
2648	44	44	70	30	100	82	1.5	30	0	0	0	57	M	14	L	18	L		
2649	161	93	35	80	0	98	2	0	0	75	0	98	M	10	L	23	L		
2651	39	0	0	100	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	19	L	16	L	0	L		
2653	0	0	0	70	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L		
2655	0	0	0	70	0	83	1	20	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	5	L		
2656	121	40	28	50	0	94	2	0	0	75	0	74	M	13	L	10	L		
2657	0	0	0	50	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L		
2659	200	100	40	60	100	83	2	100	0	0	0	120	H	7	L	50	M		
2660	0	0	16	99	0	91	1	196	0	0	0	8	L	12	L	49	M		
2661	100	100	0	1	0	56	1.5	0	0	0	0	50	M	82	M	25	L		
2662	9	9	100	80	0	1	0.25	22	24	0	0	54	M	131	M	14	L		
2663	0	0	0	30	0	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L		
2664	0	0	0	90	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	62	M	25	L		
2665	0	0	0	100	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L		
2667	0	0	100	10	0	64	1	28	0	0	0	50	M	77	M	7	L		
2669	100	100	16	1	0	87	1.5	100	0	0	60	58	M	17	L	65	M		
2670	0	0	0	50	0	87	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L		
2671	23	23	72	50	100	67	1	100	0	75	0	48	M	10	L	31	M		
2672	0	0	0	80	0	91	1	0	49	0	0	0	L	17	L	12	L		
4001	19	19	100	50	0	1	0.25	163	0	75	0	60	M	101	M	46	M		

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Alternative	ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
	4003	22	22	100	85	9	1	0.25	135	0	0	0	61	M	107	M	39	M
	4007	0	0	100	50	0	1	0.25	160	0	75	0	50	M	106	M	40	M
	4009	31	31	100	50	0	1	0.25	193	99	75	0	65	M	68	M	81	H
	4012	0	0	11	75	100	89	1	100	0	0	0	6	L	13	L	25	L
	4013	0	0	0	100	0	96	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
	4014	0	0	8	95	100	87	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	49	L	25	L
	4015	241	241	100	1	100	58	2	103	0	0	0	170	H	51	L	86	H
	4016	0	0	100	1	100	1	0.25	11	0	0	0	50	M	149	M	3	L
	4020	52	11	100	1	100	1	1	236	0	0	0	76	M	92	M	62	M
	4028	85	85	20	55	42	1	1	186	0	0	0	52	M	53	L	68	M
	4029	100	100	100	1	100	22	1	154	0	0	0	100	M	90	M	71	M
	4035	0	0	68	1	0	66	1	100	0	0	0	34	L	150	M	25	L
	4036	0	0	0	100	0	33	0.25	31	17	0	0	0	L	72	M	12	L
	4038	0	0	100	1	0	1	0.25	188	0	0	0	50	M	138	M	47	M
	4039	0	0	4	100	0	96	1	100	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	25	L
	4040	0	0	0	50	0	93	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
	4041	3	3	100	1	100	1	0.25	169	100	0	80	51	M	93	M	88	H
	4042	74	74	29	50	100	75	1.5	100	0	0	0	51	M	12	L	43	M
	4043	0	0	32	1	0	47	0.25	195	0	0	0	16	L	72	M	49	M
	4044	0	0	100	50	0	1	0.25	200	0	0	100	50	M	116	M	75	H
	4049	0	0	100	1	100	1	0.25	224	0	0	0	50	M	107	M	56	M
	4050	0	0	0	100	0	87	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
	4052	31	31	100	1	100	1	0.25	197	0	0	0	65	M	105	M	57	M
	4056	0	0	22	50	0	90	1	91	0	0	0	11	L	69	M	23	L
	4058	0	0	0	1	0	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	140	M	0	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)															Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological			
4061	0	0	0	70	0	1	0.25	89	0	75	0	0	L	68	M	22	L		
4064	0	0	4	100	100	98	1	0	0	0	0	2	L	14	L	0	L		
4065	0	0	63	1	0	33	0.25	100	0	75	0	32	L	70	M	25	L		
4066	0	0	36	45	0	24	0.25	51	0	75	0	18	L	70	M	13	L		
4067	39	39	12	98	0	1	0.25	164	0	0	0	25	L	116	M	51	M		
4068	1	1	100	10	0	1	0.25	174	0	75	0	50	M	119	M	44	M		
4072	0	0	0	40	0	47	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	87	M	0	L		
4074	85	85	100	50	100	83	1.5	129	0	0	20	93	M	35	L	58	M		
4075	0	0	4	1	0	96	1	14	0		0	2	L	22	L	4	L		
4076	8	8	100	1	0	1	0.25	230	68	0	100	54	M	111	M	102	H		
4078	0	0	0	100	0	93	1	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	M		
4080	0	0	39	95	0	48	0.25	100	0	0	0	20	L	62	M	25	L		
4082	0	0	8	100	0	93	1	125	78	0	0	4	L	12	L	51	M		
4083	70	70	12	70	100	78	1.5	100	0	0	0	41	M	12	L	42	M		
4086	0	0	100	1	100	1	0.25	111	0	75	0	50	M	111	M	28	M		
4087	0	0	93	50	100	1	0.25	113	0	75	0	47	M	93	M	28	M		
4093	0	0	0	100	100	90	1	0	94	0	0	0	L	12	L	24	L		
4095	0	0	100	1	0	1	0.25	63	0	0	0	50	M	163	H	16	L		
4099	13	0	4	100	0	96	1	94	0	0	0	9	L	15	L	24	L		
4103	55	55	100	1	0	1	1	225	0	0	0	77	M	117	M	70	M		
4104	33	33	24	100	0	61	1	100	0	0	0	29	L	57	M	33	M		
4106	96	96	0	100	0	66	1.5	200	0	0	0	48	M	42	L	74	M		
4107	0	0	0	60	0	83	1	98	0	0	0	0	L	70	M	25	L		
4108	0	0	32	50	100	56	1	0	0	0	0	16	L	69	M	0	L		
4109	0	0	14	90	0	83	1	100	0	0	0	7	L	15	L	25	L		

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)													Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
		Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social			Demand		Ecological	
	4115	0	0	5	90	0	96	1	72	0	0	0	0	3	L	65	M	18	L	
	4119	4	4	89	50	0	1	0.25	205	0	0	0	0	46	M	117	M	52	M	
	4120	17	17	100	1	100	1	0.25	185	100	75	0	0	58	M	69	M	75	H	
	4122	37	37	0	40	0	79	1	200	0	0	0	0	18	L	15	L	59	M	
	4124	93	0	100	1	0	1	1	211	0	0	0	0	97	M	111	M	53	M	
	4125	203	203	100	1	100	63	2	100	0	0	0	0	151	H	73	M	76	H	
	4127	0	0	23	52	0	67	1	100	0	0	0	0	12	L	70	M	25	L	
	4131	0	0	100	1	26	1	0.25	174	0	0	0	0	50	M	134	M	44	M	
	4135	0	0	4	50	0	94	1	200	0	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	50	M	
	4139	93	93	100	1	100	1	1	126	0		0	0	97	M	103	M	56	M	
	4145	16	16	100	1	7	1	0.25	134	52	75	0	0	58	M	113	M	50	M	
	4151	0	0	100	1	0	1	0.25	30	0	75	0	0	50	M	151	H	8	L	
	4154	0	0	100	1	0	1	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	50	M	135	M	50	M	
	4155	13	13	0	1	0	76	1	100	0	0	0	0	6	L	20	L	28	M	
	4156	25	25	100	50	0	1	0.25	143	0	0	0	0	62	M	121	M	42	M	
	4159	0	0	0	100	0	96	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L	
	4160	0	0	39	10	0	69	1	100	0	0	0	0	20	L	19	L	25	L	
	4163	0	0	76	1	100	58	1	265	0	0	0	0	38	M	70	M	66	M	
	4164	9	9	100	1	100	1	0.25	300	100	0	0	0	54	M	65	M	102	H	
	4184	0	0	0	100	0	92	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	M	
	4186	47	47	92	1	0	17	1	200	0	0	0	0	70	M	61	M	62	M	
	4190	90	90	100	1	100	1	1	200	0	0	0	0	95	M	80	M	83	H	
	4191	1	0	0	100	0	78	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	15	L	
	4192	159	159	100	20	100	1	2	125	0	0	0	0	130	H	81	M	71	M	
	4193	202	202	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	151	H	83	M	76	H	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 2 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total Score in Category, and Rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological	
4195	189	189	100	1	100	1	2	70	0	0	0	144	92	65	M
4196	0	0	0	1	0	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	L
4197	100	100	100	1	100	23	1	1	0	0	0	100	127	25	M
4198	101	101	48	1	100	80	1.5	200	0	0	0	75	40	82	H
4352	0	0	15	99	0	92	1	100	0	0	0	8	15	25	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand	Ecological		
2500	0	0	0	50	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2501	36	36	100	1	100	16	1.5	112	0	75	0	68	M	75	M	37	M
2503	30	30	0	100	0	86	1	100	0	0	0	15	L	58	M	32	M
2504	0	0	0	50	0	85	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2505	0	0	0	55	100	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	72	M	0	L
2506	0	0	0	70	0	84	0.25	0	0	0	100	0	L	19	L	25	L
2507	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
2508	0	0	0	10	0	63	1	14	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	3	L
2509	123	23	100	1	79	48	1.5	15	48	0	0	112	M	77	M	21	L
2511	100	100	0	100	0	91	0.25	72	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	43	M
2512	7	7	100	1	36	1	2	16	0	75	0	54	M	144	M	6	L
2513	41	41	43	20	0	78	0.25	23	0	0	0	42	M	19	L	16	L
2514	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	100	0	0	1	L	174	H	27	M
2515	0	0	0	70	0	95	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L
2516	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	50	M	113	M	25	L
2517	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	M
2518	46	6	100	1	100	1	2	0	82	0	0	73	M	121	M	22	L
2520	50	50	100	1	83	23	1.5	42	0	75	0	75	M	85	M	23	L
2521	126	26	85	1	47	64	1	32	0	0	0	105	M	59	M	14	L
2522	138	38	100	1	66	43	1.5	40	0	0	0	119	H	83	M	19	L
2524	0	0	0	10	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	22	L	0	L
2525	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	L	179	H	25	L
2526	0	0	4	1	0	50	1	100	0	0	0	2	L	84	M	25	L
2528	0	0	36	50	0	63	1	100	100	0	0	18	L	57	M	50	M
2529	0	0	0	20	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	93	M	0	L
2530	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	100	M	0	L
2531	125	66	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	112	H	83	M	42	M

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological		
2532	1	1	0	30	0	84	0.25	49	0	75	0	1	18	L	13	L
2533	161	77	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	131	75	M	44	M
2534	0	0	0	75	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	19	L	0	L
2535	108	37	31	70	100	91	1	0	0	75	0	70	39	L	9	L
2536	78	3	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	0	89	133	M	1	L
2537	10	10	100	1	100	1	2	72	0	75	0	55	116	M	21	L
2538	136	41	100	1	100	1	2	33	0	0	0	118	112	M	18	L
2539	0	0	0	60	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	20	L	0	L
2540	52	52	0	100	0	96	0.25	79	0	0	0	26	14	L	33	M
2541	100	0	100	30	75	90	0.25	1	38	0	0	100	12	L	10	L
2543	0	0	0	1	0	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	23	L	0	L
2544	17	17	20	80	38	87	0.25	100	0	75	0	19	12	L	29	M
2545	2	2	100	1	2	1	2	66	0	0	0	51	161	H	17	L
2546	0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	17	L	0	L
2547	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	20	50	151	H	5	L
2548	0	0	0	90	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	18	L	0	L
2549	0	0	96	1	0	30	1	0	72	0	0	48	77	M	18	L
2551	39	39	4	95	100	18	1	100	0	0	0	21	52	L	35	M
2553	113	13	100	50	0	83	1	12	0	0	0	107	55	L	6	L
2554	0	0	100	1	100	28	1	100	100	0	0	50	51	L	50	M
2555	36	36	37	100	0	92	0.25	58	0	0	0	37	14	L	24	L
2556	61	61	44	20	0	73	0.25	72	0	75	0	53	15	L	33	M
2557	0	0	0	80	0	86	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	19	L	0	L
2558	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	42	0	0	80	50	167	H	31	M
2559	0	0	0	50	0	86	0.25	0	87	0	0	0	18	L	22	L
2560	44	44	54	90	100	78	0.25	42	0	75	0	49	9	L	22	L
2561	82	42	100	1	100	49	1	98	89	75	0	91	32	L	57	M
2562	39	39	71	50	100	72	0.25	11	100	0	0	55	11	L	37	M

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)							
		Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social			Demand		Ecological	
														0	L	83	M	34	M	
	2563	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	1	41	95	0	0	0	0	L	83	M	34	M
	2564	0	0	0	0	70	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	40	0	0	L	14	L	35	M
	2565	0	0	0	0	100	100	73	0.25	81	0	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	20	L
	2566	0	0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L
	2567	0	0	0	100	40	0	51	1	51	0	0	0	50	M	70	M	13	L	
	2568	0	0	0	0	50	0	76	0.25	69	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	17	L	
	2569	11	11	64	20	20	0	52	1	89	0	75	0	37	M	64	M	25	L	
	2570	5	5	100	20	20	44	47	1	53	0	75	0	53	M	59	M	15	L	
	2571	96	96	0	0	1	0	1	2	84	0	0	60	48	M	160	H	60	M	
	2572	145	47	100	1	1	78	31	1	47	9	0	0	122	H	52	L	26	M	
	2573	0	0	0	0	85	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L	
	2574	0	0	0	0	80	0	89	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L	
	2575	0	0	3	60	60	100	99	0.25	100	100	0	0	2	L	11	L	50	M	
	2576	0	0	0	0	80	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	16	L	25	L	
	2577	10	10	20	20	1	0	22	1	100	0	75	0	15	L	75	M	27	M	
	2578	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	94	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	24	L	
	2579	100	100	83	83	1	0	65	1.5	100	0	0	0	91	M	92	M	50	M	
	2581	65	0	58	60	60	100	82	0.25	0	0	0	0	61	M	13	L	0	L	
	2583	100	100	20	20	20	0	88	0.25	100	0	0	0	60	M	16	L	50	M	
	2584	14	10	100	100	1	2	1	2	7	19	0	0	57	M	166	H	9	L	
	2585	0	0	0	0	60	0	91	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L	
	2586	0	0	46	70	70	0	78	0.25	75	0	0	0	23	L	16	L	19	L	
	2587	0	0	100	100	1	64	35	1	1	101	75	0	50	M	55	M	26	M	
	2588	24	24	62	20	20	0	67	0.25	0	0	75	0	43	M	18	L	6	L	
	2589	0	0	0	0	100	0	99	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L	
	2590	187	93	100	100	1	100	16	2	100	0	75	0	143	H	66	M	48	M	
	2591	128	32	100	100	1	87	61	1	39	25	0	0	114	H	49	L	24	L	
	2592	200	100	51	51	30	100	58	1.5	100	0	75	0	125	H	41	L	50	M	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

		ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2593	0	0	0	50	0	1	2	0	100	0	0	0	L	156	H	25	L
2594	100	100	6	1	100	98	0.25	95	0	0	0	53	M	14	L	49	M
2595	53	53	72	80	100	56	1	40	0	75	0	63	M	38	L	23	L
2596	0	0	0	80	0	95	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2597	85	53	100	1	7	1	2	42	0	0	0	93	M	145	M	24	L
2598	18	18	100	1	63	1	2	17	0	0	0	59	M	152	H	9	L
2599	0	0	0	80	0	92	0.25	23	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	6	L
2600	0	0	0	30	0	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L
2601	0	0	0	90	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2603	0	0	0	30	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	21	L	0	L
2604	3	3	0	1	0	47	1	31	0	75	0	1	L	83	M	8	L
2605	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	68	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	17	L
2606	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2607	0	0	0	1	0	58	1	0	23	0	60	0	L	91	M	21	L
2608	100	50	100	1	73	1	2	1	8	0	0	100	M	132	M	14	L
2609	29	0	100	1	100	13	2	100	20	75	0	65	M	99	M	30	M
2611	0	0	84	50	100	79	0.25	0	0	0	0	42	M	15	L	0	L
2612	0	0	0	50	0	99	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2613	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	14	L	50	M
2614	22	22	100	1	100	48	2	0	45	0	0	61	M	126	M	17	L
2616	0	0	0	70	0	91	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2617	35	35	0	10	0	83	0.25	53	0	75	0	17	L	18	L	22	L
2619	128	43	100	1	43	1	2	35	0	75	0	114	H	109	M	20	L
2620	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2621	0	0	0	20	0	71	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	25	L
2622	0	0	4	60	0	94	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	17	L	25	L
2623	38	36	100	1	96	1	2	0	0	0	0	69	M	143	M	9	L
2624	61	61	12	90	100	96	0.25	100	0	75	0	37	M	8	L	40	M

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological		
2625	0	0	0	10	0	46	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	83	M	25	L	
2626	0	0	0	30	0	79	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	16	L	50	M	
2627	7	7	92	50	100	43	1	95	100	0	0	49	M	40	L	50	M	
2628	95	95	71	1	85	1	2	86	0	0	20	83	M	122	M	50	M	
2629	39	15	100	1	53	6	1	13	64	0	0	70	M	67	M	23	L	
2630	100	100	7	100	43	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	54	M	11	L	25	L	
2631	79	0	100	1	92	79	1	0	100	0	0	90	M	47	L	25	L	
2632	0	0	0	90	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L	
2633	21	21	100	1	100	1	2	93	0	75	0	61	M	110	M	29	M	
2634	0	0	0	60	100	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L	
2635	100	100	0	98	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	50	M	
2636	4	4	12	40	0	95	0.25	20	0	0	0	8	L	20	L	6	L	
2637	80	80	12	90	67	88	0.25	25	0	75	0	46	M	11	L	26	M	
2639	0	0	36	75	10	58	1	0	99	0	0	18	L	62	M	25	L	
2641	0	0	8	100	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	59	M	25	L	
2642	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	83	0	0	60	50	M	139	M	36	M	
2644	100	100	0	1	0	18	1	100	0	0	0	50	M	76	M	50	M	
2645	10	10	44	10	0	1	2	82	0	0	0	27	L	166	H	23	L	
2646	0	0	0	70	0	78	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	68	M	25	L	
2648	44	44	70	30	100	82	0.25	30	0	0	0	57	M	14	L	18	L	
2649	161	93	35	80	0	98	0.25	0	0	75	0	98	M	10	L	23	L	
2651	39	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	19	L	16	L	0	L	
2653	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L	
2655	0	0	0	70	0	83	0.25	20	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	5	L	
2656	121	40	28	50	0	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	74	M	13	L	10	L	
2657	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L	
2659	200	100	40	60	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	120	H	7	L	50	M	
2660	0	0	16	99	0	91	0.25	196	0	0	0	8	L	12	L	49	M	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2661	100	100	0	1	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	50	M	82	M	25	L
2662	9	9	100	80	0	1	2	22	24	0	0	54	M	131	M	14	L
2663	0	0	0	30	0	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L
2664	0	0	0	90	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	62	M	25	L
2665	0	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2667	0	0	100	10	0	64	1	28	0	0	0	50	M	77	M	7	L
2669	100	100	16	1	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	60	58	M	17	L	65	H
2670	0	0	0	50	0	87	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2671	23	23	72	50	100	67	0.25	100	0	75	0	48	M	10	L	31	M
2672	0	0	0	80	0	91	0.25	0	49	0	0	0	L	17	L	12	L
4001	19	19	100	50	0	1	2	163	0	75	0	60	M	101	M	46	M
4003	22	22	100	85	9	1	2	135	0	0	0	61	M	107	M	39	M
4007	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	160	0	75	0	50	M	106	M	40	M
4009	31	31	100	50	0	1	2	193	99	75	0	65	M	68	M	81	H
4012	0	0	11	75	100	89	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	L	13	L	25	L
4013	0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4014	0	0	8	95	100	87	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	49	L	25	L
4015	149	149	100	1	100	27	1.5	103	0	0	0	125	H	46	L	63	H
4016	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	11	0	0	0	50	M	149	M	3	L
4020	52	11	100	1	100	1	2	236	0	0	0	76	M	92	M	62	M
4028	85	85	20	55	42	1	1	186	0	0	0	52	M	53	L	68	H
4029	69	69	100	1	100	1	2	154	28	0	0	85	M	86	M	56	M
4035	0	0	68	1	0	66	2	100	0	0	0	34	M	150	M	25	L
4036	0	0	0	100	0	33	1	31	17	0	0	0	L	72	M	12	L
4038	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	188	0	0	0	50	M	138	M	47	M
4039	0	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	25	L
4040	0	0	0	50	0	93	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
4041	3	3	100	1	100	1	2	169	100	0	80	51	M	93	M	88	H

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4042	53	53	29	50	100	75	0.25	100	0	0	0	41	M	12	L	38	M
4043	0	0	32	1	0	47	1	195	0	0	0	16	L	72	M	49	M
4044	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	200	0	0	100	50	M	116	M	75	H
4049	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	224	0	0	0	50	M	107	M	56	M
4050	0	0	0	100	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4052	31	31	100	1	100	1	2	197	0	0	0	65	M	105	M	57	M
4056	0	0	22	50	0	90	1	91	0	0	0	11	L	69	M	23	L
4058	0	0	0	1	0	63	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	L	140	M	0	L
4061	0	0	0	70	0	1	1	89	0	75	0	0	L	68	M	22	L
4064	0	0	4	100	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	2	L	14	L	0	L
4065	0	0	63	1	0	33	1	100	0	75	0	32	L	70	M	25	L
4066	0	0	36	45	0	24	1	51	0	75	0	18	L	70	M	13	L
4067	39	39	12	98	0	1	2	164	0	0	0	25	L	116	M	51	M
4068	1	1	100	10	0	1	2	174	0	75	0	50	M	119	M	44	M
4072	0	0	0	40	0	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	87	M	0	L
4074	85	85	100	50	100	83	1	129	0	0	20	93	M	35	L	58	M
4075	0	0	4	1	0	96	0.25	14	0		0	2	L	22	L	4	L
4076	8	8	100	1	0	1	2	230	68	0	100	54	M	111	M	102	H
4078	0	0	0	100	0	93	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	M
4080	0	0	39	95	0	48	1	100	0	0	0	20	L	62	M	25	L
4082	0	0	8	100	0	93	0.25	125	78	0	0	4	L	12	L	51	M
4083	70	70	12	70	100	78	0.25	100	0	0	0	41	M	12	L	42	M
4086	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	111	0	75	0	50	M	111	M	28	M
4087	0	0	93	50	100	1	2	113	0	75	0	47	M	93	M	28	M
4093	0	0	0	100	100	90	0.25	0	94	0	0	0	L	12	L	24	L
4095	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	63	0	0	0	50	M	163	H	16	L
4099	13	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	94	0	0	0	9	L	15	L	24	L
4103	55	55	100	1	0	1	2	225	0	0	0	77	M	117	M	70	H

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4104	33	33	24	100	0	61	1	100	0	0	0	29	L	57	M	33	M
4106	96	96	0	100	0	66	1	200	0	0	0	48	M	42	L	74	H
4107	0	0	0	60	0	83	1	98	0	0	0	0	L	70	M	25	L
4108	0	0	32	50	100	56	1	0	0	0	0	16	L	69	M	0	L
4109	0	0	14	90	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	7	L	15	L	25	L
4115	0	0	5	90	0	96	1	72	0	0	0	3	L	65	M	18	L
4119	4	4	89	50	0	1	2	205	0	0	0	46	M	117	M	52	M
4120	17	17	100	1	100	1	2	185	100	75	0	58	M	69	M	75	H
4122	37	37	0	40	0	79	0.25	200	0	0	0	18	L	15	L	59	M
4124	93	0	100	1	0	1	2	211	0	0	0	97	M	111	M	53	M
4125	127	127	100	1	100	48	2	100	0	0	0	114	H	70	M	57	M
4127	0	0	23	52	0	67	1	100	0	0	0	12	L	70	M	25	L
4131	0	0	100	1	26	1	2	174	0	0	0	50	M	134	M	44	M
4135	0	0	4	50	0	94	0.25	200	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	50	M
4139	1	1	100	1	100	1	2	126	4		0	50	M	103	M	32	M
4145	16	16	100	1	7	1	2	134	52	75	0	58	M	113	M	50	M
4151	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	30	0	75	0	50	M	151	H	8	L
4154	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	50	M	135	M	50	M
4155	13	13	0	1	0	76	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	L	20	L	28	M
4156	25	25	100	50	0	1	2	143	0	0	0	62	M	121	M	42	M
4159	0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
4160	0	0	39	10	0	69	0.25	100	0	0	0	20	L	19	L	25	L
4163	0	0	76	1	100	58	1.5	265	0	0	0	38	M	70	M	66	H
4164	9	9	100	1	100	1	2	300	100	0	0	54	M	65	M	102	H
4184	0	0	0	100	0	92	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	M
4186	47	47	92	1	0	17	1	200	0	0	0	70	M	61	M	62	M
4190	2	2	100	1	100	1	2	200	42	0	0	51	M	80	M	50	M
4191	1	0	0	100	0	78	0.25	60	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	15	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 3 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4192	79	79	100	20	100	1	2	125	0	0	0	89	M	81	M	51	M
4193	124	124	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	0	0	112	M	83	M	56	M
4195	102	102	100	1	100	1	2	70	0	0	0	101	M	92	M	43	M
4196	0	0	0	1	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0	L
4197	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	1	0	0	0	50	M	123	M	0	L
4198	1	1	48	1	100	73	1	200	25	0	0	25	L	39	L	50	M
4352	0	0	15	99	0	92	0.25	100	0	0	0	8	L	15	L	25	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)						
		Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological		
		2500	0	0	0	50	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
		2501	36	36	100	1	100	16	1.5	112	0	75	0	68	68	H	75	M	37	H
		2503	30	30	0	100	0	86	1	100	0	0	0	15	15	L	58	M	32	H
		2504	0	0	0	50	0	85	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
		2505	0	0	0	55	100	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	L	72	M	0	L
		2506	0	0	0	70	0	84	0.25	0	0	0	100	0	0	L	19	L	25	L
		2507	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
		2508	0	0	0	10	0	63	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	3	L
		2509	123	23	100	1	79	48	1.5	15	48	0	0	112	112	H	77	M	21	L
		2511	100	100	0	100	0	91	0.25	72	0	0	0	50	50	M	13	L	43	H
		2512	7	7	100	1	36	1	2	16	0	75	0	54	54	H	144	M	6	L
		2513	41	41	43	20	0	78	0.25	23	0	0	0	42	42	M	19	L	16	L
		2514	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	100	0	0	1	1	L	174	H	27	M
		2515	0	0	0	70	0	95	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

		ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)										Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
												50	M	113	M	25	L
2516	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	50	M	113	M	25	L
2517	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	M
2518	46	6	100	1	100	1	2	0	82	0	0	73	H	121	M	22	L
2520	50	50	100	1	83	23	1.5	42	0	75	0	75	H	85	M	23	L
2521	126	26	85	1	47	64	1	32	0	0	0	105	H	59	M	14	L
2522	138	38	100	1	66	43	1.5	40	0	0	0	119	H	83	M	19	L
2524	0	0	0	10	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	22	L	0	L
2525	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	L	179	H	25	L
2526	0	0	4	1	0	50	1	100	0	0	0	2	L	84	M	25	L
2528	0	0	36	50	0	63	1	100	100	0	0	18	L	57	M	50	H
2529	0	0	0	20	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	93	M	0	L
2530	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	100	M	0	L
2531	125	66	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	112	H	83	M	42	H
2532	1	1	0	30	0	84	0.25	49	0	75	0	1	L	18	L	13	L
2533	161	77	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	131	H	75	M	44	H
2534	0	0	0	75	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2535	108	37	31	70	100	91	1	0	0	75	0	70	H	39	L	9	L
2536	78	3	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	0	89	H	133	M	1	L
2537	10	10	100	1	100	1	2	72	0	75	0	55	H	116	M	21	L
2538	136	41	100	1	100	1	2	33	0	0	0	118	H	112	M	18	L
2539	0	0	0	60	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2540	52	52	0	100	0	96	0.25	79	0	0	0	26	L	14	L	33	H
2541	100	0	100	30	75	90	0.25	1	38	0	0	100	H	12	L	10	L
2543	0	0	0	1	0	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0	L
2544	17	17	20	80	38	87	0.25	100	0	75	0	19	L	12	L	29	M
2545	2	2	100	1	2	1	2	66	0	0	0	51	H	161	H	17	L
2546	0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L
2547	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	20	50	M	151	H	5	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
		SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological	
Allotment Number																
2548		0	0	0	90	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	L	18	0	
2549		0	0	96	1	0	30	1	0	72	0	0	M	77	18	
2551		39	39	4	95	100	18	1	100	0	0	0	L	52	35	
2553		113	13	100	50	0	83	1	12	0	0	0	H	55	6	
2554		0	0	100	1	100	28	1	100	100	0	0	M	51	50	
2555		36	36	37	100	0	92	0.25	58	0	0	0	M	14	24	
2556		61	61	44	20	0	73	0.25	72	0	75	0	H	15	33	
2557		0	0	0	80	0	86	0.25	0	0	0	0	L	19	0	
2558		0	0	100	1	0	1	2	42	0	0	80	M	167	31	
2559		0	0	0	50	0	86	0.25	0	87	0	0	L	18	22	
2560		44	44	54	90	100	78	0.25	42	0	75	0	M	9	22	
2561		82	42	100	1	100	49	1	98	89	75	0	H	32	57	
2562		39	39	71	50	100	72	0.25	11	100	0	0	H	11	37	
2563		0	0	0	1	0	17	1	41	95	0	0	L	83	34	
2564		0	0	0	70	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	40	L	14	35	
2565		0	0	0	100	100	73	0.25	81	0	0	0	L	13	20	
2566		0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	L	17	0	
2567		0	0	100	40	0	51	1	51	0	0	0	M	70	13	
2568		0	0	0	50	0	76	0.25	69	0	0	0	L	19	17	
2569		11	11	64	20	0	52	1	89	0	75	0	M	64	25	
2570		5	5	100	20	44	47	1	53	0	75	0	H	59	15	
2571		96	96	0	1	0	1	2	84	0	0	60	M	160	60	
2572		145	47	100	1	78	31	1	47	9	0	0	H	52	26	
2573		0	0	0	85	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	L	18	0	
2574		0	0	0	80	0	89	0.25	0	0	0	0	L	19	0	
2575		0	0	3	60	100	99	0.25	100	100	0	0	L	11	50	
2576		0	0	0	80	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	L	16	25	
2577		10	10	20	1	0	22	1	100	0	75	0	L	75	27	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)													Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2578	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	94	0	0	0	0	0	90	M	24	L
2579	100	100	83	1	0	65	1.5	100	0	0	0	91	H	92	M	50	H
2581	65	0	58	60	100	82	0.25	0	0	0	0	61	H	13	L	0	L
2583	100	100	20	20	0	88	0.25	100	0	0	0	60	H	16	L	50	H
2584	14	10	100	1	2	1	2	7	19	0	0	57	H	166	H	9	L
2585	0	0	0	60	0	91	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L
2586	0	0	46	70	0	78	0.25	75	0	0	0	23	L	16	L	19	L
2587	0	0	100	1	64	35	1	1	101	75	0	50	H	55	M	26	M
2588	24	24	62	20	0	67	0.25	0	0	75	0	43	M	18	L	6	L
2589	0	0	0	100	0	99	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
2590	187	93	100	1	100	16	2	100	0	75	0	143	H	66	M	48	H
2591	128	32	100	1	87	61	1	39	25	0	0	114	H	49	L	24	L
2592	200	100	51	30	100	58	1.5	100	0	75	0	125	H	41	L	50	H
2593	0	0	0	50	0	1	2	0	100	0	0	0	L	156	H	25	L
2594	100	100	6	1	100	98	0.25	95	0	0	0	53	H	14	L	49	H
2595	53	53	72	80	100	56	1	40	0	75	0	63	H	38	L	23	L
2596	0	0	0	80	0	95	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2597	85	53	100	1	7	1	2	42	0	0	0	93	H	145	M	24	L
2598	18	18	100	1	63	1	2	17	0	0	0	59	H	152	H	9	L
2599	0	0	0	80	0	92	0.25	23	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	6	L
2600	0	0	0	30	0	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L
2601	0	0	0	90	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2603	0	0	0	30	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	21	L	0	L
2604	3	3	0	1	0	47	1	31	0	75	0	1	L	83	M	8	L
2605	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	68	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	17	L
2606	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2607	0	0	0	1	0	58	1	0	23	0	60	0	L	91	M	21	L
2608	100	50	100	1	73	1	2	1	8	0	0	100	H	132	M	14	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2609	29	0	100	1	100	13	2	100	20	75	0	65	H	99	M	30	M
2611	0	0	84	50	100	79	0.25	0	0	0	0	42	M	15	L	0	L
2612	0	0	0	50	0	99	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2613	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	14	L	50	H
2614	22	22	100	1	100	48	2	0	45	0	0	61	H	126	M	17	L
2616	0	0	0	70	0	91	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2617	35	35	0	10	0	83	0.25	53	0	75	0	17	L	18	L	22	L
2619	128	43	100	1	43	1	2	35	0	75	0	114	H	109	M	20	L
2620	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2621	0	0	0	20	0	71	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	25	L
2622	0	0	4	60	0	94	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	17	L	25	L
2623	38	36	100	1	96	1	2	0	0	0	0	69	H	143	M	9	L
2624	61	61	12	90	100	96	0.25	100	0	75	0	37	M	8	L	40	H
2625	0	0	0	10	0	46	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	83	M	25	L
2626	0	0	0	30	0	79	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	16	L	50	H
2627	7	7	92	50	100	43	1	95	100	0	0	49	M	40	L	50	H
2628	95	95	71	1	85	1	2	86	0	0	20	83	H	122	M	50	H
2629	39	15	100	1	53	6	1	13	64	0	0	70	H	67	M	23	L
2630	100	100	7	100	43	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	54	H	11	L	25	L
2631	79	0	100	1	92	79	1	0	100	0	0	90	H	47	L	25	L
2632	0	0	0	90	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2633	21	21	100	1	100	1	2	93	0	75	0	61	H	110	M	29	M
2634	0	0	0	60	100	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0	L
2635	100	100	0	98	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	50	H
2636	4	4	12	40	0	95	0.25	20	0	0	0	8	L	20	L	6	L
2637	80	80	12	90	67	88	0.25	25	0	75	0	46	M	11	L	26	M
2639	0	0	36	75	10	58	1	0	99	0	0	18	L	62	M	25	L
2641	0	0	8	100	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	59	M	25	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2642	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	83	0	0	60	50	M	139	M	36	H
2644	100	100	0	1	0	18	1	100	0	0	0	50	M	76	M	50	H
2645	10	10	44	10	0	1	2	82	0	0	0	27	L	166	H	23	L
2646	0	0	0	70	0	78	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	68	M	25	L
2648	44	44	70	30	100	82	0.25	30	0	0	0	57	H	14	L	18	L
2649	161	93	35	80	0	98	0.25	0	0	75	0	98	H	10	L	23	L
2651	39	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	19	L	16	L	0	L
2653	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L
2655	0	0	0	70	0	83	0.25	20	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	5	L
2656	121	40	28	50	0	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	74	H	13	L	10	L
2657	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
2659	200	100	40	60	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	120	H	7	L	50	H
2660	0	0	16	99	0	91	0.25	196	0	0	0	8	L	12	L	49	H
2661	100	100	0	1	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	50	M	82	M	25	L
2662	9	9	100	80	0	1	2	22	24	0	0	54	H	131	M	14	L
2663	0	0	0	30	0	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L
2664	0	0	0	90	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	62	M	25	L
2665	0	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2667	0	0	100	10	0	64	1	28	0	0	0	50	M	77	M	7	L
2669	100	100	16	1	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	60	58	H	17	L	65	H
2670	0	0	0	50	0	87	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2671	23	23	72	50	100	67	0.25	100	0	75	0	48	M	10	L	31	M
2672	0	0	0	80	0	91	0.25	0	49	0	0	0	L	17	L	12	L
4001	19	19	100	50	0	1	2	163	0	75	0	60	H	101	M	46	H
4003	22	22	100	85	9	1	2	135	0	0	0	61	H	107	M	39	H
4007	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	160	0	75	0	50	H	106	M	40	H
4009	31	31	100	50	0	1	2	193	99	75	0	65	H	68	M	81	H
4012	0	0	11	75	100	89	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	L	13	L	25	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4013	0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4014	0	0	8	95	100	87	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	49	L	25	L
4015	241	241	100	1	100	27	1.5	103	0	0	0	0	H	51	L	86	H
4016	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	M	149	M	3	L
4020	52	11	100	1	100	1	2	236	0	0	0	0	H	92	M	62	H
4028	85	85	20	55	42	1	1	186	0	0	0	0	H	53	L	68	H
4029	100	100	100	1	100	1	2	154	28	0	0	0	H	90	M	71	H
4035	0	0	68	1	0	66	2	100	0	0	0	0	L	150	M	25	L
4036	0	0	0	100	0	33	1	31	17	0	0	0	L	72	M	12	L
4038	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	188	0	0	0	0	M	138	M	47	H
4039	0	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4040	0	0	0	50	0	93	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
4041	3	3	100	1	100	1	2	169	100	0	80	51	H	93	M	88	H
4042	74	74	29	50	100	75	0.25	100	0	0	0	51	H	12	L	43	H
4043	0	0	32	1	0	47	1	195	0	0	0	16	L	72	M	49	H
4044	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	200	0	0	100	50	M	116	M	75	H
4049	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	224	0	0	0	50	M	107	M	56	H
4050	0	0	0	100	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4052	31	31	100	1	100	1	2	197	0	0	0	65	H	105	M	57	H
4056	0	0	22	50	0	90	1	91	0	0	0	11	L	69	M	23	L
4058	0	0	0	1	0	63	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	L	140	M	0	L
4061	0	0	0	70	0	1	1	89	0	75	0	0	L	68	M	22	L
4064	0	0	4	100	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	2	L	14	L	0	L
4065	0	0	63	1	0	33	1	100	0	75	0	32	L	70	M	25	L
4066	0	0	36	45	0	24	1	51	0	75	0	18	L	70	M	13	L
4067	39	39	12	98	0	1	2	164	0	0	0	25	L	116	M	51	H
4068	1	1	100	10	0	1	2	174	0	75	0	50	H	119	M	44	H
4072	0	0	0	40	0	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	87	M	0	L

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological
4074	85	85	100	50	100	83	1	129	0	0	20	93	H	35	L	58
4075	0	0	4	1	0	96	0.25	14	0		0	2	L	22	L	4
4076	8	8	100	1	0	1	2	230	68	0	100	54	H	111	M	102
4078	0	0	0	100	0	93	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50
4080	0	0	39	95	0	48	1	100	0	0	0	20	L	62	M	25
4082	0	0	8	100	0	93	0.25	125	78	0	0	4	L	12	L	51
4083	70	70	12	70	100	78	0.25	100	0	0	0	41	M	12	L	42
4086	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	111	0	75	0	50	M	111	M	28
4087	0	0	93	50	100	1	2	113	0	75	0	47	M	93	M	28
4093	0	0	0	100	100	90	0.25	0	94	0	0	0	L	12	L	24
4095	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	63	0	0	0	50	M	163	H	16
4099	13	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	94	0	0	0	9	L	15	L	24
4103	55	55	100	1	0	1	2	225	0	0	0	77	H	117	M	70
4104	33	33	24	100	0	61	1	100	0	0	0	29	L	57	M	33
4106	96	96	0	100	0	66	1	200	0	0	0	48	M	42	L	74
4107	0	0	0	60	0	83	1	98	0	0	0	0	L	70	M	25
4108	0	0	32	50	100	56	1	0	0	0	0	16	L	69	M	0
4109	0	0	14	90	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	7	L	15	L	25
4115	0	0	5	90	0	96	1	72	0	0	0	3	L	65	M	18
4119	4	4	89	50	0	1	2	205	0	0	0	46	M	117	M	52
4120	17	17	100	1	100	1	2	185	100	75	0	58	H	69	M	75
4122	37	37	0	40	0	79	0.25	200	0	0	0	18	L	15	L	59
4124	93	0	100	1	0	1	2	211	0	0	0	97	H	111	M	53
4125	203	203	100	1	100	48	2	100	0	0	0	151	H	73	M	76
4127	0	0	23	52	0	67	1	100	0	0	0	12	L	70	M	25
4131	0	0	100	1	26	1	2	174	0	0	0	50	M	134	M	44
4135	0	0	4	50	0	94	0.25	200	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	50
4139	93	93	100	1	100	1	2	126	4		0	97	H	103	M	56

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 4 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
		Allotment Number	SMA Soc	SMA E	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
	4145	16	16	100	1	7	1	2	134	52	75	0	58	H	113	M	50	H	
	4151	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	30	0	75	0	50	M	151	H	8	L	
	4154	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	50	H	135	M	50	H	
	4155	13	13	0	1	0	76	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	L	20	L	28	M	
	4156	25	25	100	50	0	1	2	143	0	0	0	62	H	121	M	42	H	
	4159	0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L	
	4160	0	0	39	10	0	69	0.25	100	0	0	0	20	L	19	L	25	L	
	4163	0	0	76	1	100	58	1.5	265	0	0	0	38	M	70	M	66	H	
	4164	9	9	100	1	100	1	2	300	100	0	0	54	H	65	M	102	H	
	4184	0	0	0	100	0	92	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	H	
	4186	47	47	92	1	0	17	1	200	0	0	0	70	H	61	M	62	H	
	4190	90	90	100	1	100	1	2	200	42	0	0	95	H	80	M	83	H	
	4191	1	0	0	100	0	78	0.25	60	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	15	L	
	4192	159	159	100	20	100	1	2	125	0	0	0	130	H	81	M	71	H	
	4193	202	202	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	0	0	151	H	83	M	76	H	
	4195	189	189	100	1	100	1	2	70	0	0	0	144	H	92	M	65	H	
	4196	0	0	0	1	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0	L	
	4197	100	100	100	1	100	1	2	1	0	0	0	100	H	127	M	25	M	
	4198	101	101	48	1	100	73	1	200	25	0	0	75	H	40	L	82	H	
	4352	0	0	15	99	0	92	0.25	100	0	0	0	8	L	15	L	25	L	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)															Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological		
2500	0	0	0	50	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L	
2501	36	36	100	1	100	16	1.5	112	0	75	0	68	M	75	M	37	M	
2503	30	30	0	100	0	86	1	100	0	0	0	15	L	58	M	32	M	
2504	0	0	0	50	0	85	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L	
2505	0	0	0	55	100	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	72	M	0	L	
2506	0	0	0	70	0	84	0.25	0	0	0	100	0	L	19	L	25	L	
2507	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L	
2508	0	0	0	10	0	63	1	14	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	3	L	
2509	123	23	100	1	79	48	1.5	15	48	0	0	112	M	77	M	21	L	
2511	100	100	0	100	0	91	0.25	72	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	43	M	
2512	7	7	100	1	36	1	2	16	0	75	0	54	M	144	M	6	L	
2513	41	41	43	20	0	78	0.25	23	0	0	0	42	M	19	L	16	L	
2514	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	100	0	0	1	L	174	H	27	M	
2515	0	0	0	70	0	95	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25	L	
2516	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	50	M	113	M	25	L	
2517	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	M	
2518	46	6	100	1	100	1	2	0	82	0	0	73	M	121	M	22	L	
2520	50	50	100	1	83	23	1.5	42	0	75	0	75	M	85	M	23	L	
2521	126	26	85	1	47	64	1	32	0	0	0	105	M	59	M	14	L	
2522	138	38	100	1	66	43	1.5	40	0	0	0	119	H	83	M	19	L	
2524	0	0	0	10	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	22	L	0	L	
2525	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	L	179	H	25	L	
2526	0	0	4	1	0	50	1	100	0	0	0	2	L	84	M	25	L	
2528	0	0	36	50	0	63	1	100	100	0	0	18	L	57	M	50	M	
2529	0	0	0	20	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	93	M	0	L	
2530	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	100	M	0	L	
2531	125	66	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	112	M	83	M	42	M	
2532	1	1	0	30	0	84	0.25	49	0	75	0	1	L	18	L	13	L	

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological
2533	161	77	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	75	0	131	H	75	M	44
2534	0	0	0	75	0	92	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2535	108	37	31	70	100	91	1	0	0	75	0	70	M	39	L	9
2536	78	3	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	0	89	M	133	M	1
2537	10	10	100	1	100	1	2	72	0	75	0	55	M	116	M	21
2538	136	41	100	1	100	1	2	33	0	0	0	118	H	112	M	18
2539	0	0	0	60	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0
2540	52	52	0	100	0	96	0.25	79	0	0	0	26	L	14	L	33
2541	100	0	100	30	75	90	0.25	1	38	0	0	100	M	12	L	10
2543	0	0	0	1	0	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0
2544	17	17	20	80	38	87	0.25	100	0	75	0	19	L	12	L	29
2545	2	2	100	1	2	1	2	66	0	0	0	51	M	161	H	17
2546	0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0
2547	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	0	0	0	20	50	M	151	H	5
2548	0	0	0	90	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0
2549	0	0	96	1	0	30	1	0	72	0	0	48	M	77	M	18
2551	39	39	4	95	100	18	1	100	0	0	0	21	L	52	L	35
2553	113	13	100	50	0	83	1	12	0	0	0	107	M	55	L	6
2554	0	0	100	1	100	28	1	100	100	0	0	50	M	51	L	50
2555	36	36	37	100	0	92	0.25	58	0	0	0	37	M	14	L	24
2556	61	61	44	20	0	73	0.25	72	0	75	0	53	M	15	L	33
2557	0	0	0	80	0	86	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2558	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	42	0	0	80	50	M	167	H	31
2559	0	0	0	50	0	86	0.25	0	87	0	0	0	L	18	L	22
2560	44	44	54	90	100	78	0.25	42	0	75	0	49	M	9	L	22
2561	82	42	100	1	100	49	1	98	89	75	0	91	M	32	L	57
2562	39	39	71	50	100	72	0.25	11	100	0	0	55	M	11	L	37
2563	0	0	0	1	0	17	1	41	95	0	0	0	L	83	M	34

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)				
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological
2564	0	0	0	70	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	40	0	L	14	L	35
2565	0	0	0	100	100	73	0.25	81	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	20
2566	0	0	0	50	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0
2567	0	0	100	40	0	51	1	51	0	0	0	50	M	70	M	13
2568	0	0	0	50	0	76	0.25	69	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	17
2569	11	11	64	20	0	52	1	89	0	75	0	37	M	64	M	25
2570	5	5	100	20	44	47	1	53	0	75	0	53	M	59	M	15
2571	96	96	0	1	0	1	2	84	0	0	60	48	M	160	H	60
2572	145	47	100	1	78	31	1	47	9	0	0	122	H	52	L	26
2573	0	0	0	85	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0
2574	0	0	0	80	0	89	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2575	0	0	3	60	100	99	0.25	100	100	0	0	2	L	11	L	50
2576	0	0	0	80	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	16	L	25
2577	10	10	20	1	0	22	1	100	0	75	0	15	L	75	M	27
2578	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	94	0	0	0	0	L	90	M	24
2579	100	100	83	1	0	65	1.5	100	0	0	0	91	M	92	M	50
2581	65	0	58	60	100	82	0.25	0	0	0	0	61	M	13	L	0
2583	100	100	20	20	0	88	0.25	100	0	0	0	60	M	16	L	50
2584	14	10	100	1	2	1	2	7	19	0	0	57	M	166	H	9
2585	0	0	0	60	0	91	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	25
2586	0	0	46	70	0	78	0.25	75	0	0	0	23	L	16	L	19
2587	0	0	100	1	64	35	1	1	101	75	0	50	M	55	M	26
2588	24	24	62	20	0	67	0.25	0	0	75	0	43	M	18	L	6
2589	0	0	0	100	0	99	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25
2590	187	93	100	1	100	16	2	100	0	75	0	143	H	66	M	48
2591	128	32	100	1	87	61	1	39	25	0	0	114	M	49	L	24
2592	200	100	51	30	100	58	1.5	100	0	75	0	125	H	41	L	50
2593	0	0	0	50	0	1	2	0	100	0	0	0	L	156	H	25

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

alternative.		ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)						
		Allotment Number	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social			Demand		Ecological	
	2594	100	100	6	1	100	98	0.25	95	0	0	0	0	53	M	14	L	49	M	
	2595	53	53	72	80	100	56	1	40	0	75	0	63	M	38	L	23	L		
	2596	0	0	0	80	0	95	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L		
	2597	85	53	100	1	7	1	2	42	0	0	0	93	M	145	M	24	L		
	2598	18	18	100	1	63	1	2	17	0	0	0	59	M	152	H	9	L		
	2599	0	0	0	80	0	92	0.25	23	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	6	L		
	2600	0	0	0	30	0	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L		
	2601	0	0	0	90	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L		
	2603	0	0	0	30	0	88	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	21	L	0	L		
	2604	3	3	0	1	0	47	1	31	0	75	0	1	L	83	M	8	L		
	2605	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	68	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	17	L		
	2606	0	0	0	50	0	97	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L		
	2607	0	0	0	1	0	58	1	0	23	0	60	0	L	91	M	21	L		
	2608	100	50	100	1	73	1	2	1	8	0	0	100	M	132	M	14	L		
	2609	29	0	100	1	100	13	2	100	20	75	0	65	M	99	M	30	M		
	2611	0	0	84	50	100	79	0.25	0	0	0	0	42	M	15	L	0	L		
	2612	0	0	0	50	0	99	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L		
	2613	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	14	L	50	M		
	2614	22	22	100	1	100	48	2	0	45	0	0	61	M	126	M	17	L		
	2616	0	0	0	70	0	91	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L		
	2617	35	35	0	10	0	83	0.25	53	0	75	0	17	L	18	L	22	L		
	2619	128	43	100	1	43	1	2	35	0	75	0	114	M	109	M	20	L		
	2620	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0	L		
	2621	0	0	0	20	0	71	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	25	L		
	2622	0	0	4	60	0	94	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	17	L	25	L		
	2623	38	36	100	1	96	1	2	0	0	0	0	69	M	143	M	9	L		
	2624	61	61	12	90	100	96	0.25	100	0	75	0	37	M	8	L	40	M		
	2625	0	0	0	10	0	46	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	83	M	25	L		

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)												Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological
2626	0	0	0	30	0	79	0.25	100	100	0	0	0	L	16	L	50
2627	7	7	92	50	100	43	1	95	100	0	0	49	M	40	L	50
2628	95	95	71	1	85	1	2	86	0	0	20	83	M	122	M	50
2629	39	15	100	1	53	6	1	13	64	0	0	70	M	67	M	23
2630	100	100	7	100	43	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	54	M	11	L	25
2631	79	0	100	1	92	79	1	0	100	0	0	90	M	47	L	25
2632	0	0	0	90	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0
2633	21	21	100	1	100	1	2	93	0	75	0	61	M	110	M	29
2634	0	0	0	60	100	73	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	17	L	0
2635	100	100	0	98	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	50	M	13	L	50
2636	4	4	12	40	0	95	0.25	20	0	0	0	8	L	20	L	6
2637	80	80	12	90	67	88	0.25	25	0	75	0	46	M	11	L	26
2639	0	0	36	75	10	58	1	0	99	0	0	18	L	62	M	25
2641	0	0	8	100	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	59	M	25
2642	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	83	0	0	60	50	M	139	M	36
2644	100	100	0	1	0	18	1	100	0	0	0	50	M	76	M	50
2645	10	10	44	10	0	1	2	82	0	0	0	27	L	166	H	23
2646	0	0	0	70	0	78	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	68	M	25
2648	44	44	70	30	100	82	0.25	30	0	0	0	57	M	14	L	18
2649	161	93	35	80	0	98	0.25	0	0	75	0	98	M	10	L	23
2651	39	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	19	L	16	L	0
2653	0	0	0	70	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	0
2655	0	0	0	70	0	83	0.25	20	0	0	0	0	L	19	L	5
2656	121	40	28	50	0	94	0.25	0	0	75	0	74	M	13	L	10
2657	0	0	0	50	0	98	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25
2659	200	100	40	60	100	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	120	H	7	L	50
2660	0	0	16	99	0	91	0.25	196	0	0	0	8	L	12	L	49
2661	100	100	0	1	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	50	M	82	M	25

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	Alternative	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
		SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
2662		9	9	100	80	0	1	2	22	24	0	0	54	M	131	M	14	L
2663		0	0	0	30	0	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	88	M	0	L
2664		0	0	0	90	0	98	1	100	0	0	0	0	L	62	M	25	L
2665		0	0	0	100	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	0	L
2667		0	0	100	10	0	64	1	28	0	0	0	50	M	77	M	7	L
2669		100	100	16	1	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	60	58	M	17	L	65	M
2670		0	0	0	50	0	87	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	20	L	0	L
2671		23	23	72	50	100	67	0.25	100	0	75	0	48	M	10	L	31	M
2672		0	0	0	80	0	91	0.25	0	49	0	0	0	L	17	L	12	L
4001		19	19	100	50	0	1	2	163	0	75	0	60	M	101	M	46	M
4003		22	22	100	85	9	1	2	135	0	0	0	61	M	107	M	39	M
4007		0	0	100	50	0	1	2	160	0	75	0	50	M	106	M	40	M
4009		31	31	100	50	0	1	2	193	99	75	0	65	M	68	M	81	H
4012		0	0	11	75	100	89	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	L	13	L	25	L
4013		0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4014		0	0	8	95	100	87	1	100	0	0	0	4	L	49	L	25	L
4015		241	241	100	1	100	58	1.5	103	0	0	0	170	H	51	L	86	H
4016		0	0	100	1	100	1	2	11	0	0	0	50	M	149	M	3	L
4020		52	11	100	1	100	1	2	236	0	0	0	76	M	92	M	62	M
4028		85	85	20	55	42	1	1	186	0	0	0	52	M	53	L	68	M
4029		100	100	100	1	100	22	2	154	0	0	0	100	M	90	M	71	M
4035		0	0	68	1	0	66	2	100	0	0	0	34	L	150	M	25	L
4036		0	0	0	100	0	33	1	31	17	0	0	0	L	72	M	12	L
4038		0	0	100	1	0	1	2	188	0	0	0	50	M	138	M	47	M
4039		0	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	100	0	0	0	2	L	15	L	25	L
4040		0	0	0	50	0	93	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	18	L	25	L
4041		3	3	100	1	100	1	2	169	100	0	80	51	M	93	M	88	H
4042		74	74	29	50	100	75	0.25	100	0	0	0	51	M	12	L	43	M

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4043	0	0	32	1	0	47	1	195	0	0	0	16	L	72	M	49	M
4044	0	0	100	50	0	1	2	200	0	0	100	50	M	116	M	75	H
4049	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	224	0	0	0	50	M	107	M	56	M
4050	0	0	0	100	0	87	0.25	100	0	0	0	0	L	15	L	25	L
4052	31	31	100	1	100	1	2	197	0	0	0	65	M	105	M	57	M
4056	0	0	22	50	0	90	1	91	0	0	0	11	L	69	M	23	L
4058	0	0	0	1	0	63	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	L	140	M	0	L
4061	0	0	0	70	0	1	1	89	0	75	0	0	L	68	M	22	L
4064	0	0	4	100	100	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	2	L	14	L	0	L
4065	0	0	63	1	0	33	1	100	0	75	0	32	L	70	M	25	L
4066	0	0	36	45	0	24	1	51	0	75	0	18	L	70	M	13	L
4067	39	39	12	98	0	1	2	164	0	0	0	25	L	116	M	51	M
4068	1	1	100	10	0	1	2	174	0	75	0	50	M	119	M	44	M
4072	0	0	0	40	0	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	L	87	M	0	L
4074	85	85	100	50	100	83	1	129	0	0	20	93	M	35	L	58	M
4075	0	0	4	1	0	96	0.25	14	0		0	2	L	22	L	4	L
4076	8	8	100	1	0	1	2	230	68	0	100	54	M	111	M	102	H
4078	0	0	0	100	0	93	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	L	13	L	50	M
4080	0	0	39	95	0	48	1	100	0	0	0	20	L	62	M	25	L
4082	0	0	8	100	0	93	0.25	125	78	0	0	4	L	12	L	51	M
4083	70	70	12	70	100	78	0.25	100	0	0	0	41	M	12	L	42	M
4086	0	0	100	1	100	1	2	111	0	75	0	50	M	111	M	28	M
4087	0	0	93	50	100	1	2	113	0	75	0	47	M	93	M	28	M
4093	0	0	0	100	100	90	0.25	0	94	0	0	0	L	12	L	24	L
4095	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	63	0	0	0	50	M	163	H	16	L
4099	13	0	4	100	0	96	0.25	94	0	0	0	9	L	15	L	24	L
4103	55	55	100	1	0	1	2	225	0	0	0	77	M	117	M	70	M
4104	33	33	24	100	0	61	1	100	0	0	0	29	L	57	M	33	M

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)										Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)			
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social	Demand	Ecological
4106	96	96	0	100	0	66	1	200	0	0	0	48	42	74
4107	0	0	0	60	0	83	1	98	0	0	0	0	70	25
4108	0	0	32	50	100	56	1	0	0	0	0	16	69	0
4109	0	0	14	90	0	83	0.25	100	0	0	0	7	15	25
4115	0	0	5	90	0	96	1	72	0	0	0	3	65	18
4119	4	4	89	50	0	1	2	205	0	0	0	46	117	52
4120	17	17	100	1	100	1	2	185	100	75	0	58	69	75
4122	37	37	0	40	0	79	0.25	200	0	0	0	18	15	59
4124	93	0	100	1	0	1	2	211	0	0	0	97	111	53
4125	203	203	100	1	100	63	2	100	0	0	0	151	73	76
4127	0	0	23	52	0	67	1	100	0	0	0	12	70	25
4131	0	0	100	1	26	1	2	174	0	0	0	50	134	44
4135	0	0	4	50	0	94	0.25	200	0	0	0	2	15	50
4139	93	93	100	1	100	1	2	126	0	0	0	97	103	56
4145	16	16	100	1	7	1	2	134	52	75	0	58	113	50
4151	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	30	0	75	0	50	151	8
4154	0	0	100	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	50	135	50
4155	13	13	0	1	0	76	0.25	100	0	0	0	6	20	28
4156	25	25	100	50	0	1	2	143	0	0	0	62	121	42
4159	0	0	0	100	0	96	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
4160	0	0	39	10	0	69	0.25	100	0	0	0	20	19	25
4163	0	0	76	1	100	58	1.5	265	0	0	0	38	70	66
4164	9	9	100	1	100	1	2	300	100	0	0	54	65	102
4184	0	0	0	100	0	92	0.25	200	0	0	0	0	13	50
4186	47	47	92	1	0	17	1	200	0	0	0	70	61	62
4190	90	90	100	1	100	1	2	200	0	0	0	95	80	83
4191	1	0	0	100	0	78	0.25	60	0	0	0	0	17	15
4192	159	159	100	20	100	1	2	125	0	0	0	130	81	71

Table J-2. Allotments in the John Day Basin planning area by the values of specific Grazing Matrix factors and ratings by alternative.

Allotment Number	ALTERNATIVE 5 Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, And rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Social	SMA Eco	Recreation	Waiting List	Seasonal	Forage	Admin Efficiency	Wildlife	ESA Fish	S&Gs D	S&Gs E	Social		Demand		Ecological	
4193	202	202	100	1	100	1	2	100	0	0	0	151	H	83	M	76	H
4195	189	189	100	1	100	1	2	70	0	0	0	144	H	92	M	65	M
4196	0	0	0	1	0	98	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	L	23	L	0	L
4197	100	100	100	1	100	23	2	1	0	0	0	100	M	127	M	25	M
4198	101	101	48	1	100	80	1	200	0	0	0	75	M	40	L	82	H
4352	0	0	15	99	0	92	0.25	100	0	0	0	8	L	15	L	25	L

Appendix K: Special Recreation Management Areas

Overview

This appendix describes desired conditions for each Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) and subsequent Recreation Management Zone(s). Outcome objectives, Targeted Opportunities and Outcomes, and Prescribed Setting Character are not prescriptive management direction; rather they are intended to provide managers an understanding of the types of activities and experiences desired. A summary of proposed implementation direction is provided. Proposed recreation management objectives, actions, and guidelines are detailed in Chapter 2. If there is a discrepancy, Chapter 2 will be considered the accurate portrayal of proposed management direction. Specific implementing actions for each SRMA will be contained in the implementation plan for this RMP.

The BLM uses Recreation Opportunity Spectrum and Benefits-Based Recreation management tools to specify, allocate and maintain a diverse array of high quality non-motorized and motorized recreation opportunities with a particular focus on Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA). Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) principles are used to describe recreation settings on a continuum that ranges from “Primitive” to “Urban” (Clark and Stankey, 1979; Driver and others, 1987). Three broad categories of factors are used to define recreation *setting character*:

- **Physical**—remoteness, naturalness, visitor facilities or site improvements
- **Social**—group size, number of contacts with other groups, evidence of use
- **Operational**—types of travel allowed, visitor services, management controls

These factors are used to classify recreation settings as follows:

- **Primitive (P)**—The landscape is relatively undisturbed with few signs of human presence. Very few encounters with other visitors occur. Regulations and information will normally be posted prior to entering this zone and agency presence is very rare.
- **Back Country (BC)**—The landscape is more natural and the limited improvements tend to blend with the environment. Access does not include motorized vehicles, and signing and agency presence is scarce.
- **Middle Country (MC)**—The landscape is natural in appearance with some modifications not highly noticeable. Visitors will encounter other groups utilizing the area, but agency presence is random. Information and signing are present.
- **Front Country (FC)**—The landscape is partially modified with visitors prevalent and agency personnel periodically available. Rules and information are clearly posted.
- **Rural (R)**—Includes a substantially modified landscape with visitors dispersed throughout and a prominent level of agency presence and regulation.
- **Urban**—Not found within the planning area.

Setting character and the kinds of experience opportunities being produced are directly influenced by the management, marketing, and operational actions of BLM and other recreation-tourism providers.

SRMAs may have Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) subunits where distinctly different recreation activities, opportunities and management exist within the same SRMA boundary. Within each SRMA, BLM has also identified related land use allocations that interact with the recreation setting of an area, such as a proposed Off-Highway Vehicle designation, or Visual Resource Management Class. These actions, along with proposed recreation setting, combine to influence the type and quality of recreation opportunities and experiences available.

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 1 Recreation Management Zone (Tumwater Falls to Cottonwood Bridge)		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
In the River Zone, visitors engage in day or overnight river-based recreation opportunities such as steelhead and bass fishing, rafting, canoeing and kayaking in a scenic river canyon environment. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in day use, upland bird and deer hunting, photography and sightseeing; in the future, overnight camping in a developed State Park facility.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Within the River Zone, visitors engage in water-based day use and overnight activities, year-round land-based day uses, boat-in camping, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, photography and wildlife observation experiences. Within the Upland Zone, visitors engage in diverse non-motorized activities such as hiking, upland bird and big game hunting experiences. Both zones provide opportunities for friends and families to participate in scenic water based activities as well as upland recreation experiences in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Steelhead fishing * Bass fishing * Upland bird and big game hunting * Major watercraft take-out for upriver floaters * Driving for pleasure * Seasonal motorized boating (Oct. 1-Apr. 30) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fishing for pleasure * Being close to nature * Pursue upland birds and challenging big game hunting during seasons * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and upland landscape * Enjoying solitude and/or river canyon scenery while participating in a favorite recreation activity * Enjoying physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Greater appreciation for family and friends and natural landscapes. Greater environmental awareness with family and friends.</p> <p>Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and compliance for protection of natural landscapes.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit. Increased contributions to local and regional economy.</p>

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped	
John Day River Segment 1 Recreation Management Zone (Tumwater Falls to Cottonwood Bridge)			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Front Country			
Physical		Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: Moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans. Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment but less expectation of risk.</p> <p>Naturalness: Alterations to the landscape are subtle. Natural characteristics remain dominant. Moderate evidence of human development. Impoundments, diversions or channel modifications may be evident.</p> <p>Facilities: Rustic facilities developed for resource protection and to accommodate visitor use. Rustic facilities providing some comfort for the user as well as site protection. Use native materials but with more refinement in design. Synthetic materials should not be evident.</p>		<p>Social Encounters: Moderate use occurs – contact with others is expected and occasionally continual, with some chance for isolation. Some evidence of other users. Moderate to high contact with other users, particularly at rapids and access points. Moderate to high contact on access roads. Moderate to low contact on trails and at developed sites.</p> <p>Visitor Impacts: Natural ecosystems may be modified by human use. Human impacts obvious but subordinate. Sites may be subtly hardened to accommodate motorized use.</p>	<p>Visitor Management: A few on-site visitor management controls or regulations may be expected. Contact with management personnel is frequent. On guided trips, visitors perceive a moderate to low degree of challenge and risk. On-site regimentation and controls are noticeable but harmonize with the natural environment. Simple information facilities.</p>
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel and Visual Resource Management		Provide public access to river for fishing and rafting, kayaking, boating, emphasizing river-related activities. Provide seasonal motorized boating opportunities Oct. 1–Apr. 30 annually. Seek viable partnership opportunities with user groups and County and State agencies to provide stated recreation opportunities and help maintain existing public access along the John Day River. OHV: Alternative 1: Open. All other alternatives: Limited. VRM: Class II for all alternatives.	

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, Wheeler, and Grant counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 2 Recreation Management Zone		
(Cottonwood Bridge to Clarno)		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
In the River Zone, visitors engage in day or overnight river-based recreation opportunities, primarily rafting, canoeing, kayaking, bass and steelhead fishing, and camping in a rugged, scenic river canyon environment. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in hiking; upland, water fowl (upriver from Thirtymile), deer, and bighorn sheep hunting; photography; and sightseeing. Visitors value these primitive landscapes and enjoy challenging recreation activities with friends and family.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Within the River Zone, visitors engage in year round water-based day use and overnight activities, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, camping, fishing for smallmouth bass and steelhead, wildlife watching, photography, hiking, sightseeing, and swimming experiences. Within the Upland Zone, visitors engage in non-motorized activities such as chukar, deer, and bighorn sheep hunting and hiking experiences. Visitors enjoy and value primitive, unconfined recreation activities with family and friends in a predominately undeveloped and rugged setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rafting, canoeing, kayaking * Bass fishing * Steelhead fishing * Chukar, deer, and bighorn sheep hunting * Wildlife watching * Photography * Swimming * Camping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * River floating through a highly scenic and rugged, primitive basalt river canyon * Being close to nature * Challenging big game hunting * Bass/steelhead fishing for pleasure * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and upland landscape * Enjoying solitude while participating in a favorite recreation activity. * Enjoying physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Improved physical fitness; stronger ties with family & friends, improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness for river canyon environment.</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding improved image of land management agencies, enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and compliance for protection of natural landscapes.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit. Increased contributions to local and regional economy.</p>

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, Wheeler, and Grant counties		Undeveloped	
John Day River Segment 2 Recreation Management Area			
John Day River Segment 2 Recreation Management Zone			
(Cottonwood Bridge to Clarno)			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Back Country			
Physical		Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: Few trailed access sites along the river. Fairly high expectation of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans. Fairly high sense of remoteness. Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high to moderate degree of challenge and risk. Out of sight and sound of human activity. Sense of commitment to river trip and perception of no return.</p> <p>Naturalness: Largely undisturbed natural environment. Little evidence of development. No impoundments, diversions or channel modifications.</p> <p>Facilities: Minimal facility development primarily for resource protection. Parties on river responsible for human waste disposal and leave no trace camping practices. No facilities for user comfort. Rustic and rudimentary facilities for site protection only. Native material only.</p>		<p>Social Encounters: Few contacts with other users, primarily at rapids and access points. Little, but some evidence of other users. Small party size. Very few contacts while on the river (3-6). No more than one other party within sight or sound of a campsite.</p> <p>Visitor Impacts: Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human impacts are generally limited to campsites of small to moderate size. Unnoticeable impacts, no site hardening or modification of camp areas.</p>	<p>Visitor Management: Only a few subtle on-site visitor management controls or regulations are apparent. Contact with management personnel is occasional. On guided trips, visitors perceive a high to moderate degree of challenge and risk. Low regimentation. No on-site controls or information facilities.</p>
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel and Visual Resource Management		Provide primitive, non-motorized public access to river for fishing and rafting, kayaking, boating, camping in river area, emphasizing non-motorized river-related activities consistent with LAC Study. Seek viable partnership opportunities with user groups, private landowners, County and State agencies to provide stated recreation opportunities. Monitor river and upland visitor satisfaction based on stated John Day Plan and LAC physical, social, and managerial LAC Indicators and Standards for this river segment.	
		OHV: Closed to OHV use under all alternatives.	
		Visual Resource Management: WSAs are VRM Class I under all alternatives; remaining public lands vary from Class II to Class III.	

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, Wheeler, and Grant counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 3 Recreation Management Zone		
(Clarno [RM109] to Service Creek [RM157])		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
In the River Zone, visitors engage in day or overnight river based recreation opportunities such as steelhead and bass fishing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and camping in a scenic river canyon with or without an adjacent road. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in hiking; upland bird, deer, and elk hunting; photography; sightseeing; driving for pleasure; and vehicle or walk-in camping in authorized dispersed areas and at the BLM Priest Hole Recreation Site and Service Creek.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Within the River Zone, visitors engage in water-based day use and overnight activities, year-round land-based day and overnight uses camping, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, photography and wildlife observation experiences. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in diverse recreation activities such as hiking, upland bird, deer and elk hunting, sightseeing, driving for pleasure, and camping experiences in authorized dispersed areas and at the Priest Hole BLM Recreation Site and Service Creek. Both zones provide opportunities for friends and family to participate in scenic water based activities as well as upland recreation experiences in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bass fishing * Steelhead fishing * Upland waterfowl and deer or elk hunting * Camping * Seasonal motorized boating (Oct. 1–Apr. 30) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Being close to nature * Challenging big game hunting * Fishing for pleasure * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and upland landscape * Enjoying solitude and/or river canyon scenery while participating in a favorite recreation activity * Enjoying physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Improved physical fitness, stronger ties with family and friends; improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding improved image of land management agencies, enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and need to protect natural landscapes and greater environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit. Increased contributions to local and regional economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Front Country		

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY	SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, Wheeler, and Grant counties	Undeveloped

John Day River Segment 3 Recreation Management Zone

(Clarno [RM109] to Service Creek [RM157])

Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: Moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans. Opportunity for challenge in a natural setting but low expectation of risk.</p> <p>Naturalness: Alterations to the landscape are subtle. Natural characteristics remain dominant. Moderate evidence of human development. Impoundments, diversions or channel modifications may be evident.</p> <p>Facilities: Rustic facilities developed for resource protection and to accommodate visitor use. Rustic facilities providing some comfort for the user as well as site protection. Use native materials but with more refinement in design. Synthetic materials should not be evident.</p>	<p>Social Encounters: Moderate use occurs. Contact with others is expected and occasionally continual; some chance for isolation. Some evidence of other users. Moderate to high contact with other users, particularly at rapids and access points. Moderate to high contact on access roads. Moderate to low contact on trails and at developed sites.</p> <p>Visitor Impacts: Natural ecosystems may be modified by human use. Human impacts obvious but subordinate. Sites may be subtly hardened to accommodate motorized use.</p>	<p>Visitor Management: A few on-site visitor management controls or regulations may be expected. Contact with management personnel is frequent. On guided trips, visitors perceive a moderate to low degree of challenge and risk. On-site regimentation and controls are noticeable but harmonize with the natural environment. Simple information facilities.</p>

Related Management Prescriptions

Recreation, Travel and Visual Resource Management	<p>Provide public access to river for fishing and rafting, kayaking, and boating, emphasizing river-related activities. Seek viable partnership opportunities with user groups and County and State agencies to provide stated recreation opportunities and help maintain existing public access along the John Day River. Apply administrative actions to maintain Front Country recreation experiences in River and Uplands. Administrative actions include, but are not limited to: identifying camping, boat launch, and boater registration areas. Partnering with the National Park Service to provide consistent interpretative information. Occasional on-site presence.</p> <p>OHV: Alternative 1: Open. All other alternatives: Limited.</p> <p>VRM: Class II for all other alternatives.</p>
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John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 4 Recreation Management Zone		
(Service Creek to Dayville)		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Visitors drive for pleasure. Dispersed camping on BLM lands, overnight camping opportunities at Mule Shoe: bass and steelhead fishing, boating, wildlife and scenic landscape viewing, photography, swimming, tubing, and picnicking at the BLM Shady Grove Picnic Area.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitor drive for pleasure. Viewing and photographing scenic geologic land formations on BLM and NPS public lands. Some visitors engage in bird and big game hunting experiences. Within the River Zone area, visitors raft from Kimberly to Service Creek, fish, day-use, and some engage in overnight vehicle camping at the BLM Mule Shoe campground, have boat-in camping experiences, or picnics at the BLM Shady Grove Picnic Site. The river and upland areas provide opportunities for friends and family to participate in upland and water based activities in a predominately roadside setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES & OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving for pleasure * Sightseeing * Vehicle and boat-in camping * Steelhead fishing * Bass fishing * Upland bird and big game hunting * Watercraft access points * Natural landscape views * Education and interpretation of historic, geologic, and paleontologic resources * Motor boating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving and sightseeing for pleasure * Geologic study * Photography * Camping and picnics * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and roadside landscape * Enjoying river canyon scenery while participating in a favorite recreation activity * Enjoying physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Greater appreciation for family and friends and natural landscapes. Greater environmental awareness with family and friends.</p> <p>Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and compliance for protection of natural landscapes.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit. Increased contributions to local and regional economy.</p>

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped	
John Day River Segment 4 Recreation Management Zone			
(Service Creek to Dayville)			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Rural			
Physical		Social	Operational
<p>Access: Some parallel roads, bridges, and power lines evident. Highway vehicle and off-road vehicle use is consistent and may be seen from the river. Limited public access due to private land.</p> <p>Remoteness: Evidence of sights and sounds of humans common from other river user, traffic, and agricultural activity. Distant sight and/or sound of human activity.</p> <p>Naturalness: Modified landscape having both human-made and natural features. Evidence of human development prevalent. Impoundments, diversions or channel modifications may be evident.</p> <p>Facilities: Some development for resource protection, visitor comfort due to number of visitors. Sites developed to provide health/sanitation. Land-based recreation facility development more prevalent. Some synthetic materials may be used.</p>		<p>Social Encounters: Contact with others expected, including frequent interface between river users and shore users. Frequent evidence of other users. Frequent interface between river users and shore users. Moderate to high contact with other river users.</p> <p>Visitor Impacts: Ecosystems are modified by human use. Human impacts obvious. Site hardening provided to minimize impacts and to provide for user convenience.</p>	<p>Visitor Management: Visitor management controls are visible and expected. Contact with management personnel is frequent. On guided trips visitors perceive a low degree of challenge and risk. Regimentation and controls obvious and numerous, but harmonious. More complex information facilities.</p>
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel and Visual Resource Management	<p>John Day WSR Plan: Provide public access for fishing and rafting, kayaking, and boating. Seek viable partnership opportunities with user groups, County and State agencies to provide stated recreation opportunities and help maintain existing public access along the John Day River. Apply administrative actions to maintain Rural recreation experiences in River and Uplands. Administrative actions include, but not limited to partnering with the National Park Service to provide consistent interpretative information. Occasional on-site presence.</p> <p>OHV: Alternative 1: Open. All other alternatives: Limited.</p> <p>VRM: Class II</p>		

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 6 Recreation Management Zone		
(Kimberly to Monument)		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Visitors drive for pleasure. Overnight camping opportunities at Lone Pine and Big Bend BLM Campgrounds; bass and steelhead fishing, boating, wildlife and scenic landscape viewing, photography, swimming, tubing, and picnicking at the BLM Monument picnic/boat take-out/put-in area.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitor drive for pleasure on State Highway 402 along the John Day River. Some visitors engage in bird and big game hunting experiences in the uplands where limited public land exists. Within the River Zone area, visitors raft from Kimberly to Monument, fish, day-use, and some engage in overnight vehicle camping at the BLM Lone Pine and Bid Bend campgrounds, or have boat-in camping experiences or picnics at the BLM Monument Picnic Site. The river and upland areas provide opportunities for friends and family to participate in upland and water based activities in a predominately roadside setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving for pleasure * Sightseeing * Vehicle and boat-in camping * Steelhead fishing * Bass fishing * Day use * Upland bird and big game hunting * Watercraft access * Natural landscape views * Motorized boating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving and sightseeing for pleasure * Photography * Camping and picnics * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and roadside landscape * Enjoying river canyon scenery while participating in a favorite recreation activity 	<p>Personal: Greater appreciation for family and friends and natural landscapes. Greater environmental awareness with family and friends.</p> <p>Community/Social: Enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Greater retention of distinctive natural landscapes.</p> <p>Economic: Contribution to local economy.</p>

John Day River Special Recreation Management Area		
SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Sherman, Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Wasco, and Wheeler counties		Undeveloped
John Day River Segment 6 Recreation Management Zone (Kimberly to Monument)		
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Rural		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Access: Some parallel roads, bridges and power lines evident. Highway vehicle and off-road vehicle use is consistent and may be seen from the river. Limited public access due to private land.</p> <p>Remoteness: Evidence of sights and sounds of humans common from other river users and from people off the river. Distant sight and/or sound of human activity.</p> <p>Naturalness: Modified landscape having both human-made and natural features. Evidence of human development prevalent. Impoundments, diversions or channel modifications may be evident.</p> <p>Facilities: Some facility development for resource protection, visitor comfort and number of visitors. Specific sites developed to provide health/sanitation. Land-based recreation facility development more prevalent. Some synthetic materials may be used.</p>	<p>Social Encounters: Contact with others expected, including frequent interface between river users and shore users. Frequent evidence of other users. Frequent interface between river users and shore users. Moderate to high contact with other river users.</p> <p>Visitor Impacts: Ecosystems are modified by human use. Human impacts obvious. Site hardening provided to minimize impacts and to provide for user convenience.</p>	<p>Visitor Management: Visitor management controls are visible and expected. Contact with management personnel is frequent. On guided trips, visitors perceive a low degree of challenge and risk. Regimentation and controls obvious and numerous, but harmonious. More complex information facilities.</p>
Related Management Prescriptions		
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	<p>Provide public access to river for fishing and rafting, kayaking, and boating. Maintain existing public access along the John Day River. Continue to provide recreation opportunities on public lands and pull-outs along State Highway 402. Pursue partnerships with the local communities to identify land and water-based recreation opportunities on BLM public lands, emphasizing "Leave No Trace" and "Tread Lightly!" principles. Look for opportunities to interpret natural history and past historical events in the area, such as the historic use of a route between Kimberly and Monument.</p> <p>OHV: Alternative 1: Open. All other alternatives: Limited.</p> <p>VRM: Class II for all alternatives.</p>	

South Fork John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Grant and Wheeler counties		Community
River and Upland Recreation Management Zones (RMZs)		
MARKET NICHE		
In the River Zone, visitors engage in day or overnight river based recreation opportunities such as fishing, day-use, and camping in a scenic river canyon environment. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in day-use and overnight camping, hunting, hiking, mountain bike, horseback riding, and seasonal Class I, II, and III motorized use activities. Recreation activities within the Aldrich Mountain WSA are managed to protect wilderness character and provide primitive, unconfined recreation opportunities such as big game hunting, hiking and back-country exploration.		
OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Within the River Zone, visitors engage in water-based day use and overnight activities, year-round land-based day and overnight uses, camping, fishing and driving for pleasure experiences. Within the Upland Zone, visitors engage in diverse non-motorized experiences such as hiking, horseback trail experiences, and big game hunting within the Aldrich Mountain WSA. In other upland areas, visitors engage in these activities and seasonal motorized trail Class I, II, and III trail and route riding experiences. Both Recreation Management Zones provide opportunities for friends and family to participate in water based activities in the River Zone, as well as non-motorized and motorized trail experiences in the Upland Zone, in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES: River/Upland Zones		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
River RMZ: Day-use, fishing, hiking, camping, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, and photography. Upland RMZ: Hiking; mountain bike and horseback trail riding; big game hunting; and seasonal motorized trail Class I, II, and III trail and route riding. Primitive Recreation in the Aldrich Mountain WSA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Being in a relatively natural landscape * Viewing scenic landscapes * Pursue upland bird and big game during hunting seasons * Fishing for pleasure * Viewing wild horses * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and upland landscape * Finding solitude while participating in a favorite recreation activity * Different types of physical exercise 	Personal: Greater appreciation for natural landscapes and environmental awareness. Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship. Increased involvement in recreation and land use decisions. Environmental: Increased awareness of "Leave No Trace" and "Tread Lightly!" practices on public lands. Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit or work. Positive contributions to local and regional economy.

South Fork John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Local communities in Grant and Wheeler counties		Community	
River and Upland Recreation Management Zones (RMZs)			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country			
Physical		Social	Operational
<p>River Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads, but at least 0.5 mile from highways (FC).</p> <p>Upland Remoteness: On or near motorized routes but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight (MC).</p> <p>River Naturalness: Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features (FC).</p> <p>Upland Naturalness: Naturally-appearing landscapes except for obvious motorized routes (MC).</p> <p>River Facilities: Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets (MC).</p> <p>Upland Facilities: Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs (BC).</p>		<p>River Contacts: 15-29 encounters/day off travel routes and 30 or more encounters/day on routes (FC).</p> <p>Upland Contacts: 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., Staging Areas) and 15-29 encounters/day on route (MC).</p> <p>River Group Size: 13-25 per group (FC).</p> <p>Upland Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC).</p> <p>River Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p> <p>Upland Evidence of Use: Small areas altered. Vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard (MC).</p>	<p>River Mechanized Use: Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use (FC).</p> <p>Upland Mechanized Use: Four wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC).</p> <p>River and Upland Visitor Services: Basic Maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>River and Upland Management Controls: Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence (MC).</p>
		Related Management Prescriptions for River & Upland RMZs	
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management		<p>Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use is limited to designated routes with seasonal restrictions in all alternatives.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: For all alternatives, VRM Class II along the South Fork John Day River. VRM Class IV in the Uplands away from the South Fork John Day River. VRM Class I in Aldrich Mountain WSA.</p>	

North Fork John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Grant, Umatilla, Morrow, and Wheeler Counties		Community
River and Upland Recreation Management Zones		
MARKET NICHE		
In the River Zone, visitors engage in day or overnight river based recreation opportunities such as fishing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, day-use, camping, and driving for pleasure in a scenic river canyon environment. In the Upland Zone, visitors engage in day use and overnight camping, upland and big game hunting, hiking, mountain bike, horseback riding, and seasonal Class I, II, and III motorized use activities.		
OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Within the River Zone, visitors engage in water-based day use and overnight activities, year-round land-based day and overnight uses, river floating, camping, fishing, and driving for pleasure experiences. Within the Upland Zone, visitors engage in diverse non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain bike, and horseback trail experiences, big game hunting and seasonal motorized trail Class I, II, and III trail and route riding experiences. Provide opportunities for friends and family to participate in water based activities in the River Zone, as well as non-motorized and motorized trail experiences in the Upland Zone in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale; 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
River RMZ: Day-use, fishing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, motored boating, camping, hiking, driving for pleasure. Upland RMZ: Hiking, mountain biking, and horseback trail experiences; big game hunting; and seasonal motorized Class I, II, and III trail and route riding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Explore the landscape * Viewing scenic landscapes * Pursue upland bird and big game during hunting seasons * Fishing for pleasure * Being with family and friends in a river canyon and upland landscape * Finding solitude while participating in a favorite recreation activity * Opportunities for different types of physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Greater awareness of natural landscapes and environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship. Increased involvement in recreation and land use decisions.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness of "Leave No Trace" and "Tread Lightly!" practices on public lands.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit, live, or retire. Positive contributions to local and regional economy.</p>

North Fork John Day River Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Local communities in Grant, Umatilla, Morrow, and Wheeler Counties		Community	
River and Upland Recreation Management Zones			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country			
Physical (River/Upland)		Social (River/Upland)	Operational (River/Upland)
<p>River Remoteness: On or near motorized routes but at least 0.5 mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight (MC).</p> <p>Upland Remoteness: More than 0.5 mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles (BC).</p> <p>River and Upland Naturalness: Naturally-appearing landscapes except for obvious motorized routes (MC).</p> <p>River Facilities: Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets (MC).</p> <p>Upland River Facilities: Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets (MC).</p> <p>Upland Facilities: Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs (BC).</p>		<p>River and Upland Contacts: 7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., Staging Areas) and 15-29 encounters/day on route (MC).</p> <p>River and Upland Group Size: 7-12 people group (MC).</p> <p>River Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p> <p>Upland Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard (BC).</p>	<p>River Mechanized Use: Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use (FC).</p> <p>Upland Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC).</p> <p>River Visitor Services: Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance (MC).</p> <p>Upland Visitor Services: Basic Maps, but area personnel seldom available for on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>River and Upland Management Controls: Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence (MC).</p>
Related Management Prescriptions for River and Upland RMZs			
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	<p>Recreation: Two semi-primitive campgrounds proposed in Alternatives 2-5. Developed campgrounds on the North Fork will be seasonally closed from December 1 thru April 15.</p> <p>Travel Management: Varies by alternative, but all OHV use is limited to designated routes under all alternatives. All alternatives close OHV use seasonally to protect big game, soil, and water. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 have the most interim routes available for OHV use.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: VRM Class III and IV in Alternative 1. VRM Class II and III in all other alternatives.</p>		

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community
Sutton Mountain and Pat's Cabin WSAs and Wilderness Character Areas Recreation Management Zones		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Visitors engage in cross-country hiking and primitive overnight camping, big game and upland hunting, hiking, horseback riding, back-country navigation and exploration, photography, and rock and fossil study in steep, challenging terrain. Recreation activities within the Sutton Mountain and Pat's Cabin WSAs and adjacent areas with wilderness characteristics are managed to protect wilderness character and provide primitive, unconfined recreation opportunities listed above. Visitors value these primitive landscapes and enjoy participating in these challenging recreation activities with friends and family.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitors engage in cross-country hiking, horseback trail experiences, big game and upland hunting, back-country navigation and exploration, photography, and rock and fossil study within the WSAs and areas with wilderness characteristics. Visitors enjoy and value challenging primitive, unconfined recreation activities with family and friends in a predominately undeveloped and rugged setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hiking * Horseback riding * Big game and upland hunting * Back country exploration * Photography of natural landscapes * Rock and fossil study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Enjoying physical exercise * Being with family and friends * Enjoying solitude * Enjoying challenging hunting opportunities * Learning more about rocks and fossils * Increasing skills in back-country navigation and trekking * Increased self-confidence * Escaping daily responsibilities 	<p>Personal: Improved physical fitness; stronger ties with family and friends, improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding improved image of land management agencies, enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and need to protect natural landscapes and greater environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Economic: Positive contribution to local economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Back Country		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: More than 0.5 mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles. (BC)</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable. (BC)</p> <p>Facilities: None. (P)</p>	<p>Contacts: 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes. (BC)</p> <p>Group size: 7-12 people per group. (BC)</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent. (BC)</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Limited to approximately 4 miles of designated routes.</p> <p>Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance.(BC)</p> <p>Management Controls: Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare. (BC)</p>

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community	
Sutton Mountain and Pat's Cabin WSAs and Wilderness Character Areas Recreation Management Zones			
Related Management Prescriptions: Upland RMZs			
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	Recreation and Travel Management: Sutton Mountain WSA: OHV use limited to designated routes in all alternatives. Pat's Cabin WSA: Closed to OHV use in all alternatives. West Pat's Cabin and Clark Canyon: Closed to OHV use in all alternatives.		
	Visual Resource Management: Sutton Mountain and Pat's Cabin: VRM I for all alternatives. Clark Canyon: VRM Class II for all alternatives. West of Pat's Cabin: Alternative 1 is VRM III and all other alternatives are VRM II.		

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community
Sutton Mountain Back Country Byway Recreation Management Zone		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
By driving or biking around Sutton Mountain on State and County roads, visitors and residents enjoy year-round scenic viewing. By visiting roadside information kiosks at selected locations, visitors learn about the natural history, geology, paleontological features, and early settlement history of Bridge Creek. Visitors and local residents see and value wide open spaces and landscapes of the Sutton Mountain, Pat's Cabin, and Painted Hills areas. Visitors enjoy hiking on selected trail routes and learning about local history and natural features.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
The Sutton Mountain Back Country Byway provides visitors and residents opportunities to enjoy the scenic beauty of Sutton Mountain, Pat's Cabin, and Painted Hills areas, while also increasing knowledge and appreciation of their natural history and early settlement history. Visitors drive or bike around Sutton Mountain on State and County roads and view open scenic landscapes, stopping to view information at interpretative kiosks along the byway. Visitors enjoy hiking on selected trail routes. Visitors realize a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving for pleasure * Photography * Motorcycle and bike touring * Hiking selected trail routes * Natural landscape views * Education and Interpretation of Geologic, Paleontological resources, and historic values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Opportunities for learning early history of Bridge Creek and natural history * Enjoying open spaces and scenery * Being close to nature * Sharing experiences with all ages of family and friends 	<p>Personal: Increased awareness and appreciation for natural landscapes and formation of geologic and paleontological features and early history of the Bridge Creek area.</p> <p>Community/Social: Increased community connection to natural processes and historic community "roots."</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness for protecting and interpreting of natural landscapes and historic locations.</p> <p>Economic: Economic development with local communities and other entities resulting from more visitors to the Back Country Byway.</p>

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community	
Sutton Mountain Back Country Byway Recreation Management Zone			
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Rural			
Physical		Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area (R).</p> <p>Naturalness: Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc, but none overpower natural landscape features (FC).</p> <p>Facilities: Adjacent or within the vicinity of improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as primitive campsites, basic restrooms, trails and interpretative sign (FC).</p>		<p>Contacts: 30 or more encounters/day on byway during summer months. Less encounters in off-season (FC).</p> <p>Group Size: 13-25 people per group in summer months; less people per group in off-season (FC).</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Ordinary highway auto, truck, motorcycle, and bike traffic is characteristic (R).</p> <p>Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>Management Controls: Signs at key access or pull-out points along the Byway. Would have motorized use restrictions adjacent to byway. Random law enforcement presence (BC).</p>
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	Coordinate management with State and County road departments for sustained, year-round use on the Byway and identify safe roadside pull-outs for education and interpretative kiosks. Manage recreation use to ensure no cross-country use occurs off Byway. Manage trail hiking opportunities are available on selected trail routes. Pursue partnerships with organizations and local, state, and federal agencies, if consistent with RMZ outcome objectives and management for on- and off-site education and interpretation of geologic resources, paleontological resources, explorers, and early settlers of the Bridge Creek Area.		

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Regional visitors and Local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community
Sand Mountain Recreation Management Zone		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Visitors engage in cross-country hiking and primitive overnight camping, big game and upland bird hunting, hiking, horseback riding, photography, and rock and fossil study in undulating terrain. Recreation activities within the Sand Mountain area are managed to retain the existing landscape character and provide primitive, unconfined recreation opportunities. Visitors value these primitive landscapes and enjoy participating in these recreation activities with friends and family.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitors engage in cross-country hiking, horseback trail experiences, big game and upland bird hunting, and photography. Visitors enjoy and value primitive, unconfined recreation activities with family and friends in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hiking * Horseback riding * Big game and upland bird hunting * Photography of natural features * Rock and fossil study * Possibly mountain biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Enjoying physical exercise * Being with family and friends * Enjoying solitude * Enjoying challenging hunting opportunities * Learning more about rocks and fossils * Escaping daily responsibilities 	<p>Personal: Improved physical fitness, stronger ties with family and friends, improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding improved image of land management agencies, enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness and need to protect natural landscapes and greater environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Economic: Positive contribution to local economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Back Country		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: More than 0.5 mile from any kind of motorized route/use area, but not as distant as 3 miles (BC).</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious juniper treatment areas on landscape (MC).</p> <p>Visitor Services: None</p>	<p>Contacts with other groups: 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes (BC).</p> <p>Group Size: 4-6 people per group (BC).</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent (BC).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: All non-motorized use; perhaps mountain bike use (BC).</p> <p>Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>Management Controls: Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare (BC).</p>
Related Management Prescriptions		
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	<p>Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use limited to designated routes in all alternatives.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: VRM Class II in all alternatives.</p>	

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community	
Golden Triangle Recreation Management Zone			
RMZ MARKET NICHE			
Alternatives 1, 2, and 5: Visitors engage in casual use on local motorized trail and route opportunities in a juniper-forested setting.			
Alternative 3: Visitors engage in casual cross-country motorized use.			
Alternative 4: Visitors engage in non-motorized recreation activities.			
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE			
Depending on the RMP alternative, visitors engage in either motorized, or shared-use, or non-motorized trail and route experiences within a forested setting to realize a moderate level of satisfaction for one or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).			
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES			
Activity Opportunities* (*depends on RMP alternative)	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes	
* Class I – ATV riding * Class II – 4x4 driving * Class III – Motorcycle riding * Mountain bike riding	* Enjoy scenery * Experience casual trail riding or route driving with family and friends * Experience challenging motorized or non-motorized trail riding, depending on the land use RMP alternative * Opportunities for different types of physical exercise	Personal: Greater environmental awareness with family and friends. Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship. Increased involvement in recreation and land use decisions. Environmental: Increased awareness of "Leave No Trace" and "Tread Lightly!" practices on public lands. Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit, live, or retire. Positive contributions to local and regional economy.	
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country			
Physical	Social	Operational	
Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads but at least 0.5 mile from highways (FC). Naturalness: Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc; but none overpower natural landscape features (FC). Facilities: Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs and very basic toilets (MC).	Contacts: 7-14 encounters day off travel routes and 15-29 encounters/day on routes (MC). Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC). Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).	Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC). Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC). Management Controls: Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence (MC).	
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use limited to designated routes in Alternatives 1, 2, and 5. Casual cross-country OHV use in Alternative 3 and non-motorized use only in Alternative 4.		
	Visual Resource Management: VRM Class IV in Alternative 1 and VRM Class III in all other alternatives.		

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Regional visitors and Local residents of Mitchell, Fossil and Service Creek		Community
Gable Creek Recreation Management Zone		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Visitors engage in local motorized and non-motorized trail opportunities in a juniper woodland setting.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitors engage in trail experiences within a woodland setting, to realize a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Class I – ATV riding * Class II – 4x4 driving * Class III – Motorcycle riding * Horseback riding * Hiking * Mountain biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Experience challenging trail riding * Viewing scenic landscapes * Pursue upland bird and big game during hunting seasons * Opportunities for different types of physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Greater environmental awareness with family and friends.</p> <p>Community/Social: Increased awareness of need for community involvement in public land stewardship. Increased involvement in recreation and land use decisions.</p> <p>Environmental: Increased awareness of "Leave No Trace" and "Tread Lightly!" practices on public lands.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to visit, live or retire. Positive contributions to local and regional economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads but at least 0.5 mile from highways (FC).</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscapes except for obvious motorized routes (MC).</p> <p>Facilities: Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs (BC).</p>	<p>Contacts: 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes (BC).</p> <p>Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC).</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC).</p> <p>Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>Management Controls: Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare (BC).</p>
Related Management Prescriptions		
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	<p>Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use limited to designated routes in all alternatives.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: VRM Class III in all alternatives.</p>	

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET	
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community	
Logging Road South Recreation Management Zone			
RMZ MARKET NICHE			
Residents and visitors engage in motorized Class I, II, and III opportunities on designated trails and routes in a juniper woodland landscape.			
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE			
Visitors engage in Class I, II, and III motorized travel on designated routes within a juniper woodland area. Visitors enjoy and value motorized recreation activities with family and friends in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).			
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES			
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes	
* Class I – ATV riding * Class II – 4x4 driving * Class III – Motorcycle riding	* Enjoy scenery * Experience trail riding or driving experiences * Interact with other community users * Enjoy physical exercise	Personal: Improved physical fitness, stronger ties with family and friends, improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness. Community/Social: Enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands. Environmental: Manage public lands for enjoyable recreational use in an environmentally responsible manner by limiting all use to designated routes and trails. Economic: Positive contributions to local/regional economy.	
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country			
Physical	Social	Operational	
Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads but at least 0.5 mile from highways (FC). Naturalness: Naturally-appearing landscapes except for obvious motorized routes (MC). Facilities: Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs (BC).	Contacts: 15-29 encounters/day on routes (MC). Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC). Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).	Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC). Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC). Management Controls: Regulatory signing clearly posted. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence (MC).	
Related Management Prescriptions			
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use limited to designated routes in all alternatives. Visual Resource Management: VRM Class III in all alternatives.		

Bridge Creek Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Regional visitors and local residents of Mitchell, Fossil, and Service Creek		Community
Priest Hole Triangle Recreation Management Zone		
RMZ MARKET NICHE		
Residents and visitors engage in motorized and non-motorized opportunities near an upland river canyon area setting.		
RMZ OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
By the year 2016, visitors engage in upland and big game hunting, hiking, mountain biking, motorized travel on designated routes and photography of the adjacent John Day River canyon area. Visitors enjoy and value these recreation activities with family and friends in a predominately undeveloped setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Driving or riding for pleasure * Natural landscape views * Hiking * Mountain biking * Upland and big game hunting * Photography of natural landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Being with family and friends * Enjoying hunting opportunities * Escaping daily responsibilities * Enjoying physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Improved physical fitness, stronger ties with family and friends, improved mental well-being, greater environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Enlarged sense of community dependency and value of public lands.</p> <p>Environmental: Greater retention of distinctive natural landscapes.</p> <p>Economic: Positive contribution to local economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Middle Country		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads but at least 0.5 mile from highways (FC).</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscapes except for obvious motorized routes (MC).</p> <p>Facilities: Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs (BC).</p>	<p>Contacts: 3-6 encounters/day off travel routes and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes (BC).</p> <p>Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC).</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC).</p> <p>Visitor Services: Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance (BC).</p> <p>Management Controls: No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence rare.</p>
Related Management Prescriptions		
Recreation, Travel, and Visual Resource Management	<p>Recreation and Travel Management: OHV use limited to designated routes in all alternatives.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: Alternative 1: VRM Class II within view of the John Day River; VRM Class IV away from river. Action alternatives: VRM Class II within view of the John Day River; VRM Class III away from river.</p>	

Little Canyon Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA PRIMARY MARKET STRATEGY		SRMA MARKET
Local communities in Grant County		Community
Little Canyon Mountain Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)		
MARKET NICHE		
Visitors engage in local motorized and non-motorized trail opportunities in a forested setting.		
OUTCOME OBJECTIVE		
Visitors engage in trail experiences within a forested setting, realizing a moderate level of satisfaction for two or more recreation activities (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all; 2 = somewhat; 3 = moderate; 4 = total satisfaction).		
TARGETED OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES		
Activity Opportunities	Experience Opportunities and Outcomes	Benefit Opportunities and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Class I – ATV riding * Class II – 4x4 driving * Class III – Motorcycle riding * Horseback riding * Hiking * Mountain Biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Viewing Scenic landscapes * Experience challenging trail riding * Interact with other community users * Opportunities for different types of physical exercise 	<p>Personal: Greater environmental awareness.</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater community involvement in recreation and land use decisions. Reduced social isolation. Improved functioning in community.</p> <p>Environmental: Manage previously disturbed or unclaimed mining areas for recreational use on public land.</p> <p>Economic: Increased desirability as a place to live or retire. Positive contributions to local/regional economy.</p>
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER: Front Country		
Physical	Social	Operational
<p>Remoteness: On or near improved gravel roads but at least 0.5 mile from Highways (FC).</p> <p>Naturalness: Landscape partially modified by roads/trails, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features (FC).</p> <p>Facilities: Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments; improved signs and very basic toilets (MC).</p>	<p>Contacts: 7-14 encounters off travel routes and 15-29 encounters/day on routes (MC).</p> <p>Group Size: 7-12 people per group (MC).</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with impacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard (FC).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use (MC).</p> <p>Visitor Services: Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance (MC).</p> <p>Management Controls: Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence (FC).</p>
Related Management Prescriptions		
Recreation, Travel and Visual Resource Management	<p>Recreation and Travel Management: Alternative 1 allows cross-country OHV use. All other alternatives limit OHV use to designated routes. OHV use and the type of OHVs in North and South pits vary by alternative. See Chapter 2 for differences between alternatives for OHV and other recreation use.</p> <p>Visual Resource Management: VRM Management Class II for all alternatives.</p>	

Appendix L: Existing Rights-of-Way

Right of Way (ROW) information included in the Draft included existing ROWs from outside of the planning area. This Appendix has been updated to reflect ROWs in the planning area only.

Serial Number	Name	Type		Serial Number	Name	Type
ME P 11		RD		OR 54099	S LEMONS	WATERPIPE
ME P 15		CULTURAL		OR 54273		RD
ME P 16		CULTURAL		OR 54625		RD
ME P 21		FENCE		OR 55028		RD
OR 10164		PWR		OR 55097	P SARI	RD
OR 10407	BPA	PWR		OR 5534		PWR
OR 10556		GAS		OR 55527		RD
OR 10927		PIPELINE		OR 55636		RD
OR 11096		Comm S		OR 56096		RD
OR 11151		PIPELINE		OR 56243	FS 4795	RD
OR 11269	FAA	RD		OR 56561	L STOUT	RD
OR 11480		TEL		OR 56872	OREGON TRAIL EL CO-OP	PWR
OR 11889	BLM	RD		OR 56888	C WOOD	WATERPIPE
OR 12451		PWR		OR 56897	T MCDONALD	RD
OR 12816		RD		OR 57533	CENTURY TEL	TEL
OR 12824	OR 19	RD		OR 57564		Comm S
OR 12971		HWY		OR 58199	J KELLY	RD
OR 13287		TEL		OR 58200	D SHANAFELT	WATERPIPE
OR 13384		WATERPIPE		OR 58251	TUDOR/MUELLER	RD
OR 13617		HWY		OR 58271		RD
OR 13824		GAS		OR 58291	L&P STOUT	RD
OR 14102	Port Blakely Mill Co.	RD		OR 58947	J&L RECKLING	RD
OR 14199		RR		OR 59642	G GRIFFITH	RD
OR 14239		RD		OR 60143		RD
OR 15116		RD		OR 60168		WATERPIPE
OR 15469		RD		OR 6059		RD
OR 15471		RD		OR 60685	SMITH PROPERTIES INC	WATERPIPE
OR 15472		RD		OR 60777		RD
OR 15473		RD		OR 61231		Mat S
OR 15772		WATERPIPE		OR 61290		PWR
OR 15821		RD		OR 61529		Mat S
OR 15910	BPA	PWR		OR 6211	GC 63	HWY
OR 16190		HWY		OR 62794		RD
OR 16216	ONF 58	RD		OR 6305		RD

Serial Number	Name	Type		Serial Number	Name	Type
OR 16658		RD		OR 6306		RD
OR 1668		PWR		OR 6315		TEL
OR 16817		HWY		OR 63579		RD
OR 16894		Flowage		OR 6535		DITCH
OR 16898		PWR		OR 6559		RD
OR 17042	USFS	RD		OR 7265		RD
OR 17045	USFS	RD		OR 7586		RD
OR 1732		ROAD		OR 8530		TEL
OR 17342		RD		OR 8575		PWR
OR 17485		RD		OR 8650	BLM	RD
OR 17530		TEL		OR 8705	OR	HWY
OR 18111	USFS	RD		OR 8787		RD
OR 18323		PWR		OR 8788		RD
OR 18409		RD		OR 8876		RD
OR 18618		HWY		OR 8962		PWR
OR 18632		RD		OR 933		HWY
OR 18714	BPA	PWR		OR 9493		HWY
OR 18806		RR		OR 9668		RD
OR 1923	OR 218	HWY		OR 9848		PWR
OR 19267		HWY		ORE 10073		RD
OR 1930		RD		ORE 10112		PWR
OR 1953		Mat S		ORE 11645		TEL
OR 20299		RD		ORE 13350		Mat S
OR 2126		Mat S		ORE 13418	SHANIKO FOSSIL HWY	HWY
OR 2158		RD		ORE 16654		RD
OR 218		RD		ORE 1953	DOT-13355	HWY
OR 2239		RD		ORE 2079		HWY
OR 23470		RD		ORE 2767		RD
OR 24421		TEL		ORE 3781		RD
OR 2451	BPA	PWR		ORE 4285		TEL
OR 2475		RD		ORE 4612		HWY
OR 2477	USFS	RD		ORE 6046		PWR
OR 2536		Mat S		ORE 6135		HWY
OR 25747		TEL		ORE 6360		HWY
OR 2625				ORE 6443	US 395	RD
OR 2652		RD		RE 02 10		RD
OR 26706		RD		RE 02 110		RD
OR 26708		WATERPIPE		RE 02 111		RD
OR 2736		RD		RE 02 112	L STOUT	RD
OR 2767		PWR		RE 02 114		RD
OR 2899	BPA	PWR?		RE 02 117		RD
OR 2944				RE 02 119		RD

Serial Number	Name	Type		Serial Number	Name	Type
OR 3003	R. RICCO	DITCH		RE 02 122		RD
OR 31280		Mat S		RE 02 127		RD
OR 33892		HWY		RE 02 128		RD
OR 34235		PWR		RE 02 129		RD
OR 3471		PWR		RE 02 130		RD
OR 3514		RD		RE 02 132		RD
OR 35146		TEL		RE 02 133		RD
OR 35342		PWR		RE 02 134		RD
OR 35346		Bridge		RE 02 136		RD
OR 35380		Arpt		RE 02 139		RD
OR 35890		RD		RE 02 140		RD
OR 35951		RD		RE 02 141		RD
OR 35958		PWR		RE 02 150		RD
OR 36187		TEL		RE 02 151		RD
OR 36188		TEL		RE 02 160		RD
OR 36220		RESVR		RE 02 163		RD
OR 36236		Wdl Adm S		RE 02 164		RD
OR 36352		RD		RE 02 165		RD
OR 36375		Arpt		RE 02 166		RD
OR 36895		RD		RE 02 18		RD
OR 37134		Des Comm P		RE 02 190		FENCE
OR 37135		Des Comm P		RE 02 191		RD
OR 37393		PWR		RE 02 193		RD
OR 38214		RD		RE 02 196		PIPELINE
OR 38290		TEL		RE 02 200		RD
OR 38291		TEL		RE 02 204		RD
OR 38834		RD		RE 02 210		RD
OR 39017		Bldg		RE 02 211		RD
OR 39045		TEL		RE 02 212		RD
OR 39398		PWR		RE 02 213		RD
OR 40270		TEL		RE 02 214		RD
OR 40272		HWY		RE 02 215		RD
OR 40437		PIPELINE		RE 02 216		RD
OR 40641		RD		RE 02 217		RD
OR 41427		RD		RE 02 218		RD
OR 4156	GC 3070	RD		RE 02 221		RD
OR 41799		TEL		RE 02 222		RD
OR 42102		RD		RE 02 223		RD
OR 42314		RD		RE 02 29		RD
OR 43600		RD		RE 02 37		RD
OR 44227		RD		RE 02 40		RD
OR 44311		TEL		RE 02 43		RD
OR 44361		PIPELINE		RE 02 44		

Serial Number	Name	Type		Serial Number	Name	Type
OR 44422		TEL		RE 02 50		RD
OR 44471				RE 02 52		RD
OR 44536		RD		RE 02 69		RD
OR 44605	GC 3407	RD		RE 02 74		RD
OR 44683		HWY		RE 02 75		RD
OR 44703		TEL		RE 2 214		RD
OR 45144		RD		RE B 19		RD
OR 45833		RD		RE P 1		RD
OR 4593		RD		RE P 100		RD
OR 45994		RD		RE P 101		RD
OR 46103		TEL		RE P 102		RD
OR 46672	Oregon National Historic Trail			RE P 105		RD
OR 4704		PWR		RE P 109		RD
OR 47570		RD		RE P 117		RD
OR 47836		RD		RE P 18		RD
OR 48348		RD		RE P 63		RD
OR 48959		PIPELINE		RE P 71		RD
OR 50335		PIPELINE		RE P 78		RD
OR 50647		RD		RE P 79		RD
OR 50729		TEL		RE P 80		RD
OR 50771		RD		RE P 81		RD
OR 52042		PWR		RE P 90		RD
OR 52379		RD		RE P 91		RD
OR 52536		RD		RE P 92		RD
OR 52539		RD		TD 21901		RR
OR 52546		RD		TD 29897		Mat S
OR 52839		RD		TD 30078		
OR 52867		RD		TD 30354		Mat S
OR 52868		RD		TD 30912		Mat S
OR 52935		TEL		TD 31358		Mat S
OR 53376		FUP		TD 31536		RESVR
OR 53549		RD		TD 31609		HWY
OR 53654		DITCH OR CANAL		TD 31780		Mat S
OR 53790		RD		TD 32340		HWY
OR 53868	CENTURY TEL	TEL				

Appendix M: Withdrawals— Existing and Proposed

“Legal Description” indicates sections within which withdrawn lands are located. Information on which portions of the cited sections are withdrawn is available at the Prineville District Office.

Within powersite reservations (PWR), sections noted with an asterisk (*) contain land where the surface is “Open to Entry Subject to Section 24 FPA.”

Note: Table does not include other agency withdrawals within National Park boundaries, or lands within National Forest boundaries.

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
ORE 0 5286	PLO 3871	T.4N, R.22E, Sec. 26, 33;	Protection of Navigation and Power Development/John Day Lock and Dam Project	USACE	A	Continue
		T.3N, R.17E, Sec. 1;				
		T.3N, R.18E, Sec. 18, 20, 22, 26, 30;				
		T.3N, R.19E, Sec. 34, 35;				
		T.3N, R.20E, Sec. 26, 28, 32;				
		T.3N, R.21E, Sec. 2, 10;				
		T.3N, R.22E, Sec. 4, 6;				
		T.2N, R.18E, Sec. 10-12;				
		T.2N, R.19E, Sec. 4, 6;				
OR 59369	FO of 1/22/2004	T.3N, R.17E, Sec. 28;	Protection of Power Development/Power Project 12468	FERC	C	Continue
ORE 0 3141	PLO 1256	T.2N, R.16E, Sec. 7, 9, 10, 18;	Protection of Dam Project/The Dalles Dam Project	COE	A	Continue
OR 19024	EO of 10/12/1932	T.3N, R.18E, Sec. 30*;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 24	BLM	D	Continue
		T.1N, R.19E, Sec. 4*;				
		T.1N, R.20E, Sec. 30*, 31*;				
		T.1S, R.20E, Sec 6, 7;				
		T.3S, R.18E, Sec. 2, 11, 23, 24, 27, 35;				
		T.4S, R.18E, Sec. 2, 3, 15, 22, 23, 25;				
		T.4S, R.19E, Sec. 29;				
		T.5S, R.19E, Sec. 9, 21, 29;				
		T.7S, R.19E, Sec. 5, 7, 8, 17-20;				

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
OR 19024	EO of 10/12/1932	T.8S, R.19E, Sec. 3, 9, 21, 25, 26;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 24	BLM	D	Continue
		T.8S, R.20E, Sec. 31;				
		T.9S, R.19E, Sec. 12;				
		T.9S, R.20E, Sec. 6, 30, 32;				
		T.9S, R.21E, Sec. 28*, 29-31;				
		T.9S, R.22E, Sec.13*, 14, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32*;				
		T.9S, R.23E, Sec. 1, 8*, 9*, 10*, 11, 12, 18;				
		T.9S, R.25E, Sec. 24, 25;				
OR 19083	EO of 11/24/1916	T.2N, R.18E, Sec. 10*;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 566	BLM	D	Continue
		T.2N, R.19E, Sec. 18, 19, 28, 30, 32;				
		T.1N, R.19E, Sec. 2*;				
		T.1N, R.20E, Sec. 30;				
		T.1S, R.19E, Sec. 10*, 11*, 12*, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, 30, 31;				
		T.2S, R.18E, Sec 1, 11-14, 23-26, 34, 35;				
		T.3S, R.18E, Sec 1, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 35;				
		T.4S, R.18E, Sec 3, 10, 13, 14, 23-25;				
		T.4S, R.19E, Sec 19, 29-32;				
		T.5S, R.18E, Sec 25;				
		T.5S, R.19E, Sec 5, 6, 8, 17, 20, 28-30;				
		T.6S, R.19E, Sec 6, 7, 30;				
		T.8S, R.19E, Sec 5;				
		T.9S, R.23E, Sec 11;				
OR 19083	EO of 11/24/1916		Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 566	BLM	D	Continue

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
OR 44721	PL 100-557	T.2N, R.18E, Sec 11-13;	Protection under Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/John Day WSR	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.2N, R.19E, Sec 18-20, 27-30, 32,33;				
		T.1N, R.19E, Sec 2-4, 11, 14, 23-25, 36;				
		T.1N, R.20E, Sec 5-7;				
		T.1S, R.18E, Sec 36;				
		T.1S, R.19E, Sec 3;				
		T.2S, R.18E, Sec 1, 11-13, 23-26, 34, 35;				
		T.2S, R.19E, Sec 5-7;				
		T.3S, R.18E, Sec 2, 3, 11-15, 22-24, 26, 27, 34, 35;				
		T.4S, R.18E, Sec 2, 3, 10, 11, 13-15, 22-25;				
		T.4S, R.19E, Sec 19, 29-32;				
		T.5S, R.18E, Sec 25, 36;				
		T.5S, R.19E, Sec 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 29, 30;				
		T.6S, R.18E, Sec 1;				
		T.6S, R.19E, Sec 6-8, 17-20, 29-32;				
		T.7S, R.19E, Sec 5-8, 17-20, 29, 30, 32, 33;				
		T.8S, R.19E, Sec 3-5, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26, 35, 36;				

Existing Withdrawals

EXISTING WILDERNESS

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
OR 44721	PL 100-557	T.8S. R.20E. Sec 31;	Protection under Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/John Day WSR	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.9S. R.19E. Sec 1, 11-14, 24, 25;				
		T.9S. R.20E. Sec 1;				
		T.9S. R.21E. Sec 27-36;				
		T.9S. R.22E. Sec 13, 14, 21-24, 27-29, 31-33;				
		T.9S. R.23E. Sec 17-19;				
		T.10S. R.20E. Sec 1-4;				
		T.10S. R.21E. Sec 1, 2, 6;				
OR 44713	PL 100-557	T.1S. R.16E. Sec 4-6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 19-21, 29-32;	Protection under Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/Deschutes WSR	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.2S. R.16E. Sec 5-7, 18, 19;				
OR 19046	EO of 7/2/1910	T.1S. R.19E. Sec 10, 31;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 145	BLM	D	Continue
		T.1S. R.20E. Sec 6, 7;				
		T.3S. R.18E. Sec 11, 15, 27;				
		T.4S. R.18E. Sec 13;				
		T.5S. R.19E. Sec 20, 29;				
		T.6 S. R.19E. Sec 7, 8, 17-20, 29;				
		T.7S. R.19E. Sec 8, 17, 29;				
		T.8S. R.19E. Sec 22;				
		T.9S. R.19E. Sec 12;				
		T.9S. R.20E. Sec 30, 32;				
		T.9S. R.22E. Sec 23;				
		T.9S. R.24E. Sec 6*;				
			Protection of Wilderness Area/ Spring Basin Wilderness			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	12/30/1982	T.2S. R.18E. Sec 1, 11-14, 20-29, 34, 35;	Protection of Wilderness Area Potential/Lower John Day	BLM		Continue
		T.2S. R.19E. Sec 6, 7, 18, 19;	Lower John Day			
		T.3S. R.18E. Sec 1-3, 9-16, 20-30, 32-35;	Lower John Day			
		T.4S. R.18E. Sec 1-4, 10-15, 22-27;	Lower John Day, Thirtymile			
		T.4S. R.19E. Sec 19, 29-32;	Thirtymile			
		T.5S. R.18E. Sec 24-26;	North Pole Ridge			
		T.5S. R.19E. Sec 7, 8, 17, 19-21, 28-32;	North Pole Ridge			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 25;	Aldrich Mountain			
		T.13S. R.27E. Sec 19, 20, 28-32;	Aldrich Mountain			
		T.14S. R.26E. Sec 1, 12, 13;	Aldrich Mountain			
		T.14S. R.27E. Sec 5-8, 17, 19-21, 27-29, 34;	Aldrich Mountain			
		T.14S. R.31E. Sec 24, 25;	Sheep Gulch			
		T.14S. R.32E. Sec 11;	Pine Creek			
		T.14S. R.33E. Sec 10;	Indian Creek			
OR 9041 C	EO of 4/17/1926	T.6S. R.18E. Sec 25;	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Resource/PWR 107	BLM	E	Continue
		T.12S. R.27E. Sec 1;				

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T.10S. R.21E. Sec 9, 10	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Resource/PWR 107 Chapman Springs (5 springs)	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.10S. R.26E. Sec 30, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 W-4 Spring # 2			
		T. 10S. R.26E. Sec 30, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 W-4 Spring # 3			
		T.10S. R.26E. Sec 31, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Branson Creek Spring			
		T.10S. R.26E. Sec 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 W-4 Spring #1			
		T.11S. R.21E. Sec 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Willow Springs			
		T.11S. R.21E. Sec 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Pee Wee Spring (RC)			
		T.11S. R.21E. Sec 35, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Broken Hip Spring			
		T.11S. R.25E. Sec 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Elmer Asher Spring # 1			
		T.11S. R.26E. Sec 24, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Blue Basin Spring			
		T.11S. R.26E. Sec 35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Maggie Spring			
		T.11S. R 26E. Sec 35, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Corral Springs			
		T.11S. R.27E. Sec 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Whisenhunt Spring			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 21, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 McNulty Basin Spring			
		T.12S. R.26E. Sec 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Nash Reservoir Spring			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T. 12S. R.26E. Sec 34, SW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Bluebird Springs	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.12S. R.26E. Sec 4, SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Cactus Spring			
		T.12S. R.26S. Sec 2, SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Two Through Spring			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 21, SE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Battle Creek Spring #2			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 26, SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 N. Munjar Spring			
		T.13S. R 26E. Sec 8, SW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Boundary Fence Spring			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 9, SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 West Fork Spring (Battle Creek)			
		T.13S. R.26E. Sec 9, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Battle Creek Spring			
		T.13S. R.27E. Sec 20, SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Gray Gulch Spring #3			
		T.13S. R.27E. Sec 31, SW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Oliver Creek Spring			
		T14S, R26E, Sec 35, NW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Rockpile Spring			
		T14S, R26E, Sec 13, SE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Clark Spring #2			
		T14S, R26E, Sec 13, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Clark Spring #1			
		T14S, R27E, Sec 20, NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Cow Gulch			
		T14S, R27E, Sec 20, SE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/ PWR 107 Big Pine Spring			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T14S, R27E, Sec 30, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Cow Gulch Spring	BLM	Various	Continue
		T14S, R27E, Sec 31, NW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Murderer's Creek Spring			
		T14S, R27E, Sec 33, SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Bull Spring			
		T15S, R26E, Sec 23, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Hairpin Curve Spring			
		T15S, R26E, Sec 22, S ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄ T15S, R26E, Sec 23, SW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 North Cougar Spring			
		T15S, R26E, Sec 26, SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Water Resource/PWR 107 Martin Creek Spring			
		T8S, R28E, Sec 4, NW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 North Fork John Day River Spring			
		T8S, R28E, Sec 11, NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ , T8S, R28E, Sec 12, NW ¹ / ₂ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Cole Canyon Springs			
		T14S, R26E, Sec 15, NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Young's Creek Spring			
		T11S, R27E, Sec 23, NW ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 McGarr Meadows Springs			
		T16S, R26E, Sec 16	Protection of Public Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Carcajou Spring			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T16S, R27E, Sec 25, SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 French Butte Spring	BLM	Various	Continue
		T16S, R27E, Sec 28, NW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Little Frazier Spring			
		T16S, R27E, Sec 28, NW ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Junction Ck Spring			
		T16S, R27E, Sec 30, NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ T16S, R27E, Sec 29, SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Ellingson Mill Administrative Site			
		T16S, R27E, Sec 30, SW ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 No Where Spring			
		T17S, R27E, Sec 2, NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Phillips Spring #2			
		T17S, R27E, Sec 5, NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Pine Creek Spring			
		T17S, R28E, Sec 18, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Wildcat Spring			
		T17S, R28E, Sec 18, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 St. Clair-Wildcat Spring			
		T17S, R28E, Sec 19, NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 St. Clair-Reservoir Spring			
		T17S, R28E, Sec 20, NE ¹ / ₄ NW ¹ / ₄	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Poison Spring			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T17S, R28E, Sec 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 St. Clair-Tributary Spring	BLM	Various	Continue
		T1S, R19, Sec 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 High Spring # 3			
		T1S, R19, Sec 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 High Spring # 2			
		T1S, R19, Sec 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 High Spring # 5			
		T2S, R18E, Sec 27, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Eakin & Stewart Spring 3			
		T2S, R18E, Sec 27, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Eakin & Stewart Spring 2			
		T2S, R20E, Sec 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Barnett Spring			
		T2S, R20E, Sec 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Hay Ck Spring # 1 (6 springs)			
		T2S, R20E, Sec 9	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Hay Ck Spring # 2			
		T2S, R20E, Sec 9	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Hay Ck Spring # 3			
		T8S, R19E, Sec 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Sidehill Spring and Pipeline			

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	EO of 4/17/1926	T9S, R20E, Sec 26, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Tom Stephen Spring # 1	BLM	Various	Continue
		T9S, R20E, Sec 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Tom Stephen Spring # 2			
		T9S, R21E, Sec 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 C.O. Warren Spring			
		T9S, R25E, Sec 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Protection of Public Domestic and Livestock Water Source/PWR 107 Fischer Spring			
OR 19027	EO of 7/2/1910	T.7S, R.28E, Sec 33-35;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 61	BLM	D	Continue
		T.8S, R.28E, Sec 4, 5, 7-9, 17, 18, 19*, 20*, 30*;				
		T.9S, R.26E, Sec 14*, 19, 20*, 21, 30;				
		T.9S, R.27E, Sec 2;				
OR 19026	EO of 7/2/1910	T.8S, R.29E, Sec 10*, 11*, 12*;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 60	BLM	D	Continue
		T.8S, R.30E, Sec 7*, 17, 24*, 25*;				
		T.8S, R.31E, Sec 30*, 32*;				
		T.9S, R.31E, Sec 4*, 5*;				
OR 19031	EO of 7/2/1910	T.9S, R.26E, Sec 31;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 65	BLM	D	Continue
		T.10S, R.26E, Sec 7*, 18*;				
		T.12S, R.26E, Sec 20*;				
Not Serialized	2/21/1996	T.10S, R.20E, Sec 4, 9, 10, 14-17, 19-23, 28-35;	Protection of Wilderness Area Potential/Pat's Cabin Wilderness Study Area	BLM	A	Continue
		T.11S, R.20E, Sec 4;				

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized	2/21/1996	T.10S, R.20E, Sec 12, 13, 24, 25;	Protection of Wilderness Area Potential/Sutton Mountain Wilderness Study Area	BLM	A	Continue
		T.10S, R.21E, Sec 2-12, 14-23, 25-36;				
		T.10S, R.22E, Sec 30-32;				
		T.11S, R.21E, Sec 1-5, 9-16, 21-23;				
		T.11S, R.22E, Sec 5-8, 18;				
		T. 9S, R.21E, Sec 32-34				
ORE 010418	PLO 3076	T.11S, R.25E, Sec 3	Protection of Air Navigation Site/John Day ANS	FAA	B	Continue
OR 46602	SO of 9/28/1928	T.12S, R.25E, Sec 1, 2;	Protection of lands for State, RP&P Selection/Recreational Withdrawal #15	BLM/NPS	Closed to Public Land Laws except RP&P disposal	Continue
		T.11S, R.26E, Sec 5, 8, 18, 20;				
OR 44748	PL 100-557	T.13S, R.26E, Sec 24-26, 36;	Protection under Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/ S. Fork John Day WSR	BLM	Various	Continue
		T.14S, R.26E, Sec 1, 12-14, 23-26, 35, 36 ;				
		T.14S, R.26E, Sec 1, 12-14, 24, 25, 36;				
		T.15S, R.27E, Sec 19, 30, 31;				
		T.16S, R.26E, Sec 1;				
		T.16S, R.27E, Sec 7, 18-20, 29, 32, 33;				
		T.17S, R.27E, Sec 4, 9, 10, 15, 22-25;				
		T.17S, R.28E, Sec 28-30, 32-34;				

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
OR 44748	PL 100-557	T.18S, R.28E, Sec 3, 4, 10, 11, 13-15, 24;	Protection under Wild and Scenic Rivers Act/ S. Fork John Day WSR	BLM	Various	Continue
OR 19030	EO of 7/2/1910	T.14S, R.26E, Sec 23*, 26*, 35*;	Protect Water Power and Reservoir Development Potential/ PSR 64	BLM	D	Continue
OR 44758		T.17S, R.36E, Sec 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34;	Protection under Wild & Scenic Rivers Act /N Fork Malheur Study River	BLM	A	Continue
Not Serialized		Rock Creek (RM 23) T.1N, R.19E, Sec 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Cottonwood Bridge (RM 40) T.1S, R.19E, Sec 17, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Butte Creek (RM 97) T.6S, R.19E, Sec 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Clarno (RM 106-109) T.7S, R.19E, Sec 18 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 19 Sec 20 W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec 29 W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 30 E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec 32 N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Clarno East (RM 112) T.8S, R.19E, Sec 3 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Burn Ranch (RM 132-133) T.9S, R.20E, Sec 32 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Priest Hole (RM 137) T.9S, R.20E, Sec 36 S $\frac{1}{2}$	Recreation Sites to be withdrawn from Mineral Entry (2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan Record of Decision Appendix J)	BLM	A	Continue

Existing Withdrawals

Serial Number	Order Number/Date	Legal Description	Purpose/Name	Managing Agency	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
Not Serialized		Service Creek (RM 157) T.9S, R.23E, Sec 17 NW ¹ / ₄ Sec 18 E ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄	Recreation Sites to be withdrawn from Mineral Entry (2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan Record of Decision Appendix J)	BLM	A	Continue
		Muleshoe (RM 159) T.9S, R.23E, Sec 9 SW ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄				
		Wooden Bridge (RM 162) T.9S, R.23E, Sec 12 N ¹ / ₂ NW ¹ / ₄				
		Shady Grove (RM 178) T.9S, R.25E, Sec 9 N ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄				
		Lone Pine (North Fork RM 2) T.9S, R.26E, Sec 20 W ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄ , NW ¹ / ₄				
		Lone Pine (North Fork RM 2) T.9S, R.26E, Sec 20 W ¹ / ₂ NE ¹ / ₄ , NW ¹ / ₄				
		Big Bend (North Fork RM 3) T.9S, R.26E				
		Monument (North Fork RM 16) T.9S, R.27E, Sec 1 SW ¹ / ₄ , NW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄				
		Ellingson Mill (South Fork RM 32) T.16S, R.27E, Sec 29 W ¹ / ₂				

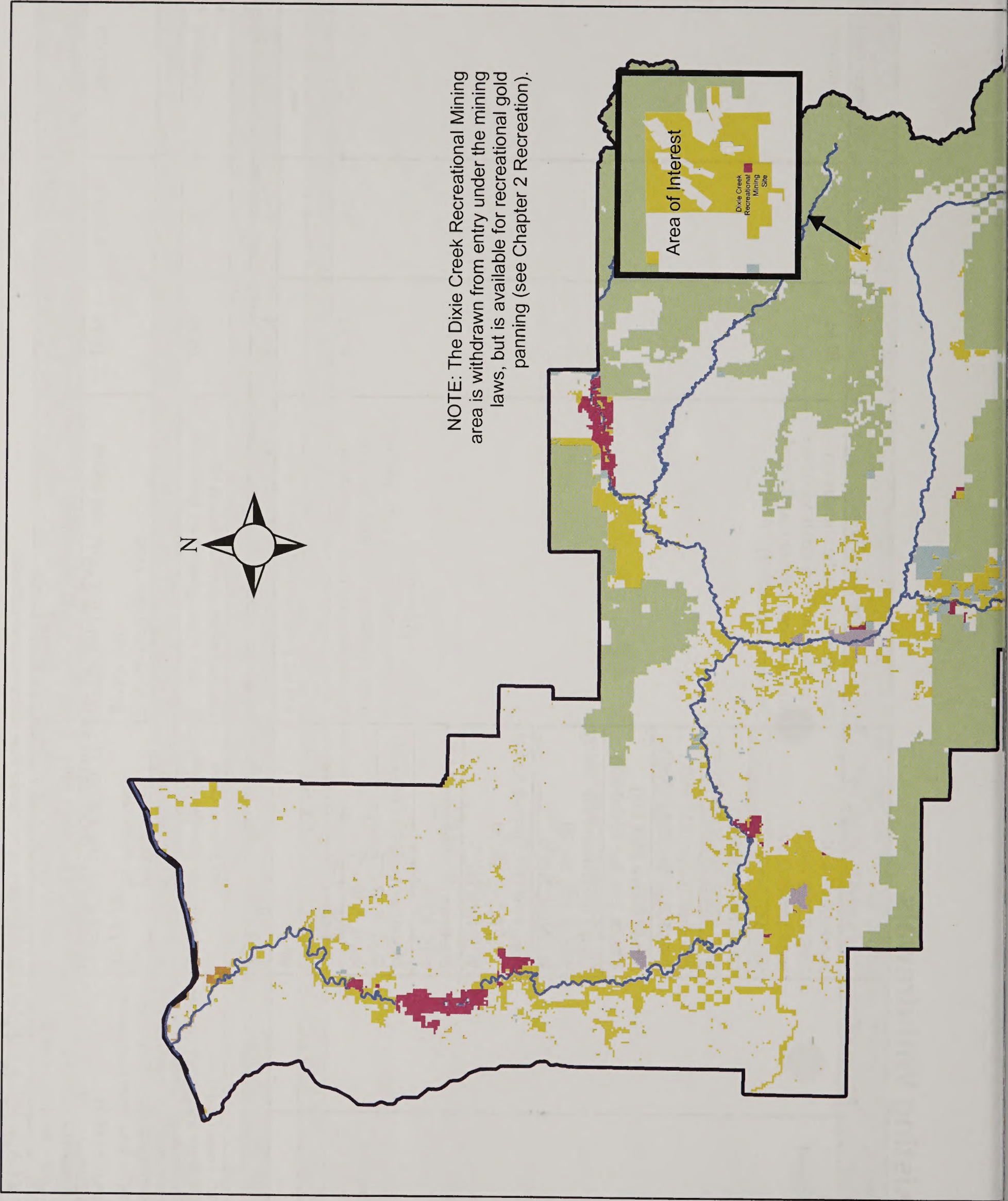
Acronyms:

PLO: Public Land Order
 PSR: Power Site Reserve
 PSC: Power Site Classification
 R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes
 WPD: Water Power Designation
 FPC: Federal Power Commission

DO: Director Order
 EO: Executive Order
 SO: Secretarial Order
 BO: Bureau Order
 FO: FERC Order
 PL: Public Law

Segregative Effect:

A: Withdrawn from operation of the general land laws, the Mining law, and the Mineral Leasing Act
 B: Withdrawn from operations of the General Land and Mining Laws
 C: Withdrawn from operation of the General Land Law
 D: Withdrawn from operation of the General Land Law, open to mining subject to Public Law 359
 E: Withdrawn from operation of the General Land Law, withdrawn from mining except metalliferous



NOTE: The Dixie Creek Recreational Mining area is withdrawn from entry under the mining laws, but is available for recreational gold panning (see Chapter 2 Recreation).



Figure M. Proposed Withdrawn Lands



Appendix N: Monitoring

Introduction

Land use plan monitoring is the process of:

1. Tracking the implementation of land use planning decision (Implementation Monitoring),
2. Collecting data/information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of land use planning decisions (Effectiveness Monitoring), and
3. Changing course within the RMP, where the course is mapped by monitoring results (Adaptive Management).

In the land use plan, each resource or use identified desired outcomes in the form of objectives. These objectives are followed by management actions necessary to attain those objectives. Actions may occur once or on a regular basis. This monitoring plan will follow up on the management actions and document BLM's progress toward full implementation and attainment of objectives. The involvement of Tribes, state and local governments and the public will be essential to the success of this monitoring plan.

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes and monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting objectives. If management is not trending toward attaining objectives, adaptive management facilitates those necessary changes. Changes may include the addition, modification, or removal of objectives, actions or guidelines. Most adaptive management decisions are identified in the RMP. The changes not identified in the RMP may require plan maintenance or a plan amendment.

Monitoring Plan

The list below contains monitoring questions necessary to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the RMP. The monitoring frequencies and suggested methodologies have also been provided. In the event that monitoring identifies ineffective management, adaptive management strategies are identified. The following list of monitoring is organized in order of cost effectiveness for accomplishing priorities. Cost effectiveness may change due to new technology and partnership opportunities.

Monitoring Type—Assessment

Monitoring Question:	Are invasive and non-native weed species establishing in new sites or expanding current sites?
RMP Objectives	V1, V3
Method	Use GIS to track field sightings, current locations and densities of invasive plants and change over time in relation to treatments.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify criteria for vegetation treatment methods and priorities.

Monitoring Type—Effectiveness

Monitoring Question:	<p>Are key vegetative communities at or moving toward targeted Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV)?</p> <p>Are vegetative attributes within desirable ranges for production, bare ground, canopy cover, and annual grass and noxious weeds?</p> <p>Is the health and productivity of rangeland, riparian and forest systems increasing?</p> <p>Is there invasion or loss of woody species in forests?</p> <p>Is vegetation structure sufficient to attain vegetation, wildlife and soils objectives?</p>
RMP Objectives	V1, V2, V3, V4, AQ2, S1, S2, FU2, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6
Method	Summarize changes to plan level ARV objectives based on BLM treatments and wildfire yearly. Complete new or change detection inventories of the plan area every 10 years using remote sensing, ground truthing, or a combination of the two. Use Core Terrestrial Indicators as described in 'Terrestrial Indicators: Selection Process and Preliminary Recommendations' or subsequent publications to measure the bare ground, vegetation composition, non-native invasive species, plant species of management concern, and vegetation height. Use line-point intercept + plot-level species inventory to measure bare ground, vegetation composition, non-native invasive species, and plant species of management concern. For forests, use Stand Density Index using tree density and diameter. Measure vegetation height measurement in the field or in combination with remote sensing and other technology. Collect other parameters as needed to be consistent with the Bureau's Special Species Policy (6480).
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	Add guidelines, change actions, amend BioPhysical Setting descriptions, or adjust the focus/range of Acceptable Range of Variability. Modify actions in order to improve the health and productivity of rangeland, riparian and forest systems. Modify actions in order to improve vegetation structure and composition for wildlife.
Monitoring Question:	<p>In light of climate change, are management actions and guidelines sufficient to attain RMP objectives for vegetation, wildlife and aquatics?</p>
RMP Objectives	AQ1, AQ2, AQ7, V2, V3, FU2, W5
Method	Gather climate information from regional and national datasets. Monitor peak flows using peak crest gages. Identify essential data gaps which need to be filled in order to answer the monitoring question. Install or modify existing climate monitoring sites and peak crest gages, in cooperation with regional and national efforts. Correlate water quality monitoring with water supply monitoring in conjunction with USGS, Forest Service, watershed councils and other relevant partners.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	Update the descriptions of Biophysical Settings, shift focus within ARV, fire regime, and/or modify actions and guidelines. Change allocation of water use and/or modify instream flow goal levels to reflect changes in water cycle for values related to instream flows.

Monitoring Question:	Are ACEC values being protected?
RMP Objectives	AC1
Method	Specific technical references and standard inventory procedures unique to the values protected.
Frequency	10 years
Adaptive Management	If the values for which each ACEC was proposed are not being protected, alter allowable management actions in order to protect ACEC values.
Monitoring Question:	Are grazing allotments meeting Land Health Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Management?
RMP Objectives	L1
Method	Follow guidance from current technical references and local standards such as: (1.) Upland Watershed use TR1734-6 (2.) Riparian use TR1737-15&16W (3.) Ecological Processes use TR1734-6 (4.) Water Quality use Oregon Water Quality Standards, measures identified in TMDLs, WQRPs/WQMPs, or TR1737-15&16 (5.) Quality habitat use pertinent Biological Assessments.
Frequency	As needed or directed to ensure attainment of RMP objectives.
Adaptive Management	Follow guidance from 43 CFR 4180, currently: "The authorized officer will... formulate, propose, and analyze appropriate action to address the failure to meet standards or to conform to the guidelines. The authorized officer will issue a final decision . . . no later than 24 months after a determination. The authorized officer will implement the appropriate action as soon as practicable, but not later than the start of the next grazing year."
Monitoring Question:	Is management for species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act consistent with recovery plans and designated critical habitat? Have protection measures maintained populations of BLM special status plant species?
RMP Objectives	V2
Method	All actions authorized by the BLM that "may affect" BLM special status plant populations will be surveyed. Inventory or monitor before every action that "may affect" BLM special status plant populations. If there was harm, monitor every year until stable. If there was no harm, monitor in three years and then assume five year cycles.
Frequency	1-5 years
Adaptive Management	If management actions are not resulting in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and recovery plans for designated critical habitat, update guidelines or actions necessary to comply. If no harm is frequently associated with specific mitigations, reduce monitoring frequency when those mitigations are applied.

Monitoring Question: Are detrimental soil impacts (see glossary), including loss of organic matter content, compaction, soil displacement, and erosion limited to less than 15% of project areas (6,500 square feet per acre) on non-sensitive soils? Projects include, but are not limited to ground-based timber harvest activities, mineral use, juniper thinning, authorized OHV use off designated trails, and other activities.

RMP Objectives

S2

Method

Use sampling or GIS to map the aerial extent of detrimental soil impacts on the first three of each project (unique combinations of activity type, equipment, methods, and landscapes). After three have been sampled, use sampling or GIS to map approximately 10% of each project area. The area of detrimentally impacted soils is comprised of the area of compacted, displaced or eroding soils; based on the measures below. For compaction: Use a penetrometer to measure compacted areas (a 15% increase in bulk density or a 10% reduction in total porosity). Use a methodology similar to Howes and others (1983). If field testing is not possible, map all skid trails and landings. For each, record the number of passes. Unless site specific measurements show otherwise, areas with five or more one-way passes are considered compacted. For Displacement: Displacement is removal of the forest/range floor and more than 1 inch of the surface mineral layer. Soil may be in piles with subsoil at the surface. Map areas of soil displacement. For Erosion: Eroding soils are those which exceed their acceptable rate of erosion based on its T-Factor. Indicators of eroding soil includes rills, pedestals, deposition, and loss of soil cover. Select a statistical sampling method using standard methods, such as Statistical Methods Commonly Used in Soil Data Analysis by Blaney, Warrington, and Ponce. Watershed Development Group (WSDG), Technical Paper WSDG-TP-00011 or other appropriate research approved techniques.

Frequency

Yearly

Adaptive Management

If the acres of productive soil are diminishing or acres of eroding soil are increasing, conduct a plan amendment or plan maintenance to either (A) adjust the soils guidelines on amount of detrimental soil impacts allowable (15%) on existing and new facilities and infrastructure to balance the difference or (B) Adjust the Soils objective to allow for the rate of loss identified by the monitoring.

Monitoring Question: Is the acreage of the plan area with soil disturbance from facilities staying constant or increasing?

RMP Objectives

S2

Method

Use a GIS layer to track acres (via project polygons) of soil disturbance from facilities and acres of soil productivity restoration (may include restoration of eroding roads and other facilities). Net should be at least zero.

Frequency

Annually

Adaptive Management

If the acres with soil disturbance are increasing, either (A) adjust the area required to mitigate for soil disturbance from new facilities and infrastructure to balance the difference or (B) adjust the Soils objective to allow for the rate of loss identified by the monitoring.

Monitoring Question:	Are authorized or unauthorized activities in areas managed to protect wilderness character resulting in maintenance of wilderness character for each unit and in concert with adjacent management?
RMP Objectives	WC2
Method	Complete portions of Wilderness Inventory consistent with current policy, as needed.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	If authorized uses are not maintaining wilderness character and in concert with adjacent management, add or remove management actions necessary to maintain wilderness character.
Monitoring Question:	Are wilderness areas maintaining their wilderness character and the values for which congress designated them?
RMP Objectives	WN1
Method	Follow BLM Wilderness Manual and guidance from Interim Wilderness Management.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	If Wilderness Areas are losing wilderness character, add or remove management, as necessary.
Monitoring Question:	Are adult long-billed curlew utilizing the Horn-Butte area for reproduction?
RMP Objectives	W5, AC5
Method	Monitor the area between March and April.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify actions in order to attain wildlife objectives and protect the values of the ACEC.
Monitoring Question:	How is boating use changing through time? Does boating use match the prescribed recreation settings?
RMP Objectives	WSR1, WSR2, R1
Method	Use registration data. Conduct river ranger compliance checks. Completed registration forms are collected and entered into a local BLM database.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify river management through education, permits or recreation site management.

Monitoring Question:	Would a new campground near Ellingson Mill improve the recreational experience, help to prevent unsanitary conditions, and protect water quality?
RMP Objectives	R1, R5, R8, WSR 1, AQ1, AQ2, S2
Method	Measure e-coli and shade using DEQ standards. Monitor sanitation and ecological disturbance levels using Limits of Acceptable Change. Collect information on user satisfaction.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	Consistent with monitoring results, install a new campground with toilet facilities near Ellingson Mill.
Monitoring Question:	Are BLM special status plant species stable or with an upward population or habitat trend?
RMP Objectives	V2
Method	Measure individual species distribution, number, and habitat condition (weeds, soil movement, etc).
Frequency	5 years or 1 year for at risk or Federally listed.
Adaptive Management	If stable or upward trends are not achieved, increase monitoring frequency, and update guidelines or actions necessary to protect special status plant species.
Monitoring Question:	Is dispersed or developed recreation contributing to non attainment of RMP objectives for resources and recreation? Is BLM management attaining the recreation settings prescribed for each Special Recreation Management Area?
RMP Objectives	R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, WSR 1, WSR2, AQ1, AQ2, AQ2, AQ10, S2
Method	Standard Methodology for resource of concern may include LAC, using the physical and/or social components. Survey SRMA settings for benefits based recreation, following standard methodologies or surveys for each attribute.
Frequency	5 years or more frequently in areas with high conflict.
Adaptive Management	Actions necessary to protect resources, such as campsite hardening, rehabilitation or closure may be taken at any time, if necessary. Modify recreation setting, add guidelines, change permitted uses or add actions.
Monitoring Question:	Are road densities at or below Average Allowable Road Density Values for the specific Travel Management Area?
RMP Objectives	T1
Method	Using GIS, determine the existing road densities for each of the six travel management areas.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	In areas where the actual road densities are within 0.20 mi/mi ² of the Average Allowable Road Density Values, field check road closures to verify effectiveness of closure.

Monitoring Question:	Did we avoid, protect, or mitigate 100% of all significant archeological sites from proposed ground disturbing activities at the project-specific level? Were 100% of all sites located during pre-project inventories assigned to one or more of the BLM's Use Categories?
RMP Objectives	C1
Method	Track ground disturbing activities and significant sites, in either a corporate or local database. Attribute according to local and national protocols and policies.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	If plan objectives are not being met, increase inventory efforts or change plan objectives, actions or guidelines.
Monitoring Question:	Are control measures for invasive and non-native weed species effective in reducing and eliminating the spatial extent and total numbers of invasive plant populations?
RMP Objectives	V1, V4
Method	Visit 10% of noxious weed treatment sites and evaluate for effectiveness of control measures. Prioritize analysis areas with counties, weed boards, and others treating weeds in the plan area.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify criteria for vegetation treatment methods and priorities through plan maintenance or a plan amendment.
Monitoring Question:	Is BLM management moving the Fire Regime Condition Class on BLM land toward FRCC1?
RMP Objectives	FU3
Method	All fuels-related projects will be monitored consistent with the COFMS fuels monitoring plan. Collect stand-level FRCC for each vegetation management project.
Frequency	Determine stand-level FRCC. Summarize stand-level FRCC yearly. Evaluate strat-level FRCC every 10 years.
Adaptive Management	If management is not moving toward FRCC 1, add, remove, or modify actions to attain objectives.
Monitoring Question:	Are BMPs effective at attaining RMP objectives for aquatics, soils and wildlife? Are BMPs being consistently implemented on every project?
RMP Objectives	S1, S3, AQ2, W2, W6
Method	The methodology would depend on the BMP being monitored. Monitor a random selection of 10% (approximately 3) of the land disturbing activities and determine if the projects used BMPs during implementation. For projects using BMPs, assess the effectiveness of BMPs.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Update plan guidelines and BMPs.

Monitoring Question:	Are mineral lease site plans of operation sufficient to eliminate impacts to stream channel integrity, natural sediment, and natural flow regimes?
RMP Objectives	AQ5, EM
Method	Review with RMP's aquatic, vegetation, soils, visual, and wildlife objectives as criteria. Follow federal energy and minerals laws and policies.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	Amend plans of operation sufficiently to eliminate impacts to stream channel integrity, natural sediment and natural flow regimes.
Monitoring Question:	Are visitors using the Rudio Plateau, reporting experiences consistent with that ERMA and Middle Country?
RMP Objectives	R6
Method	Survey ERMA settings for benefits based recreation, following standard methodologies or surveys for each attribute.
Frequency	10 years
Adaptive Management	Modify management to meet recreation setting for Middle Country.
Monitoring Question:	Are final Travel Management Plans (TMP) completed in accordance with criteria listed in Transportation Objective T4?
RMP Objectives	T3
Method	Review available final TMP against decision criteria.
Frequency	5 years
Adaptive Management	Modify Travel Management Plans (TMPs) to meet decision criteria. Alternatively, conduct plan maintenance or amend plan to include new pertinent criteria which developed during travel management planning.

Monitoring Question:	<p>Within the Wild and Scenic River Corridor, is authorized livestock grazing maintaining and/or allowing recovery, within site capability, of diverse plant communities of upland vascular vegetation and ground cover, bank stabilizing vegetation, and biological soil crusts?</p> <p>Are vegetation recovery rates of grazed and ungrazed areas equal within the Wild and Scenic River?</p>
RMP Objectives	AQ1, WSR1, WSR3, L2
Method	Daubenmire methodology described in Interagency Technical Team (1996a) for new sites. Existing sites use existing techniques. Also incorporate a point sampling technique for measuring soil cover using the legs on the corners of the plot frame. Remote Sensing of riparian vegetation with ground truthing of sample sites, stratified by broader ecological site. Methods include Belnap <i>et al.</i> (2001) and Daubenmire. These methods were adapted to fit the landscape and monitoring question.
Frequency	Mid-term review 10 years after baseline data is established. Final Determination 15 years after baseline data is established or the amount of time required to show ecological change.
Adaptive Management	At the mid-term review, if recovery/changes are not similar between grazed and ungrazed sites, modify season of use, change duration of grazing, alter the number of AUMs, exclude grazing, or use some combination of above. At final Determination, issue a final determination on whether these resources are meeting the standard of equal recovery. If changes in grazed areas are not similar to ungrazed areas, grazing will be canceled in pertinent portions of pastures.
Monitoring Question:	<p>Is BLM meeting state water quality standards, meeting the state anti-degradation policy and not exceeding BLM's allocation of Total Maximum Daily Loads for water quality?</p> <p>Is BLM management and cooperative watershed restoration work contributing to attainment of 'excellent' or better water quality discharging from the John Day Basin and filling the Wild and Scenic Rivers?</p>
RMP Objectives	AQ4, AQ5, WSR1, WSR2
Method	Follow Oregon DEQ standards, EPA biannual reporting requirements, or those in Water Quality Restoration Plans. Participate in the Oregon Water Quality Index Sites (ODEQ) in the John Day Basin. Monitor Wild and Scenic River water quality and streams where BLM management may have measurable effects on water quality. Use DEQ protocols to measure shade or other surrogates. Monitor each project which will temporarily or permanently reduce shade (or other surrogates/parameters) before and after the project to ensure that BLM is meeting TMDL allocations. For streams not specifically modeled by TMDL, correlate allocation by Ecoregions, per WQMP.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify BMPs and management of uses per Table "Management of Riparian Management Areas (RMAs) by Function Rating)." Where modification of management activities are sufficient to attain PFC and/or are in an upward trend, but are not sufficient to attain state water quality standards and meet TMDLs, apply active restoration. Participate in cooperative restoration efforts across the basin.

Monitoring Question: Is BLM management allowing recovery of willow and cottonwood communities of the lower John Day River between Service Creek and Cottonwood Bridge?

RMP Objectives AQ1, AQ9, WSR1, WSR3, L1

Method Map entire river willow and cottonwood extent (greater than 10% cover) on aerial photos from the river, with occasional field stops as needed (continues existing studies from 1981, 1995, and 2006).

Frequency 5 years

Adaptive Management Modify management practices and restoration activities to allow recovery.

Monitoring Question: Is BLM management maintaining streams and wetland areas in 5% Potential Natural Condition, 50% Properly Functioning Condition, and 45% At-Risk with an Upward Trend by 2020? Are areas not at PFC moving toward attaining PFC by 2020?

RMP Objectives AQ3

Method PFC Technical References 1737-15 and 16. Update inventory during assessments if previous inventories either indicate non-attainment, are older than 10 years, or both.

Frequency 5 years

Adaptive Management Adaptive Management is listed in the Table "Management of Riparian Areas by Function Rating."

Monitoring Question: Are streams lacking pools gaining quality pool habitat?

RMP Objectives AQ3, WSR 1, WSR 3

Method Monitor the most limiting factor on PFC assessments (see the Table "Measures of Attainment of ACS Objectives"). Select monitoring technique unique to the topic, site, and recent science. For essential fish habitat, pair PFC with habitat assessment such as ODFW stream surveys.

Frequency Every 5-10 years, appropriate to the factor being measured.

Adaptive Management Adaptive Management is listed in the Table "Management of Riparian Areas by Function Rating." If necessary, add management actions to increase quality pool habitat.

Monitoring Question: Are authorized or unauthorized activities in the WSAs resulting in maintaining their wilderness character for potential designation as wilderness by Congress? Did the paleontology research carried out in the Painted Hills CAMP use the minimum tool necessary to maintain the visual qualities and wilderness character of the Sutton Mountain WSA?

RMP Objectives AC10, WC1, WN1

Method Follow Interim Management Policy for areas under Wilderness Review. Track proposed research and site specific analysis of Actions in WSA or areas where wilderness character is being protected. Use national WSA monitoring protocol.

Frequency 5 years

Adaptive Management	If authorized or unauthorized users are not maintaining wilderness character, mitigate the effects.
Monitoring Question:	On Rudio Mountain, has the classification of Open to Off-Highway Vehicle triggered change to a Limited Classification?
RMP Objectives	AQ2 W2, R8
Method	Follow standard methodologies associated with triggers.
Frequency	3 years
Adaptive Management	If one or more of the triggers are exceeded, prohibit off-route travel and limit travel to designated routes.
Monitoring Question:	Is BLM grazing management changing the occupation, suitability, and trend of anadromous fish spawning habitat?
RMP Objectives	WSR1, WSR3, AQ11
Method	Participate in basin ODFW spawning surveys. Conduct monitoring in stream reaches within grazing allotments rated as "may affect, likely to adversely affect." Utilize bureau standard monitoring methodologies; will likely include photo monitoring.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	Modify grazing management using practices listed in RMP or change availability of land for livestock grazing.

Monitoring Type—Implementation

Monitoring Question:	Is grazing occurring as authorized?
RMP Objectives	WSR1, WSR2, L2
Method	43 CFR 4100 Regulations.
Frequency	Whenever trained personnel are within Wild and Scenic Rivers.
Adaptive Management	Follow guidance from 43 CFR 4150 and 4140. Modify actions and grazing land use allocations in order to meet RMP objectives.
Monitoring Question:	Are 100% of all proposed project actions examined for their potential for the discovery of fossil resources? Are 100% of proposed projects containing fossil resources mitigated through recording locality information and avoidance or recovery?
RMP Objectives	P1
Method	Track proposed project actions and fossil analysis, in either a corporate or local database. Attribute according to local and national protocols and policies.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	If plan objectives are not being met, increase inventory efforts or change plan objectives, actions, or guidelines.

Monitoring Question:	Was paleontology research carried out within units of the ACEC? Did the paleontological research promote the significance of fossil and geologic resources of the Basin through scientific publication or public interpretation? Has research been conducted on the seven plan community cells, especially sagebrush/Thurber's needle grass? Have these cells been included in the statewide RNA system?
RMP Objectives	AC9, AC12
Method	Maintain a library of paleontological research that used the ACEC. Request feedback from local partners. Methodology associated with statewide RNA system.
Frequency	10 years
Adaptive Management	If plan objectives are not being met, increase support of research efforts or change plan objectives, actions or guidelines. Encourage and enable attainment of RNA and paleontological research.
Monitoring Question:	How many smoke intrusion occur in areas designated as Class I for air quality where non-attainment occurred as a result of BLM prescribed fire/fuels treatments?
RMP Objectives	A1, F1, F2, F3, F4, FU2
Method	Coordinate reports of intrusions through Oregon Department of Forestry data.
Frequency	Yearly
Adaptive Management	If unacceptable smoke intrusions occur, conduct a plan amendment or plan maintenance to add, remove, or modify actions and guidelines to meet these objectives.

Appendix O:

Priority Species Assessment

Grassland Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Washington ground squirrel	ISSSSP	Areas of high grass cover, on deep soils with low clay content.
Grasshopper sparrow	CSLB -Focal species and ISSSSP	Large patches of grass cover with few to no shrubs.
Bobolink	ISSSSP	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, and prairies.
Upland sandpiper	CSLB -Focal species and ISSSSP	Large areas of short grass interspersed or adjacent to taller grasses.
Mule deer	LI	Coniferous forests, desert shrub, and grasslands with shrubs.
Antelope	LI	Grasslands with mix of forbs and shrubs.

Shrubland Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Greater sage-grouse	CSLB -Focal species and ISSSSP	Big sagebrush dominated habitats with diverse understories of grasses and forbs.
Loggerhead shrike	CSLB -Focal species	Shrubs or small junipers for nesting.
Sage sparrow	CSLB -Focal species	Large patches of big sagebrush.
Pygmy rabbit	ISSSSP	Burrow in tall, dense, mature sagebrush plants; need deep, friable soils for burrows.
Brewer's sparrow	CSLB -Focal species	Areas of sagebrush in desert, and shrubland/ chaparral.
Sage thrasher	CSLB -Focal species	Big sagebrush plains, primarily in arid or semi-arid situations.
Lark sparrow	CSLB -Focal species	Ecotonal edges in herbaceous, shrub, and tree habitats.
Burrowing owl	CSLB -Focal species	Grass- (or shrub) dominated habitats; associated with burrowing animals.
Antelope	LI	Grasslands with mix of forbs and shrubs.
Mule deer	LI	Coniferous forests, desert shrub, and grasslands with shrubs.
Elk	LI	Alpine, Conifer, Hardwood and Mixed Woodlands and Forests, Grassland/herbaceous, Savanna, and Shrublands.

Juniper Steppe Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Ferruginous Hawk	CSLB-Focal species	Scattered, mature juniper trees.
Antelope	LI	Grasslands with mix of forbs and shrubs.
Mule deer	LI	Coniferous forests, desert shrub, and grasslands with shrubs.
Elk	LI	Alpine, Conifer, Hardwood and Mixed Woodlands and Forests, Grassland/herbaceous, Savanna, and Shrublands.

Forest Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Lewis' woodpecker	ISSSSP and CSLB-Focal species	Patches of burned old trees usually in low elevation forests, including pine and cottonwood riparian.
Chipping sparrow	CSLB-Focal species	Open forest with well-developed understory in ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and grand fir.
White-headed woodpecker	ISSSSP and CSLB-Focal species	Large pine trees in pure pine and mixed conifer stands (Dry Forest types).
Flammulated owl	CSLB-Focal species	Large pine trees in old forest with grassy openings and dense thickets (Dry forest types).
Townsend's big-eared bat	ISSSSP	Uses caves and bark of large trees in forested regions, areas with a mosaic of woodland, grassland, and/or shrubland.
Mule deer	LI	Coniferous forests, desert shrub, and grasslands with shrubs.
Elk	LI	Alpine, Conifer, Hardwood and Mixed Woodlands and Forests, Grassland/herbaceous, Savanna, and Shrublands.

Riparian Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Bald eagle	ISSSSP	Large diameter trees along rivers and lakes. Forages for fish or waterfowl on water.
Peregrine falcon	ISSSSP	Riparian areas from seacoasts, to mountainous open forests where there are suitable nesting cliffs.
Yellow-billed cuckoo	CSLB-Focal species	Large patches of cottonwood and willow riparian woodlands.
Upland sandpiper	CSLB-Focal species and ISSSSP	Large areas of short grass interspersed or adjacent to taller grasses.
Tricolored blackbird	ISSSSP	Fresh-water marshes of cattails, tules, bulrushes, and sedges.
Bobolink	ISSSSP	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, and prairies.
Black swift	ISSSSP	Waterfalls and wet cliffs near forests and open areas.

Riparian Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Lewis' woodpecker	ISSSSP and CSLB-Focal species	Patches of burned old trees usually in low elevation forests, including pine and cottonwood riparian.
Bufflehead	ISSSSP	Riparian vegetation along marshes, rivers, and lakes.
Silver-Bordered fritillary	ISSSSP	Wet areas in meadows, bogs, marshes, and swamps.
Meadow fritillary	ISSSSP	Wet areas in marshes, meadows, and aspen groves.

Cliff and Canyon Priority Species

Priority Species	Species Status	Key Habitat Features
Prairie falcons	CSLB-Focal species	Primarily open situations, especially in mountainous areas, steppe, plains, or prairies adjacent to potential cliff nest sites.
Fringed myotis	ISSSSP	Caves, cliffs, and mines in deserts, grasslands, woodlands, and forests.
Spotted bats	ISSSSP	Cliffs and caves from desert to montane coniferous stands.
Pallid bat	ISSSSP	Arid deserts and grasslands, often near rocky outcrops and water.
Townsend's big-eared bat	ISSSSP	Uses caves and bark of large trees in forested regions, areas with a mosaic of woodland, grassland, and/or shrubland.
Bighorn sheep	LI	Cliffs, rock rims, rock outcroppings, and bluffs with sparse cover of trees or shrubs.

ISSSSP: State Director's Special Status Species List for the Oregon/Washington Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for Sensitive species lists.

CSLB -Focal species: Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds Focal Species:

The strategy for achieving functioning ecosystems for landbirds is described through the habitat requirements of "focal species" that are highly associated with important attributes or conditions within each habitat type. The rationale for using focal species is to draw immediate attention to habitat attributes most in need of conservation or most important in a functioning ecosystem. By managing for a group of species representative of important components in a functioning ecosystem, many other species and elements of biodiversity also will be conserved.

(LI) Locally Important Species: Designated for interest shown by the state and public.

Riparian Group 2: 2005	
1. Low water, riparian vegetation, and riparian habitat are present along the river.	
2. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
3. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
4. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
5. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
6. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
7. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
8. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
9. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
10. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	

Riparian Group 3: 2005	
1. Low water, riparian vegetation, and riparian habitat are present along the river.	
2. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
3. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
4. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
5. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
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8. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
9. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
10. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	

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6. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
7. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
8. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	
9. Riparian habitat is present along the river.	
10. Riparian vegetation is present along the river.	

Appendix P:

Common and Scientific Names

Below is a table of the common names of plants as given by the USDA and their scientific names. Some common names are known by another name, as indicated in the parenthesis.

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Code
alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	SPAI
American speedwell	<i>Veronica americana</i>	VEAM2
antelope bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	PUTR (2)
arrowleaf balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	BASA
arrowleaf thelypody	<i>Thelypodium eucosmum</i>	THEU
aster	<i>Aster</i> sp.	ASTER
basin big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>tridentata</i>	ARTR (2)
basin wildrye (Great Basin wild rye)	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	LECI4
bigseed biscuitroot	<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i>	LOMA
black cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> ssp. <i>trichocarpa</i>	POPUL
black currant	<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	RIBES
blue elder (blue elderberry)	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	SANIC5
bluebells	<i>Mertensia</i> sp.	MERTE
bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	AGSP
bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	PSSP (6, S)
bride's bonnet (queen's cup beadlily)	<i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	CLUN2
broadleaf cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	TYLA
chairmaker's bulrush (three square bulrush)	<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>	SCAM6
cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> var. <i>tectorum</i>	BRTE
choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	PRVI
clasping pepperweed	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>	LEPE2
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium</i> sp.	XANTH2
Columbia monkshood	<i>Aconitum columbianum</i>	ACCO4
common snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	SYAL
common spikerush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	ELPA3
cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	CRYP
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	LIDA
dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	MEGL8
diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	CEDI3
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	PSME
dwarf suncup (dwarf evening-primrose)	<i>Camissonia pygmaea</i>	CAPY5
elk sedge	<i>Carex garberi</i>	CAGA3

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Code
Englemann spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	PIEN
fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	AMSIN
field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	EQAR
fireweed	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	CHAN9
fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	ERIGE2
fringed willowherb (hairy willowherb)	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	EPCI
Geyer's sedge	<i>Carex geyeri</i>	CAGE2
grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	ABGR
gray alder (mountain alder)	<i>Alnus incana</i>	ALNUS
gray rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	ERNA1
greasewood	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>	SAVE4
greenleaf fescue (green fescue)	<i>Festuca viridula</i>	FEVI
grouse whortleberry (grouse huckleberry)	<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	VASC
hardheads (Russian knapweed)	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	ACRE3
heartleaf arnica	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	ARCO9
Hood's sedge	<i>Carex hoodii</i>	CAHO5
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	ACHY
Jacob's-ladder	<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i>	POPU3
largeleaf sandwort (bigleaf sandwort)	<i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	MOMA3
leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	EUES
Lewis' mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	PHLE4
little prince's pine (prince's pine)	<i>Chimaphila menziesii</i>	CHME
little sagebrush (low sagebrush)	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>	ARAR8
lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	PICO
lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	LUPIN
mallow-leaf ninebark	<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	PHMA5
medusahead (medusahead rye)	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	TACA8
mountain big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i>	ARTRV
mountain rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	JUBAB2
mountain snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	SYOR (2)
mountain-mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	CELE3
naked sedge (torrent sedge)	<i>Carex nudata</i>	CANU5
narrowleaf mock goldenweed	<i>Stenotus stenophyllus</i>	STST5
Nebraska sedge	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i>	CANE2
needle-and-thread	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	HECO26
netleaf hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i> var. <i>reticulata</i>	CELAR
oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	HODI
Pacific ninebark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	PHCA11
Parry's rush	<i>Juncus parryi</i>	JUPA

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Code
peachleaf willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	SAAM2
pine	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	PINUS
pinegrass	<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>	CARU
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	COMA2
ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	PIPO
prickly currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	RILA
prickly sandwort	<i>Arenaria aculeata</i>	ARAC2
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	TRTE
purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	LYSA2
quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i>	ELRE4
quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	POTR (5)
rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus</i> sp.	CHRY5
ragwort	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	SENEC
redosier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	COSE16
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	PHAR3
Rocky Mountain maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	ACGL
rose spirea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	SPDO
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	CHJU
saltgrass	<i>Distichlis</i> sp.	DISTI
sandbar or coyote willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	SAIN3
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	POSE
scabland penstemon (hot rock penstemon)	<i>Penstemon deustus</i> var. <i>variabilis</i>	PEDEV2
scabland sagebrush	<i>Artemisia rigida</i>	ARRI2
Scotch cottonthistle (Scotch thistle)	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	ONAC
Scouler's willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	SASC
sedge	<i>Carex</i> sp.	CAREX
sidebells	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	ORSE
slenderbeak sedge	<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	CAAT3
snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> sp.	SYMPH
snowbrush ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	CEVE
spiny greasebush (Nevada greasebush)	<i>Glossopetalon spinescens</i> var. <i>aridum</i>	GLSPA
spiny hopsage	<i>Grayia spinosa</i>	GRSP
spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	CEST8
spruce	<i>Picea</i> sp.	PICEA
squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	ELEL5
St. Jacob texosporium lichen	<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	TESA
stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	URDI
subalpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i>	ABLAL or ABLA
tall annual willowherb	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	EPPA

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Code
tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> sp.	TMAR2
thinleaf huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>	VAME
Thurber's needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>	ACTH7
thymeleaf buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum thymoides</i>	ERTH4
tomcat clover (springbank clover)	<i>Trifolium willdenowii</i>	TRWI3
transparent milkvetch	<i>Astragalus diaphanus</i>	ASDI2
tufted hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	DECA (1)
twinflor	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	LIBO3
water birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	BEOC2
wavyleaf thistle	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	CIUN
wax currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	RICE
western clematis	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	CLLI2
western juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	JUOC or JUNIP
western larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	LAOC
western needlegrass	<i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>occidentale</i>	ACOC3 or ACOCO
white alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	ALRH2
white fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	ABCO
white top	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	CADR
whitebark pine	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	PIAL
willow	<i>Salix</i> sp.	SALIX
willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	EPILO
winter wheat	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	
Woods' rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	ROWO
woolly sedge	<i>Carex pellita</i>	CAPE42
Wyoming big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i>	ARTRW
yellow rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	CHVI8
yellow star-thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	CESO3

Fish

Common Name	Scientific Name
bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>
channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
interior redband trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Lahonton cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki hendersoni</i>
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>
smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
summer steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
westslope cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>
Yellowstone cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name
antelope	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
California bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Canadian Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>
chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i> pop. 3
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>
cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>
elk	<i>Cervus elephus</i>
gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Lewis' woodpeckers	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>
long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>
mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus phaios</i>
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Washington ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>
wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>

Appendix Q:

Wildlife and Vegetation Species associated with Riparian Areas

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of Their Habitat in Stream Channels and Floodplains

Species	Comment
American Dipper	Observed within planning area
American Goldfinch	Observed within planning area
American Robin	Observed within planning area
Arrow-leaf thelypody	BLM is largest public landowner of sites and habitat and plays major role in management. Much of its suspected habitat has been inventoried. Management actions which could affect include livestock grazing, riparian treatment, road construction/maintenance. The plant is listed as "threatened" by the State of Oregon.
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Observed within planning area
Audubon's Warbler	Observed within planning area
Bald Eagle	Threatened as described in the Endangered Species Act. 1999 USFWS proposed a rule to remove it from the list of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife in the Lower 48 states.
Bank Swallow	Observed within planning area
Barn Swallow	Observed within planning area
Belted Kingfisher	Observed within planning area
Black-billed Magpie	Observed within planning area
Black-capped Chickadee	Observed within planning area
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Observed within planning area
Bobolink	Added at the suggestion of wildlife biologist April 2007
Brewer's Blackbird	Observed within planning area
Brewer's Sparrow	Observed within planning area
Bull trout	Listed as Threatened under ESA
Bullock's Oriole	Observed within planning area
Bushtit	Observed within planning area
California bighorn sheep	Stream channel and function are important habitats, but not as critical as the cliff and canyon land community.
California Quail	Observed within planning area
Calliope Hummingbird	Observed within planning area
Canada Goose	Observed within planning area
Canyon Wren	Observed within planning area
Catfish	Non-native species
Cedar Waxwing	Observed within planning area

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of Their Habitat in Stream Channels and Floodplains

Species	Comment
Chinook salmon	Monitored by ODFW. Important native game species
Chipping Sparrow	Observed within planning area
Chukar	Observed within planning area Non-native
Cliff Swallow	Observed within planning area
Columbia cress	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (gravel along water courses and alkaline vernal ponds) and its disjunct occurrences in Oregon and Washington (Silver Lake, Multnomah County, Hanford). It has not been purposely surveyed for and it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur on BLM land in the planning area.
Common Merganser	Observed within planning area
Common Nighthawk	Observed within planning area
Common Raven	Observed within planning area
Common Yellowthroat	Observed within planning area
Downy Woodpecker	Observed within planning area
Eastern Kingbird	Observed within planning area
Floater mussels	Found in John Day River
Gray Flycatcher	Observed within planning area
Great Blue Heron	Observed within planning area
Green-tailed Towhee	Hillary Cooke sampled on local BLM riparian
House Finch	Observed within planning area
House Sparrow	Observed within planning area
House Wren	Observed within planning area
Interior redband trout	Sensitive species
Killdeer	Observed within planning area
Lark Sparrow	Hillary Cooke sampled on local BLM riparian
Lazuli Bunting	Observed within planning area
Least Flycatcher	Observed within planning area
Lewis' Woodpecker	Observed within planning area
Loggerhead Shrike	Observed within planning area
Malhuer mottled sculpin	
Mallard	Observed within planning area
McGillivray's Warbler	Observed within planning area
Middle Columbia steelhead	Monitored by ODFW. Threatened under ESA
Mountain Chickadee	Observed within planning area
Mourning Dove	Hillary Cooke sampled on local BLM riparian
Northern Flicker	Observed within planning area
Northern Harrier	Observed within planning area
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Observed within planning area

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of Their Habitat in Stream Channels and Floodplains

Species	Comment
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Observed within planning area
Orange-crowned Warbler	Observed within planning area
Oregon Junco	Observed within planning area
Pacific lamprey	Sensitive species
Parry's sedge	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its meadow habitat and that it is known from a site in the Burns Ranger District in Grant County. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing, forest management, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Peck's mariposa lily	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its meadow and riparian habitat. A number of sites have been documented in Crook and Wheeler counties, especially in and around Big Summit Prairie. It has not been purposely surveyed for on BLM lands within the planning area. If it were to be found, livestock grazing, forest management, changes in hydrology, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Peregrine Falcon	Delisted from ESA in 1999; however, the peregrine is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Observed within planning area
Red-tailed Hawk	Observed within planning area
Red-winged Blackbird	Observed within planning area
Retrorsed sedge	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its riparian habitat and widespread collections from such diverse areas as Echo, Sauvie Island, Eugene, and Jefferson and Wasco counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. Livestock grazing, forestry practices, access, and changes in hydrology could all affect this taxon. It is unlikely BLM would play a major management role if it were found on BLM land.
Ring-necked Pheasant	Observed within planning area
Rock Dove	Observed within planning area
Rock Wren	Observed within planning area
Rufous Hummingbird	Observed within planning area
Sandhill Crane	Suggested addition from Wildlife Biologist on April 13, 2007
Say's Phoebe	Observed within planning area
Scalloped moonwort	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its riparian habitat and current collections from moist meadows and intermittent springs in the Ochocos and in Grant and Wheeler counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing, forest management, changes in hydrology, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Small mouth bass	Non-native species
Snails	Any perennial spring might have snails that no one has seen before. There are 5 different species found in the planning area. Two of them may already be extinct.
Song Sparrow	Observed within planning area

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of Their Habitat in Stream Channels and Floodplains

Species	Comment
Spotted Sandpiper	Observed within planning area
Spotted Towhee	Observed within planning area
Stellar's Jay	Hillary Cooke sampled on local BLM riparian
Tree Swallow	Observed within planning area
Triangle-lobe moonwort	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is marginally suspected due to its habitat (wet meadows, streams, and bogs in higher elevation forest) and the fact that it is known from both Grant and Wheeler counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing, forest management, alterations in hydrology, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Turkey Vulture	Observed within planning area
Vaux's Swift	Observed within planning area
Violet-green Swallow	Observed within planning area
Warbling Vireo	Observed within planning area
Western Kingbird	Observed within planning area
Western Meadowlark	Observed within planning area
Western Scrub Jay	Observed within planning area
Western Tanager	Observed within planning area
Western Wood-pewee	Observed within planning area
Westslope cutthroat trout	Sensitive species
White-crowned Sparrow	Observed within planning area
Wilson's Warbler	Hillary Cooke sampled on local BLM riparian
Yellow Warbler	Observed within planning area
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Federal Candidate species because of insufficient listing information.

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of their Habitat in Playas, Ponding, and Lentic Areas

Species	Comment
American Goldfinch	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.
American Robin	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.
Ash-throated Flycatcher	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.
Bastard Kentrophyta	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (ponderosa pine and big sagebrush) and its occurrence in the southern portion of the Blue Mountains. It has not been purposely surveyed for. While it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur on BLM land in the planning area, any such sites would be important as range extensions.
Black-capped Chickadee	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.
Bobolink	Added at the suggestion of wildlife biologist April 2007
California bighorn sheep	This is a locally important species for economics and recreational hunting.
California Quail	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.
Chukar	This is a locally important species for economics and recreational hunting.
Columbia cress	This species requires vernal pools—this is a more seasonal water source.
Cushion coryphantha	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (desert valleys and hills) and collections from Jefferson and Sherman counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for and it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur on BLM land in the planning area.
Dwarf scorpion-weed	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (vernally-moist meadows and scablands) and current collections from NW of Prairie City and near Adrich Mountain. It has not been purposely surveyed for and it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur on BLM land in the planning area.
Floater mussels	<i>Freshwater Mussels of the Pacific Northwest</i> by Nedeau, and others referenced the presence of these mussels in the John Day River.
Hayden's cymopterus	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (open, rocky, and gravelly slopes) and current collections from above Canyon City. It has not been purposely surveyed for and it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur on BLM land in the planning area.
Henderson's ricegrass	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (rocky, bunchgrass scablands) and current collections from Grant, Wheeler, Jefferson, Wasco, and Sherman counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If found on BLM land, concerns would center around livestock grazing management, although the majority of the management responsibility for this species likely would remain with the Forest Service since numerous sites are known there.
Howell's thelypody	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its alkaline meadow habitat and historic collection from the Big Summit Prairie area. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing and changes in hydrology would be the greatest concerns. It is currently considered as extirpated from Oregon with historic collections from Crook and Grant counties, and counties to the south.

Some of the Species addressed by Appropriate Management of their Habitat in Playas, Ponding, and Lentic Areas

Species	Comment
Narrow-leaved sedge	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its general habitat (open, dry to moderately moist, often grassy places). It has not been purposely surveyed for and is considered extirpated from Oregon. One site is known in Washington. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing, forest management, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Porcupine sedge	Although not extensively surveyed for, the plant is known from about a dozen sites in the planning area, including near McCarty and Hay Creeks, and on Sutton Mountain. Habitat is "wet ground" along streams and meadows. Although BLM has several sites, it likely occurs on private land also, as well as on National Forest land. Therefore, BLM does not play a major role in its management. Activities that could affect the taxon include livestock grazing, access, and changes in hydrology.
Raven's lomatium	This species is not known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its rocky scabland habitat and a current collection from near Prairie City. It has not been purposely surveyed for and it is unlikely that BLM management would affect this species if it does, indeed, occur in the planning area.
Sandhill Crane	Suggested addition from Wildlife Biologist April 13, 2007
Seaside heliotrope	This species is not presently known from BLM lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its ubiquitous habitat (moist areas and roadsides) and current collections from counties surrounding the planning area. There is also a historic collection from near Moro. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area it is unlikely BLM management would have an impact on the plant.
Sessile mousetail	This species requires vernal pools — this is a more seasonal water source.
Transparent milkvetch	This plant is known from BLM land in the planning area, and with 22 known sites, BLM plays a major role in the management of this species. Extensive inventory has been conducted for this taxon. Concerns exist related to OHV use, livestock trailing/trampling, horse use, and road improvement. The plant is listed as "threatened" by the State of Oregon. Note: Some authors "lump" this variety with <i>Astragalus diaphanus</i> , which is more common in Wheeler, Sherman, Morrow, and Umatilla counties.
Triangle-lobe Moonwort	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is marginally suspected due to its habitat (wet meadows, streams and bogs in higher elevation forest) and the fact that it is known from both Grant and Wheeler counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were to be found on BLM land in the planning area, livestock grazing, forest management, alterations in hydrology, and access would be the greatest concerns.
Wallowa ricegrass	This species is not known from lands within the planning area but is suspected due to its habitat (rocky, bunchgrass scablands) and current collections from both Crook and Wallowa counties. It has not been purposely surveyed for. If it were found on BLM land in the planning area, BLM likely would have an important role in the species' conservation since sites are few and widely dispersed. Livestock grazing would be the greatest concern.
Wilson's Phalarope	This species may occur in marshes, small ponds, lakes, and wet meadows within the planning area.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	The species may occur in the plan area lentic areas.

Appendix R: Social and Economic Analysis Methodology

This appendix provides more detail about the Social and Economic analyses of environmental consequences of the management alternatives than is provided in the Data, Methods, and Models section of Chapter 4.

Forest Economic Analysis Spreadsheet Tool (FEAST)

The FEAST analysis used in Chapter 4 assesses the economic impacts of the resource outputs projected under each alternative. Resource outputs in this context are the amount of a resource (e.g., timber volume, AUMs, recreation visits, etc.) that would be available for use under each alternative. Average annual resource outputs were projected by resource specialists for each alternative for the short term (10-year) planning period based on the best available information and professional judgment. Impacts to economic well-being are measured in terms of employment and labor income.

Employment and Labor Income

Employment and labor income estimates developed for this analysis include direct, indirect, and induced economic effects. Direct employment would, for example, be generated in the logging and sawmill sectors. Additional employment would be generated as the affected logging and sawmill operations purchase services and materials as inputs ("indirect" effects) and employees spend their earnings within the local economy ("induced" effects).

Theoretically, expenditures associated with changes in final demand would be available and specific enough to allocate to each of the 528 sectors contained in the IMPLAN model. In the absence of primary data, national level production functions are used. Expenditures should be delineated between local and non-local providers, as purchases out of the economic study region will have no local economic impact. IMPLAN's data contains information, called regional purchase coefficients, that describe the proportion of a given commodity that will be provided by local producers. Previous modeling experience has shown that the data contained in the IMPLAN modeling system for the various sectors are an accurate representation of impacts.

Potentially Affected Social Groups

The social analysis assesses the potential effects of different management actions on potentially affected social groups. These groups were identified based on studies contracted for this RMP (Preister 2006), the results of public scoping, and comments received after the release of the Analysis of the Management Situation. This analysis addresses the potential impacts of the alternatives based on the issues and concerns raised by these groups during the public scoping process. The analysis draws upon ongoing discussions between the BLM and potentially affected publics, as well as discussions with subject matter experts involved in other parts of the analysis. The analysis is primarily qualitative with potential impacts ranked by alternative. Quantitative measures, such as acres in protected areas, harvest volumes, and recreation visitation, are used, as appropriate.

Environmental Justice

The environmental justice analysis assesses the potential for the alternatives to have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low income populations. The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, and incomes in this planning process is also considered.

Appendix R
Social and Economic Analysis
Methodology

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a detailed description of the methodology used in the Social and Economic Analysis (SEA) of the John Day Basin. The SEA is a key component of the Project Review and Management Plan (PRMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The methodology described in this appendix is based on the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) guidelines for the SEA of large-scale projects.

The SEA methodology is divided into three main sections: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Analysis, and (3) Results and Conclusions. The Data Collection section describes the sources of data used in the SEA, including the Project Review and Management Plan (PRMP), the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), and other relevant documents. The Data Analysis section describes the methods used to analyze the data, including the use of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) guidelines for the SEA of large-scale projects. The Results and Conclusions section describes the findings of the SEA and the conclusions drawn from the analysis.

The SEA methodology is based on the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) guidelines for the SEA of large-scale projects. The NAS guidelines are a set of principles and procedures that provide a framework for the SEA of large-scale projects. The NAS guidelines are based on the following principles:

- 1. The SEA should be a systematic and objective analysis of the social and economic impacts of a project.
- 2. The SEA should be based on the best available data and information.
- 3. The SEA should be conducted in a transparent and open manner.
- 4. The SEA should be a key component of the decision-making process for the project.

The NAS guidelines provide a framework for the SEA of large-scale projects. The guidelines are based on the following procedures:

1. Define the scope of the SEA.
2. Collect data and information.
3. Analyze the data and information.
4. Prepare the SEA report.
5. Review the SEA report.
6. Implement the SEA findings.

The SEA methodology is based on the NAS guidelines for the SEA of large-scale projects. The methodology is a systematic and objective analysis of the social and economic impacts of a project. The methodology is based on the best available data and information. The methodology is conducted in a transparent and open manner. The methodology is a key component of the decision-making process for the project.

Potentially A Socially Sensitive Project

The John Day Basin Project is a potentially socially sensitive project. The project involves the construction and operation of a large-scale project in the John Day Basin. The project is a key component of the Project Review and Management Plan (PRMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The project is a key component of the Project Review and Management Plan (PRMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The project is a key component of the Project Review and Management Plan (PRMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

Hydrological Analysis

The hydrological analysis is a key component of the SEA. The hydrological analysis is a systematic and objective analysis of the hydrological impacts of a project. The hydrological analysis is based on the best available data and information. The hydrological analysis is conducted in a transparent and open manner. The hydrological analysis is a key component of the decision-making process for the project.

Appendix S: Snags and Salvage

Retention of Snag Pulses:

The following methodology describes how to identify an appropriate analysis area and measure the amount of area within a snag pulse. A snag pulse is an area at or above the 80% tolerance interval (see glossary and table below) by habitat type (DecAID, 2007).

To calculate the size of the analysis area needed for snags pulses:

Acres of Habitat type affected by high mortality (insect epidemic, fire, etc.) divided by 0.2 gives the total acres of that habitat type that should be included in the analysis area. The size of the total analysis area would be the cumulative amount of each habitats resultant value. Minimum allowable analysis area would be 12,800 acres.

Habitat type	Acres with high mortality	Divided by 0.2
East Side Mixed Conifer	2,000	10,000
Ponderosa Pine/Douglas Fir	1,000	5,000
Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodlands	500	2,500
Total Analysis Area Needed		17,500

Start by delineating a contiguous area which encompasses the amount of area identified in the step above for the habitat type that encompasses the largest amount of acreage. Make the area logical in terms of watershed or administrative boundaries. One option is to start with the 5th field HUC the project falls within and then add 6th field HUCs along the perimeter until the area requirement is met. The analysis area must contain the necessary acres for each habitat type.

Once the analysis area is identified a review of each habitat type within the analysis area will be made to determine the number of acres meeting the 80% tolerance level for snag densities listed in the table below. > 10" (Total) numbers provide a sufficient review. Areas are identified through the use of recent fire information, insect surveys, aerial photo interpretation or other broad data sources. If more detailed snag density information exists the > 20" data can be used.

Snag Densities per Acre at the 80% Tolerance Interval			
Habitat Type	Structure	> 10" (Total)	> 20"
East Side Mixed Conifer - Blue Mountains	Large Tree	21.21	9.11
	Open	58.32	12.79
	Small	25.25	8.62
Ponderosa Pine/Douglas-fir	Large Tree	13.27	10.76
	Open	15.58	5.30
	Small	7.16	2.51
Lodgepole Pine Forests and Woodlands	Large Tree	No Data	No Data
	Open	26.59	4.25
	Small	27.64	6.64

Multiply the total acres of each habitat type in the analysis area by 0.2 (expected pulse acres) then subtract the number of acres determined to be meeting the 80% tolerance level for each habitat type (existing pulse acres).

Example:

Existing Pulse Acres 8,500
 Total East Side Mixed Conifer – $40,000 \times 0.2 =$ Expected Pulse Acres of 8,000
 Acres available for Salvage 500

If the resultant number is positive, that is the number of acres available for salvage logging. If the number is negative, the manager should consider not salvaging or retaining snag levels at the 80% tolerance level on salvage acres.

Appendix T: Responses to Public Comment and Comment Letters from Congressional Representatives; Indian Tribes; and Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies

This report is a summary of public comments received by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (JDBRMP). The comment period was October 31, 2008 to January 29, 2009. The BLM received 1,385 responses in the form of letters, emails, faxes, telephone conversation transcripts and organized letter campaigns. These responses have been analyzed using a process called content analysis (see below). The analysis attempts to provide fair representation of the wide range of views submitted. In considering these views, it is important for the public and decision makers to understand that this process makes no attempt to treat input as if it were a vote. What the content analysis process does is ensure that every comment is considered at some point in the decision process. This report begins with a general overview of the content analysis process, followed by a summary of respondents' main areas of concern. This summary is not intended to provide an exhaustive account of public concerns.

Following this summary is a more detailed listing of public concerns. Similar public concerns are grouped under one Summary Statement. Each Summary Statement has been addressed by the BLM planning team and a summary response is provided. Comments and responses are organized into 11 sections: Corrections, Request for Clarification, Maps, Suggests New Data or Science to Consider, NEPA Process, Suggests New Actions, Suggests Modified Alternative, Suggests New Alternative, Suggests Faulty Assumption, Suggests Faulty Analysis or Conclusion, and Implementation. Under each of these categories the comment responses are then presented in alphabetical order based on the primary resource(s) the comment addresses.

Unless otherwise indicated, information referenced in the DEIS is carried forward into the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and information referenced in the FEIS was carried forward from the DEIS.

Following the comments and responses are the letters received from Congressional representatives; Indian tribes; and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Summary of Content Analysis Process

The content analysis process used for this EIS is a method developed by the Content Analysis Enterprise Team (CAET), a specialized U.S. Forest Service unit, for analyzing public comment on federal agency land and resource management proposals. The BLM established a Content Analysis Team (CAT), which received training on this process and modified it slightly to meet the needs for this specific EIS. This method employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It is a systematic process designed to provide a mailing list of respondents, distinguish specific comments in each response, and evaluate similar comments from different responses.

From these specific concerns, Public Concern Summary Statements (henceforth referred to as Summary Statement) are derived, which may group one or more comments identifying the same area of concern. In some cases it was determined that it was more appropriate to respond to the individual with a personal letter than to include comment responses in a summary.

Through the content analysis process, the CAT analysts strive to identify all relevant issues, not just those represented by the majority of respondents. The breadth, depth, and rationale of each comment are especially important. The CAT's intention is to represent the public's viewpoints and concerns as fairly as possible, and to present those concerns in such a way as to facilitate systematic review and response by decision makers. If there are any inadvertent contradictions between this appendix and the main chapters of the FEIS, the main chapters of the FEIS are to be considered correct.

Overview of Comments and Responses

In general, comments received to the Draft RMP/EIS reflected the planning issues identified through scoping. There is a high degree of interest in travel management including the recreational use of OHVs, resource protection, community economic development, and management of the North Fork, as seen in Figure T1. Similar Category and Subject headings were combined in the figures below for display purposes.

Figure T1 - Percent of Substantive Comments - by Category

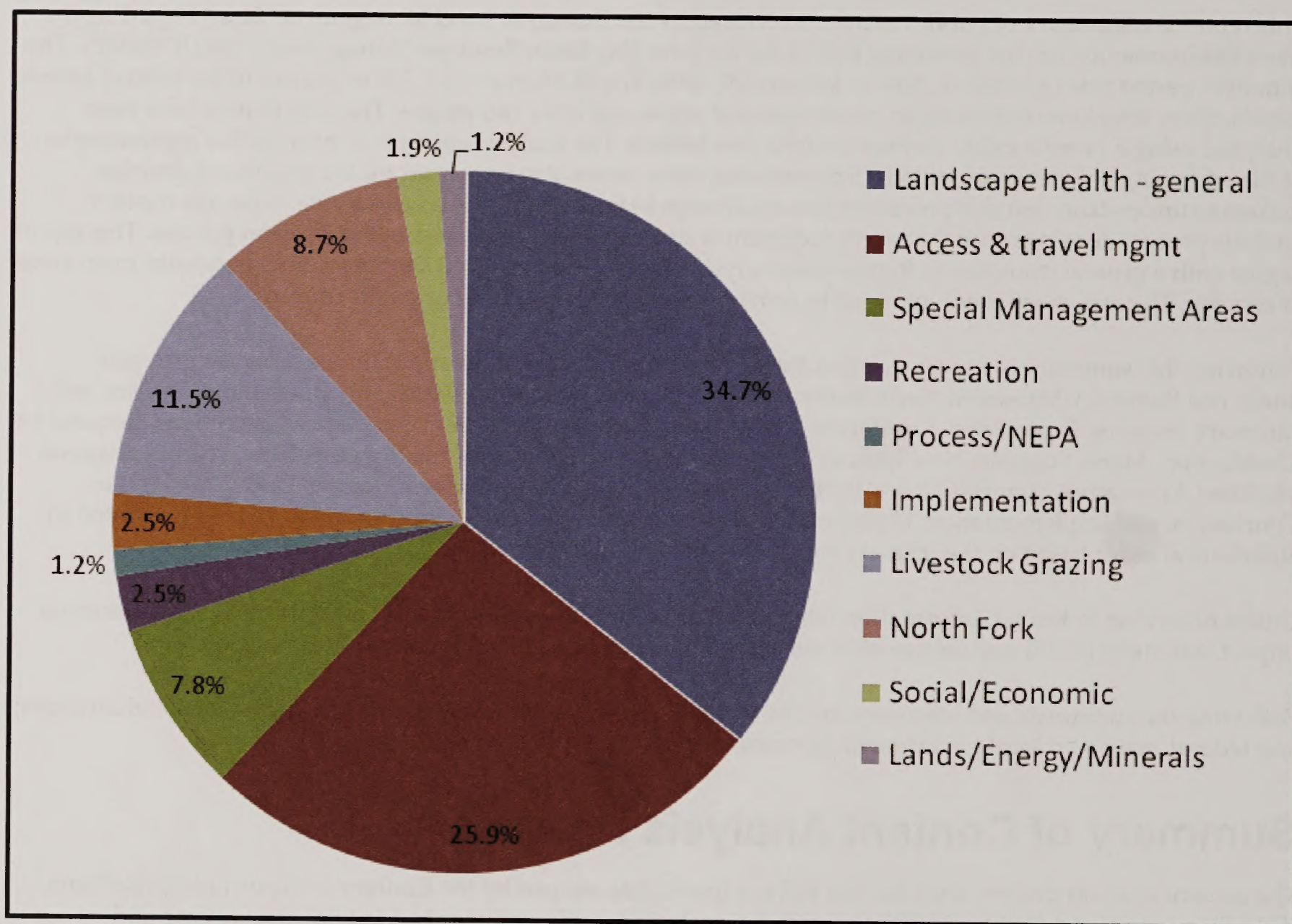


Figure T2 shows that the majority of comments received suggested new actions or modifications to existing proposals. However, many of the comments received supported proposed actions in the Draft. Comments that simply voiced support for actions or alternatives were considered opinions and thus not analyzed; however, in the spirit of content analysis it is important to note that substantiation of proposed actions is an important piece of the decision making process as well. The ID team, in coordination with JDBRMP Cooperators (local, state, and federal agencies and tribes) and the John Day/Snake Resource Advisory Committee, reviewed suggested actions and alternatives and, where appropriate, made adjustments. Specific actions relative to comments received are contained in Comment Responses (below) and the appropriate sections of the Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP)/ FEIS.

Figure T2 - Percent of Substantive Comments - by Subject

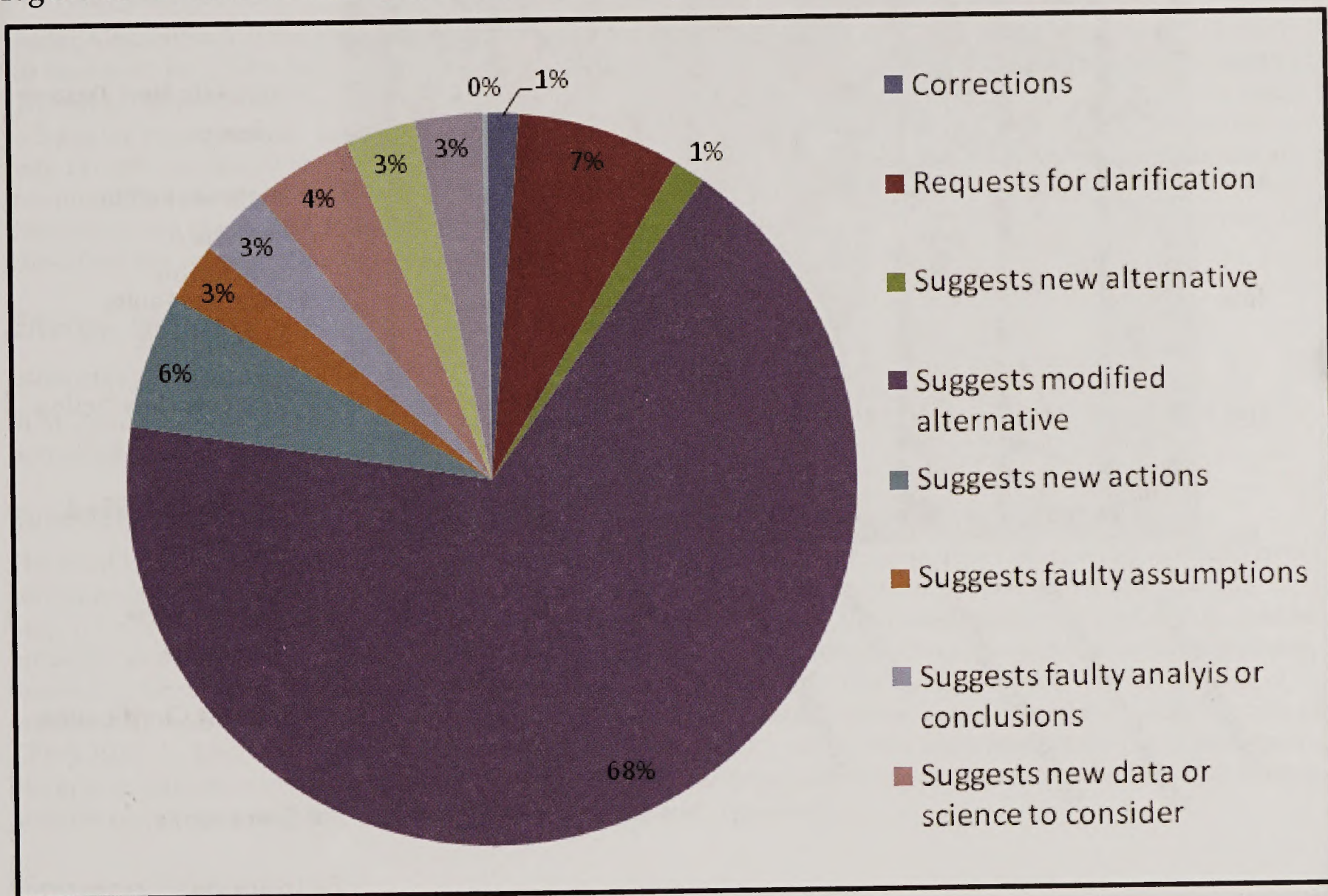
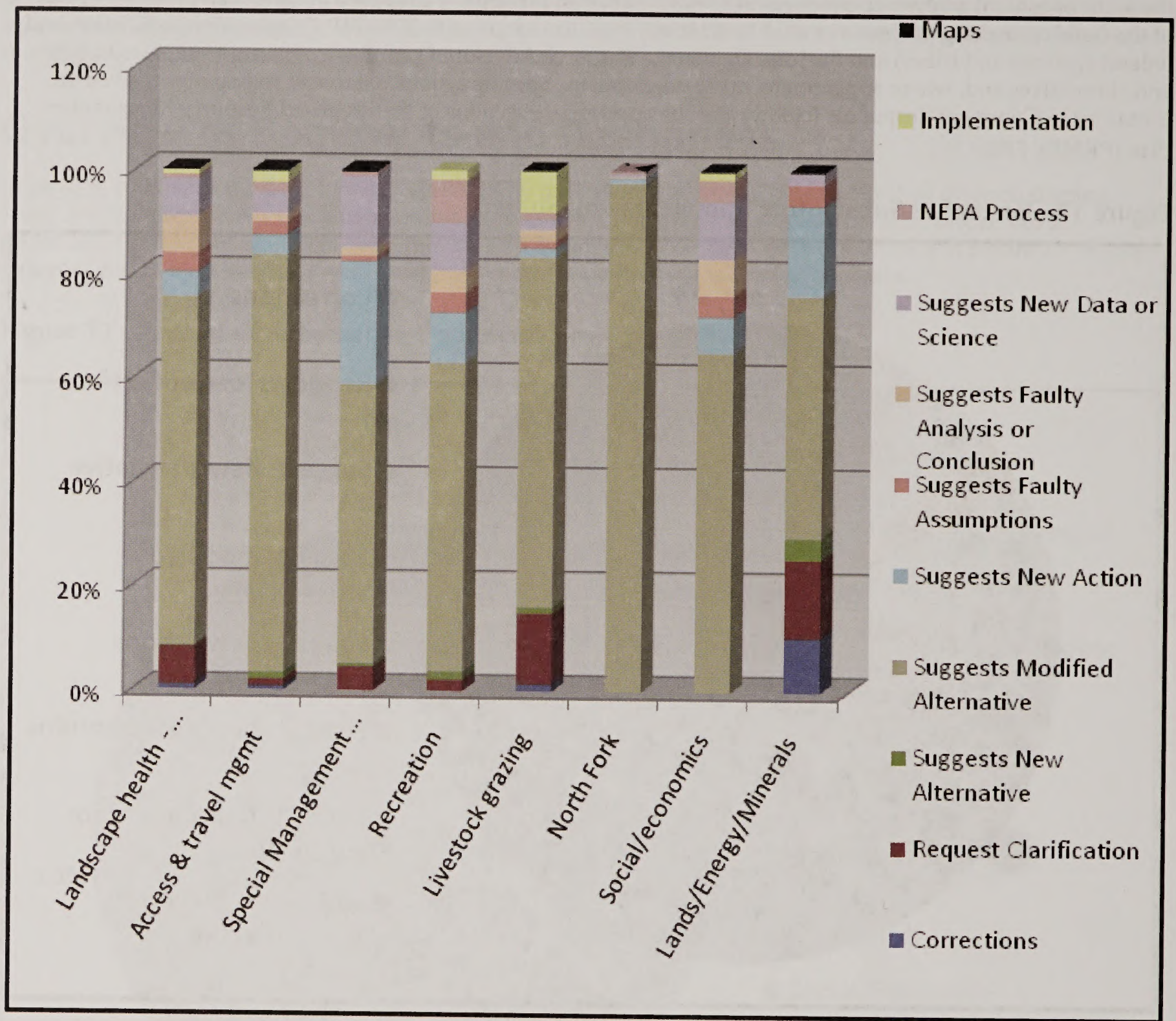


Figure T3 provides insight into the types of modifications suggested in public comments by subject.

Figure T3 - Percent of Subject Matter by Category for all Substantive Comments



Summary Statements and Comment Responses

Corrections (numbers, grammar, etc.)

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #1

There appears to be a contradiction in the amount of miles that would be reopened in the North Fork John Day Subarea between paragraphs 4 (137 miles) and paragraph 5 (111 miles or less) on page 475 of the Draft RMP/EIS.

Summary Response:

Under Alternative 3, if the 137 miles of currently closed roads are reopened for motorized use, the road density for the North Fork John Day Subarea would be 2.3 mi/mi² and would be over the prescribed road density limit of 1.77 mi/mi². During final transportation planning, the BLM would need to reduce the number of available roads or trails for motorized use to meet the road density standards. In order to meet these road density standards, only 111 miles or less of the currently closed routes could remain open. These prescribed road density limits are maximum limits and do not necessarily reflect the actual densities. The BLM has reassessed the prescribed road densities in the North Fork John Day Subarea based on desired recreational and wildlife settings for the area. The prescribed road density limit for this area will be changed to 1.77 mi/mi² in the FEIS.

Energy, Minerals

Summary Statement #2

BLM should clarify the boundaries of the river corridors, and whether new mineral material sites would be permitted within river corridors.

Summary Response:

The BLM is carrying forward decisions from the 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River plan, which covered river corridors associated with 11 river segments. These 11 segments of the river corridors are now identified on Map 1. Under BLM regulations at 43 CFR 3600, it is the policy of the BLM to make mineral materials (i.e., salable minerals) available at fair market value or by free use permit to qualifying entities in accordance with regulation, unless it is detrimental to the public interest to do so (43 CFR § 3601.6). The BLM, however, will not dispose of mineral materials if the aggregate damage to public land and resource values would exceed the public benefits (43 CFR § 3601.11). Likewise, removal of mineral materials will not be made from areas identified in land use plans as not appropriate for such disposals (43 CFR § 3601.12(c)). Clarifying edits have been made in the FEIS that further indicate compliance with appropriate policies, statutes, and regulations.

Summary Statement #3

The BLM should continue the existing material site right-of-way (ROW OR-013350) for the Willow Creek Quarry within the Horn Butte ACEC.

Summary Response:

In those instances where the BLM has authorized a material site right-of-way (ROW) within an area that is subsequently designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), a valid existing authorization would remain in effect until relinquished by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The BLM can initiate negotiations with FHWA to condition continued use or to seek relinquishment by possibly offering an alternative site. The land use planning process has clearly established that valid existing rights take precedence over decisions in the plan.

Summary Statement #4

BLM should update Chapter 3 information on ODOT mineral material site rights-of-way and their development status.

Summary Response:

Thank you for providing additional information. Chapter 3 has been updated to reflect the new information on ODOT mineral material sites and ROWs.

Lands and Realty

Summary Statement #5

The BLM should acknowledge pre-existing conditions and previous agreements so that the RMP does not negate existing ROW agreements (page 55 of 125 - DEIS).

Summary Response:

Maintenance up to the levels already permitted in an existing granted ROW is a preexisting condition and, as such, is not changed by the RMP. Under 43 CFR § 1610.5-3(b), "The Field Manager shall take appropriate measures, subject to valid existing rights, to make operations (et al.) conform to the approved plan or amendment within a reasonable period of time." Any person adversely affected by a specific action being proposed may appeal such action pursuant to 43 CFR § 4.400 at the time the action is proposed for implementation.

The above response is based on the assumption that the commenter has a *granted* ROW and is not using the term ROW in the popular sense of a road.

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #6

We have identified errors in the grazing matrix regarding S&Gs and administrative efficiency. Failing S&G standards that have been addressed with changes in grazing management should not be shown in the grazing matrix as still failing, they should be shown as not having failed.

Summary Response:

Thank you for the comment. After reviewing the matrix, it was determined that these errors did exist and have been corrected in the FEIS grazing matrix in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Summary Statement #7

The following acronyms and abbreviations were missing from your list: ACS, AML, LCM, and HM.

Summary Response:

Thank you. They have been added to the list.

Miscellaneous

Summary Statement #8

Chapter 2 was difficult to follow and needed a more detailed outline in the table of contents.

Summary Response:

The structure of Chapter 2 has been modified in the PRMP/FEIS to include all management direction by alternative rather than by resource. Additional information was added to footers to help the reader place the text in the appropriate context of the document.

Requests for Clarification

ACECs

Summary Statement #9

The BLM should modify the terms and conditions of ACECs when the need for protection changes.

Summary Response:

The BLM is directed by BLM Manual 1613—Areas of Critical Environmental Concern to use RMPs to designate ACECs and identify goals, standards, and objectives for each area. These designations, and the terms and conditions applying to the areas, are reevaluated every five years during RMP evaluations (per 43 CFR § 1610.4-9), and when RMPs are revised or amended. During development of the DEIS, the planning team reviewed all ACECs with particular attention to changes in resource values that might necessitate a change in the ACEC. The DEIS contained a range of alternatives for ACECs in which one was dropped, one was expanded, and several new ones were designated. Review of the Horn Butte ACEC revealed that the long-billed curlew needed less protection than previously afforded in the ACEC. However, the planning team's review of the area showed that other resources did warrant protection, including a segment of the Oregon Trail (Fourmile segment), and the Washington ground squirrel (which is now a candidate for federal listing, and is listed as endangered by the State of Oregon).

Aquatic

Summary Statement #10

The BLM should include the Proper Functioning Condition Assessment (PFC) form as an appendix and clarify how PFC relates to regionally specific conditions. The PFC may not be sufficient to address state and federal water quality targets for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and the RMP may need to be amended to accommodate new actions required to meet the TMDLs.

Summary Response:

The Department of the Interior Manual on Properly Functioning Condition Assessment (PFC) is widely used and available at BLM offices across the nation. In addition to being available at the Prineville BLM office, it is available on the internet at <http://www.blm.gov/or/programs/nrst/files/Final%20TR%201737-15.pdf>.

Clarification on the use of PFC is available in Chapter 3, Aquatic Resources, Figure 3-21, "Evaluation of Riparian Processes on BLM Streams" and also in Chapter 4, Aquatic Resources, Riparian Desired Conditions. Prior to conducting a PFC Assessment, interdisciplinary teams review existing documents to develop an understanding of the area's history, capability, potential and trend. It is acknowledged that PFC is not the end goal for all stream channels managed by the BLM. Many stream channels may require additional restoration to meet higher standards in order to be meeting all the Aquatic objectives.

Nothing in one objective invalidates the other objectives. All Aquatic Objectives apply to the entire plan area. PFC is a prerequisite to attaining any of the other aquatic objectives. A stream may reach PFC under FEIS Aquatic Objective AQ3 (FEIS, Chapter 2), but may require either the passage of time or active restoration to attain load allocations for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) under Aquatic Objective AQ4-FEIS for water quality. The actions under Objective AQ4 - FEIS include "Restore water quality for all 303(d) listed streams in the planning area." Future implementation level decisions following the TMDLs and Water Quality Restoration Plans (WQRP) would tier to this action in the RMP. Therefore, the BLM has met their legal obligation to both manage streams to PFC, and to meet state water quality standards and TMDLs.

Summary Statement #11

The BLM should clarify if Map 4, "Potential Vegetation: Biophysical Setting (BpSs) and Priority Vegetation Treatment Needs" includes riparian specificity.

Summary Response:

Yes, this map contains riparian specificity, as listed in the Legend. The vegetation objectives cover the close-scale and complex riparian areas with BpSs. However, the BpSs are at a general scale and the BLM may add detail or new BpSs as information becomes available through efforts, such as the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Total Maximum Daily Loads, and Water Quality Management Plans.

Summary Statement #12

The BLM should clarify how the BLM will work to restore water quality in watersheds where the BLM manages less than 20% of the impaired stream miles.

Summary Response:

The BLM had clarified this action under FEIS, Chapter 2, Aquatic Resources, Aquatic Objective AQ4, second action bullet, and updated it to read:

"Restore water quality for all 303(d) listed streams in the planning area. Utilize watersheds where BLM administers at least 20% of impaired stream miles, for intensive monitoring that develops adaptive management strategies and new BMPs to restore water quality. Priority would be given to the Bridge Creek and Wall Creek watersheds."

This is not abdication of BLM's responsibility to restore water quality. It is just intended to expend monitoring and restoration efforts where effects of BLM management may be detected, rather than washed out by effects of other land managers. The prioritization of the Bridge Creek and Wall Creek watersheds is intended to encompass two different Ecoregions managed by the BLM; one rangeland and one dry forest.

Energy, Minerals

Summary Statement #13

The BLM should clarify how the term 'avoid' applies to siting of new mineral material sites in old growth forest and juniper woodland areas.

Summary Response:

It is the policy of the BLM to make mineral materials (i.e., salable minerals) available at fair market value or by free use permit to qualifying entities in accordance with regulation, unless it is detrimental to the public interest to do so or would obviate the ability to minimize damage to public land resources during exploration for and the removal of such minerals (43 CFR § 3601.6). The BLM, however, will not dispose of mineral materials if the aggregate damage to public lands and resources would exceed the public benefits (43 CFR § 3601.11). Likewise, removal of mineral materials will not be made from areas identified in land use plans as not appropriate for such disposals (43 CFR § 3601.12(c)). Consistent with these tenets, where necessary to protect important (sensitive) lands and resources, mineral exploration and development will be subject to additional restrictions which could include no disposal of mineral materials. In the case of old growth and juniper woodlands, the John Day Basin RMP stipulates, both in text and as summarized in FEIS Table 2-14, that such areas should be avoided whenever possible in the authorization of removal of mineral materials. Language has been added to the FEIS glossary explain the classification of 'avoid.' If avoidance is not possible, then additional stipulations would be incorporated into the authorization (permit, sales contract, lease stipulations, and approval of plans of operations) in order to protect old growth and juniper woodlands. Otherwise, within legal constraints, valid existing rights, and except as noted in the EIS alternatives, all of the Federal mineral estate (locatable, leasable, and salable) would be available for exploration, development, and production, subject to existing regulations and standard requirements and stipulations.

Clarifying edits have been made in the FEIS that further indicate compliance with appropriate policies, statutes, and regulations.

Summary Statement #14

BLM should clarify whether new mineral material sites would be permitted within river corridors. BLM should clarify the boundaries of the river corridors. BLM should define the terms 'Available,' 'Avoidance,' 'No Surface Occupancy,' 'Closed,' 'withdrawal,' and 'river corridors.'

Summary Response:

The BLM is carrying forward the majority of the energy and mineral management decisions from the 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan, Two Rivers RMP, and Sutton Mountain Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP). The management from these plans is being carried forward and no new mineral material sites would be permitted within river corridors. John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan covered river corridors associated with 11 river segments. These 11 segments of the river corridors are now identified on Map 1, John Day Basin Resource Management Plan. In addition, the Two Rivers RMP directed that activities seen from the John Day River (Segments 1-4, see Map 1) would not be permitted, and this management is proposed to be carried forward into the John Day Basin RMP. It is the policy of the BLM to make mineral materials (i.e., salable minerals) available at fair market value or by free use permit to qualifying entities in accordance with regulation, unless it is detrimental to the public interest to do so (43 CFR § 3601.6). The BLM, however, will not dispose of mineral materials if the aggregate damage to public land and resource values would exceed the public benefits (43 CFR § 3601.11). Likewise, removal of mineral materials will not be made from areas identified in land use plans as not appropriate for such disposals (43 CFR § 3601.12(c)). The FEIS Table 2-14, 'Areas subject to restrictions of Minerals, Rights-of-way, Renewable Energy, Geothermal, Communication Sites and Facilities,' provides further direction in compliance with appropriate policies, statutes, and regulations. Edits have been made in Chapter 2, Minerals and Energy, to clarify the existing management being carried forward. Definitions of Available, Avoidance, No Surface Occupancy, Closed, and river corridors have been added to the glossary. The meaning of 'withdrawal' is provided in Chapter 3, Lands and Realty, Withdrawals.

Fire

Summary Statement #15

Has the Prineville District received direction that the RMP will provide for wildland fire use? Will the public have an opportunity to comment? Suppress all fires; officials will be liable for suppression costs if the fires are not immediately suppressed.

Summary Response:

The Prineville District is following direction from both the BLM National and Oregon/Washington State Office in terms of providing for wildland fire use. We are required to describe which lands are suitable for wildland fire use, and to describe the lands where the different general suppression responses (monitoring, point control, perimeter control, and full control) to unwanted wildfires are suitable. After the DEIS was published, some terminology changed. AMR (Appropriate Management Response) and Wildland Fire Use are terms that are no longer used. Instead, Wildland fire will either be a planned or unplanned ignition. Actions taken on unplanned ignitions can range from full suppression to monitoring the fire to achieve resource objectives. The decision on which action to take is based on many processes including risk to firefighters, resource availability, resource objectives, values at risk, etc. Should a fire damage private lands the resolution will be made through the internal BLM and Tort claim processes. We have followed the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2001).

Lands and Realty

Summary Statement #16

BLM should avoid a "Takings"—concern about owner participation in exchanges (page 56 of 125 - DEIS).

Summary Response:

BLM has identified private lands it desires to acquire to achieve the goals identified in the alternatives, but all acquisitions must be with the consent of the owner, and also must be subject to further National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis and the rigors of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs), BLM Policy, and other applicable laws.

Summary Statement #17

BLM explanation of Z-2, two questions (page 12 of 24 - DEIS): What does Z2 mean and what options are available under Z2 in a land exchange?

Summary Response:

Z-2 is explained in the DEIS, Chapter 2, page 185, first bullet. It is a classification of lands that have public/resource values, but that may be exchanged for lands with greater public/resource values.

Z-2 public lands have some qualities or characteristics that are desirable to retain, but also have some qualities or characteristics that do not warrant retention, or may be less desirable than other lands in the private sector, that may become available, or are in a land pattern that is not optimum to accomplish the goals of the plan. Designating public lands as Z-2 (available for exchange) provides management with a range of options to accomplish the goals of the RMP, such as optimizing land ownership pattern or acquiring unique or prime qualities, while still retaining roughly the same area/amount of lands.

Landscape Health—General

Summary Statement #18

What ecological protection is given under Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) designation? How much development is planned for the new designated SRMAs? The BLM should make any such development as minimal and unobtrusive as possible.

Summary Response:

Site-specific SRMA plans will include evaluations of resource values including, but not limited to, sensitive soils, wetlands or riparian areas, and special status species, and NEPA analysis to address potential impacts on ecological resources. An SRMA designation intensifies management of areas where outdoor recreation is a high priority. It helps direct recreation program funding and personnel toward areas with high resource values, significant amounts of recreational activity or elevated public concern. Areas with an SRMA can be expected to see investments in recreation facilities and visitor services aimed at reducing resource damage, mitigating user conflicts and improving the quality of visitor experiences.

SRMAs may have Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) subunits that are managed for distinct types of recreation experiences within a single SRMA. Any recreation facilities, site improvements, or resource protection actions will be consistent with and will not change the recreation setting character defined for each RMZ, as described in Appendix K.

Regardless of setting character, site improvements will be integrated into the setting as unobtrusively as possible while still meeting management objectives. The BLM will complete implementation-level plans for each SRMA to further describe management actions and objectives, including site-specific actions for facilities and resource protection.

Summary Statement #19

The BLM should add a discussion of how the action alternatives will combat climate change.

Summary Response:

Climate Change information intended to be included in Chapter 3 was inadvertently omitted from the DEIS. This was discovered shortly after release and an errata page was added to the planning Web site. This information has been added to the FEIS and has been updated based on the most recent information available. This section acknowledges that climate change is affected by greenhouse gas emissions and by carbon storage in vegetation. Chapter 3 also includes a section on Carbon Storage, which displays carbon storage occurring as a result of vegetative growth within the planning area. The introduction to Chapter 4 includes a discussion of the uncertainty involved in predicting exactly how our actions will affect climate.

Climate change knowledge and the ability to predict local changes is an evolving science. There is uncertainty associated with characteristics of the climate system itself, uncertainty associated with modeling (both climate and ecosystem impact modeling), and uncertainty associated with our lack of knowledge about the future trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions. There are limits to predictions, and some question whether accurate and precise predictions of the future can ever be delivered (Dessai *et al.* 2005).

Due to these uncertainties regarding climate change, the FEIS cannot analyze how the alternatives would affect climate change (see Chapter 4, Incomplete or Unavailable Information). The FEIS does, however, acknowledge the role of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in climate change, and analyzes how the alternatives would affect GHGs. This analysis is in the FEIS, Chapter 4, Carbon Storage and GHG Emissions.

The contribution of each alternative to greenhouse gas emissions is contained in Chapter 4, Carbon Storage and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The cumulative effects discussion in this section puts planned emissions in context with other emissions across the state.

Summary Statement #20

What are the ecological impacts of Class II “rock crawling”? What is the extent of this potential use? Where exactly are the areas that would be designated for such use?

Summary Response:

Rock crawling is a form of OHV recreation that involves low-speed travel across extreme terrain in Class II OHVs that are often significantly modified for such purposes with larger tires, suspensions lifts, lower gears, and sometimes undercarriage armor to protect from contact with rocks. Heavily modified rock crawl vehicles may not be street legal. Such vehicles would need to be towed to and from rock crawl areas on trailers.

Potential impacts of rock crawling are discussed in Chapter 4. The BLM is not aware of studies that assess the ecological impacts of this form of recreation specifically, but some general predictions can be made. Where vehicles travel across bedrock, any lichen cover may be quickly removed but further biophysical impacts may be relatively minimal. To the degree that routes traverse areas interspersed with soil, vegetation or waterways, rock crawling may be associated with reduced vegetation cover, soil compaction and erosion, wildlife habitat disturbance, and potential impacts to water quality. Given the nature of the activity, there is somewhat greater potential with rock crawling than with other types of OHV use for petrochemical fluid leakage into the environment if a vehicle sustains mechanical damage from extreme use or impact with rocks. Rock crawling may involve use of on-board electric winches to extract stuck vehicles—sometimes using trees as anchor points. In such cases, use of a metal winch cable directly against the tree trunk may cut through the cambium layer and girdle and kill the tree; however, heavy synthetic fabric “tree-saver” winch straps are available to prevent such damage. As with all vehicles powered by internal combustion engines, rock crawl vehicles emit exhaust gases, i.e., carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and nitrous oxide (NO_x).

Rock crawling is an example of an OHV activity that generally involves *intensive* use of a relatively limited area, as opposed to *extensive* use over a larger area. With proper planning to provide a quality recreation experience, the BLM expects that most users will stay on established routes rather than seeking to pioneer new routes in the area. As with other forms of wildland recreation, the incremental impacts of rock crawling are generally greatest during the initial phase of use after a new route is established. Once the route has been used for a period of time, incremental impacts of additional use are typically lower.

Within the John Day River Basin, potential rock crawling areas have been identified near the communities of Kimberly and Spray. The specific route or routes would be identified in consultation with resource specialists and user groups during plan implementation, in order to minimize conflicts with other resource values (wildlife, sensitive soils, and wetlands) and maximize the quality of the recreation resource. Use would be limited to designated routes, and open, cross-country travel would be prohibited.

Summary Statement #21

- How is Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) determined for biophysical settings?
- Who makes the determination?
- How does ARV for vegetation hold up under climate change?
- How will the RMP accommodate changes in science?
- What does it look like on the ground?

Summary Response:

BpS describes the types and amounts of vegetation appropriate for a given site based on a number of biological and physical properties of the site. The ARV objectives recognize that these conditions were not static through time and provide a range of allowable conditions that are within the site's capabilities and the range of natural disturbance.

The Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) determined the ARV for each BpS by reviewing literature regarding historic ranges of variability and a review of types and ranges of disturbance associated with each BpS. During implementation, the IDT will make the project level determination of where within the range to manage based on guidelines provided for vegetation management and other resource objectives.

Adjustments to the types and amounts of vegetative conditions can be altered within the identified limits to adjust for climate change. As specified in the DEIS (p. 42), BpS can be adjusted based on more accurate mapping or BpS descriptions if more accurate science becomes available. Should climate change cause changes in the potential of sites the BpS map units could be adjusted to reflect these changes without altering the objective of managing for a complement of seral structural vegetative communities across the landscape appropriate for the site and natural disturbances. Monitoring objectives identified in Appendix N of the FEIS provide guidance for reviewing the consistency of the management objectives and actions in this plan.

The majority of Guidelines and BMPs can be updated to reflect the latest science. If substantive changes in scientific knowledge point out that management direction(s) in the RMP are no longer valid, a plan amendment would be necessary.

Descriptions of landscape and stand level conditions would be displayed in the appropriate NEPA document associated with an implementation level decision. Effects of managing toward Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) at the plan analysis scale are displayed in Chapter 4.

Summary Statement #22

Include direction from the Oregon Conservation Strategy (CP-05), and site this as direction relative to Issue 1: Landscape Health.

Summary Response:

The list of sources of new data used to address the Landscape Health Issue was not intended to be a comprehensive list. Direction contained in the Oregon Conservation Strategy (including CP-05) was considered and used to develop Chapter 3, Affected Environment descriptions for wildlife in the basin as well as Chapter 2, proposed actions. Alternatives to address the Landscape Health Issue were developed with extensive input from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, a designated Cooperating Agency on the John Day Basin RMP development.

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #23

The BLM should finish all Standard and Guideline evaluations on grazing allotments in the John Day Basin by either December 2009 or the publication of the ROD. Please explain how this is going to happen and what will be the consequences to those allotments without evaluations if the deadline is not met. BLM should suspend grazing immediately on all allotments with steelhead habitat that have not been evaluated. When will BLM close allotments with failing standards?

Summary Response:

43 CFR 4100 Subpart 4180 provides direction relative to completing Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines assessments. The timing and methods of completion of assessments are administrative decisions and are beyond the scope of the RMP.

Summary Statement #24

Where allotments should be closed you appear to make this a voluntary action based upon the convenience of the operator.

Summary Response:

The comment confuses the grazing matrix with an evaluation of resource conditions. The grazing matrix is a tool to allow the BLM to suspend livestock grazing in the event of a relinquishment of grazing preference and to determine which areas are eligible. The grazing matrix was based on potentials for conflict, not resource conditions. If resource conditions do not meet rangeland health standards or if grazing practices do not meet grazing guidelines, the range regulations (43 CFR 4100) provide the BLM the authority for changing grazing management or closure of the allotment at any time. Resolving poor livestock grazing practices does not occur at the convenience of the livestock operator.

Summary Statement #25

I am concerned that Alternative 4 would close our grazing allotment (Robert W. Straub #2627), and Alternative 2 may not allow us to pass on the grazing allotment if we sell our property. Our property borders and/or surrounds the BLM land that we use for grazing, and having the allotment closed would greatly affect us.

Summary Response:

The FEIS no longer contains a 'close now' option in the grazing matrix. Both the grazing decision tree and grazing matrix discussed in the alternatives are only applicable should the lessee voluntarily choose to relinquish the grazing preference and are not triggered by a grazing preference transfer. Grazing administration would continue to follow the grazing regulations.

Summary Statement #26

BLM should provide more information regarding how the Reserve Forage Allotments (RFAs) would be managed. What events would trigger the use of an RFA, what would be the guidelines for use of an RFA, what criteria would establish who has priority to use an RFA, how would range improvements be maintained in an RFA?

Summary Response:

The Draft RMP (p. 114) described some underlying concepts that would be used to develop allotment management plans for RFAs. The stated purpose of the RFA would be to facilitate rangeland restoration and recovery on a landscape scale. Administration and management of RFAs would follow a site specific management plan. Typically grazing leases would be issued on a nonrenewable annual basis.

43 CFR 4100 provides the Bureau with considerable flexibility for issuing leases. Nonrenewable leases may be issued, or not, on an annual basis on any public land that is not under a long-term lease. Temporary non-use may be authorized for up to three consecutive years. Livestock not belonging to the base property owner may be grazed on public lands with the addition of a 'subleasing' surcharge. In effect, both the BLM and any grazing preference holder may be able to operate an allotment on a RFA basis with existing regulations.

In order to maintain flexibility in the development of RFAs, the questions above will be addressed on a case-by-case basis through the development of RFA management plans following grazing regulations that exist at the time of their formation.

Summary Statement #27

Who is responsible for range improvement on closed or reserve forage allotments?

Summary Response:

Maintenance of range improvements in closed allotments would become the responsibility of the BLM; however, it will still be the responsibility of surrounding landowners to keep their cattle off of BLM lands. Responsibility for maintenance of range improvements within an allotment managed as a reserve forage allotment would be decided during the development of the Allotment Management Plan.

Recreation

Summary Statement #28

Why is the application time for a special use permit 180 days?

Summary Response:

Direction regarding application timelines is contained in BLM Handbook H-2930-1, page 17. Also see 43 CFR § 2932.22(b).

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #29

The plan states the physical description of Little Canyon Mountain is remote (at least ½ mile from highways) which is not accurate.

Summary Response:

Based on a search of the Draft, this description was not found in the text. However, the Recreation section of Chapter 4 in the PRMP/FEIS now contains analysis of physical location of Little Canyon Mountain features as they relate to surrounding residences and the highway.

Vegetation

Summary Statement #30

How do you know that moist forests are denser than occurred historically?

Summary Response:

The assessment of the condition of the forest stands in the plan area was based on a combination of inventory and literature search. The Prineville District BLM conducted inventory of forest stands, as noted in the DEIS (p. 233):

“In 2006 and 2007, the Prineville District mapped existing and potential vegetation respectively across the nearly 5.5 million acres within the planning area. Existing vegetation was mapped using 2004 and 2005 remote sensing data, plot data – including forest inventory data (Vidourek 2005 and local knowledge).”

The conclusion from the inventory was summarized in the DEIS (p. 239):

“The majority of these communities are overstocked with high levels of ground fuels. In addition, the vegetation inventory shows that slash loads range from 5-80 tons per acre. The average slash load range is 20-30 tons per acre. This is much higher than the John Day RMP recommended limits of 12-15 tons per acre.”

Those conclusions were also consistent with the analysis in the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP), which is cited on page 240:

“Vegetation patterns and trends within the planning area are generally consistent with findings in ICBEMP (Jones and Hann, 1996) and other regional reviews which included:

- Overall, more forest cover types are dominated by shade-tolerant species that are generally more susceptible to fires, insects and pathogens; and fewer forest cover types dominated by shade-intolerant species that are more resistant to fire, insects, and pathogens.

- Significant increases of grand fir/white fir, and Interior Douglas-fir were observed.”

Summary Statement #31

What is meant by “forest health treatments” and what is the purpose of those treatments?

Summary Response:

The following are some examples of restoration activities listed in the DEIS (p. 42) that could be considered forest health treatments:

- Removing young juniper in areas where it exceeds the Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) and is fragmenting shrub or grassland patch size.
- Reducing the amount of mesic (moist) forest species on ponderosa pine and dry-mixed conifer BpS (Biophysical Settings) by thinning target species.
- Removing competing invasive conifer species in aspen stands, followed by prescribed fire where appropriate.

The term “forest health treatment,” as used on page 42, is intended to imply treatments where the specified purpose of the treatment is to increase the health of stands of forested vegetation. Examples include, but are not limited to, thinning, pruning, or planting. The use of forest health treatments is one of the treatments that could be employed as a restoration activity to direct forested stand development consistent with DEIS, Vegetation Objective V4:

“Return community composition to within Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) for all Biophysical Settings (BpS) to the extent possible on BLM lands (see Appendix E). Maintain and restore healthy rangeland, forest and woodland habitats with diverse species compositions appropriate for the site’s potential based on disturbance patterns and frequency, including the maintenance of native bunch grass and biological soil crust integrity.”

Summary Statement #32

The BLM should protect forest health and provide forest products for local farms, ranches and mills. Allow for small pole and timber sales for local farms and ranches concerned with forest health and timber supply.

The DEIS says vegetation management would provide products such as construction materials – does that mean timber or does it include things like cement?

Summary Response:

FLPMA Section 1701 (8) requires that federal lands be managed in a manner that will protect resources and Section 1701 (12) directs lands to be managed in a manner that recognizes the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands.

Vegetation Objective V5 of the DEIS (p. 42 and 43) provides direction for the use of forest and rangeland products in an ecological and sustainable manner. There is a wide variety of uses for forest and rangeland products and the DEIS does not attempt to identify exact uses. Examples of forest products are provided in Chapter 3 “Forest Products” heading. Vegetation Objective V5 does not address the use of saleable material such as gravel or sand. Availability of these materials is addressed in the Energy and Minerals Management section of the DEIS and FEIS.

The term “construction materials” was intended to provide a broad definition with specific uses being determined by the purchaser of those materials. Construction materials could include timber for housing and poles for fences. While the BLM is unaware of a potential use of these vegetative materials to make cement, if the material can be harvested in a manner that meets resource objectives it would be an allowable use.

Summary Statement #33

There are no specific analysis of the effects of planned "mechanical and prescribed forest: treatments" on forest structure. What size of trees would be taken? Which species? Approximate basal areas left?

Summary Response:

There are no planned treatments identified in the DEIS. Management direction in Chapter 2 provides programmatic level direction for identifying the appropriate tree sizes, species, and residual basal areas during planning of implementation-level projects. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses. The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #34

BLM should retain lands with wilderness characteristics in federal ownership.

Summary Response:

The text of the FEIS was updated to address the land tenure of areas BLM would manage for protection of wilderness characteristics. These areas could be exchanged if it would benefit wilderness values within the planning area. See the Lands and Realty section, Chapter 2, of the FEIS.

Summary Statement #35

The BLM should explain why it does not protect wilderness characteristics on all areas where these values are found. BLM should provide the rationale and analyze the cumulative impacts of these proposed management actions on wilderness characteristics.

Summary Response:

The FEIS proposes a range of alternatives for protecting lands with wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics are one of many resource values the BLM is responsible for managing, and the protection of these values must be balanced with protection of other values and opportunities for other uses. For proposed actions and cumulative effects, see the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics section, Chapters 2 and 4, respectively, of the FEIS.

Wild Horses

Summary Statement #36

How is AML determined? How do fertility control drugs work?

Summary Response:

Appropriate Management Level (AML) was established in the Murderer's Creek Herd Management Area (HMA) plan. Discussion of AML and how it is determined are disclosed in that document. A copy of the Murderer's Creek HMA is on file at the Prineville District Office.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #37

What exactly are "wildlife food and cover plots"? How is potential determined for agricultural use? We are opposed to converting more wildlands to agricultural use. We are concerned by potential impacts of toxic herbicide use to Columbia Spotted frogs, other amphibians, fish, aquatic insects, Neotropical songbirds, small mammals, reptiles, humans, and scavengers in particular.

Summary Response:

The FEIS defines and describes wildlife food and cover plots in the Glossary.

The DEIS addresses use of herbicides only in accordance with *Programmatic EIS for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States* (2007), and in subsequent guidance being developed through the Oregon Statewide Herbicide EIS. Additional guidance for noxious weed control is displayed in the DEIS (Appendix C).

Summary Statement #38

Concerning public comment on the 4,488 acres of the Rudio Plateau area to be opened to OHV and adjoining/related roads in the area: Where will the additional visiting public and their OHV's displace the wild horses, deer, and elk that live in these areas?

Will there be BLM monies available for fencing/stream restoration/ crop destruction and other property protection/maintenance made available to landowners to help with these additional animal numbers pushed onto private ground by the presence of the public?

Summary Response:

The DEIS (Chapter 3, p. 272) states that the only wild horses in the planning area are located in the Murderer's Creek Herd Management Area. The horses on Rudio Plateau are classified as feral and thus not managed by the BLM. The preferred alternative has a set of triggers that if reached will cause the Rudio Plateau area to go to a Limited designation. Elk damage complaints and undesirable shifts in winter elk patterns are addressed in the DEIS (Chapter 2, p. 120). While mitigation measures such as fencing are management options, direction in the DEIS and FEIS identifies the corrective action to be a change from an Open designation to a Limited designation. BLM budgets are limited and it is unlikely that there would be monies available for mitigation.

Summary Statement #39

The original ACEC was for the Long-Billed curlew and is being expanded to include the Washington ground squirrel. The curlew's status has been lowered, but the terms and conditions of the ACEC continue. Is there a time line for when the ACEC will be lifted? Will this also apply to the Washington squirrel?

Summary Response:

While habitat on the Horn Butte ACEC has generally improved, portions of the shrub-steppe vegetation has been converted to annual grasses and noxious weeds due to fires since 1989. Control of noxious weeds and reestablishment of shrub-steppe vegetation is ongoing (DEIS, Chapter 2, p. 275). No timetable for the removal of ACEC designation at Horn Butte has been established.

The Washington ground squirrel is currently a BLM Sensitive species as well as a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Candidate for Federal Listing. The area around Horn Butte provides some of the only habitat for this species in Oregon (DEIS, Chapter 3, p. 268-269). The action alternatives propose additional acres to the Horn Butte ACEC in order to meet habitat needs and maintain and enhance Washington ground squirrel populations (DEIS, p. xxiii, 77, and 98).

Summary Statement #40

How much do elk seek out periodically grazed areas if more ungrazed forage is made available to them? Obviously they don't naturally depend on exotic cattle and sheep: What objective studies with controls demonstrate elk preference for "pre-conditioned forage"?

Summary Response:

Evidence in the literature for the benefits to elk of forage pre-conditioned by cattle is mixed. Damiran *et al.* (2003) concluded that early summer cattle grazing improves the quality of late-summer elk diets, but foraging efficiency is unaffected. Clark *et al.* (1998) demonstrated that defoliation of bluebunch wheatgrass can improve elk winter

forage if regrowth is produced, but grazing when growing conditions are rapidly declining can reduce plant vigor and biomass. They also describe that livestock grazing can remove obstructing litter and unpalatable culms, thereby increasing elk access to more nutritious forage. Clark *et al.* (2000) reported that late spring grazing on Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass in northeastern Oregon can positively influence winter nutrition for elk. Conversely, rest-rotation grazing treatments in Montana did not influence nutrient content the following winter (Wamboldt *et al.* 1997). Findholdt *et al.* (2005) found no strong evidence that previous grazing improved forage quality for deer or elk, but stated that results may be attributable to low soil temperatures in June and July, and that cattle grazing as a management tool during late summer needed more exploration. Westenskow-Wall *et al.* (1994) reported that controlled early spring grazing before boot stage can be beneficial to elk winter range. They also stated that fall-conditioned regrowth was significantly higher in digestibility and percent phosphorus than mature forage in control and spring-defoliated samples.

Summary Statement #41

A number of species within the John Day Basin are state-listed sensitive species and occur within the planning area (Maps E and F, Appendix 1). Please include in the RMP how BLM intends to monitor these species; what measures will be taken to ensure their continued presence, and what impacts the selected alternative will have on each of their populations.

Summary Response:

FLPMA, BLM Manual 6840, and criteria in Instruction Memorandum (IM) OR-2007-072, or subsequent updates, provide direction for the protection and monitoring of special status wildlife and plants respectively. OR/WA BLM Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species Program (ISSSSP) policy, as clarified in IM-OR-2003-054 by the State Director, directs districts to assess species' effects by various tools including, but not limited to, habitat examination; habitat evaluation; evaluation of species-habitat associations and presence of suitable or potential habitat; review of existing survey records, inventories, and spatial data; utilization of professional research, literature, and other technology transfer sources; use of expertise, both internal and external, that is based on documented, substantiated professional rationale; or project survey and monitoring based on technically sound and logistically feasible methods. Each field unit will need to assess the degree and effort needed to provide information to conduct an informed evaluation of a project impact upon a species, including what tools are needed. Field managers, with input from technical staff, will make this determination.

Priority Species or Communities were identified to address the habitat needs of all species on the ISSSSP list dated July 2007. Partners in Flight focal species and locally important species known or suspected to occur within the plan area (see Appendix O). Management strategies and measures for habitats and species are described by alternative (DEIS, Chapter 2, Vegetation Objective V2). Chapter 4 of the DEIS describes expected effects to special status plants (beginning on page 369) and wildlife (beginning on page 396). Site-specific analysis for implementation level projects will be completed as required by NEPA.

Summary Statement #42

There is very weak analysis under "Resource Trends" — which species have declined and which benefitted? What are the trends now? What are population numbers and viability thresholds for declining species?

Summary Response:

The DEIS describes current habitat conditions and population trends in Chapter 3 and effects to habitat conditions and species in Chapter 4. The most current available information for describing the affected environment and assessing the environmental consequences of the alternatives, including cumulative effects was used in the DEIS. Additional effects analysis has been added to the FEIS.

Summary Statement #43

What ARV means and how it is determined does not seem to be adequately explained anywhere in the DEIS. How can it then be the primary indicator of habitat quantity? Other relevant indicators of the quality of cave habitat are disturbance levels, interior moisture regimes, and insect prey availability for bats--why are these not assessed? Wildlife Indicator emphasis seems to be almost solely on "game" species.

Summary Response:

The definition for Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) is provided within the glossary section of the DEIS. This approach manages the ecosystem for a range in, and combination of patterns, patch sizes, species distribution, and seral/structural stages that are consistent with the site's potential and the expected disturbance frequency, intensity, and distribution. Each of these features as well as the juxtaposition of foraging, reproductive, and security habitat determine the quality of habitat (DEIS, Chapter 4, p. 396). The number of acres present within a given BpS seral phase indicates the quantity of available habitat for a dependent species.

Moisture regimes in caves are largely independent of BLM management actions. Insect availability can be a function of the surrounding habitat quality, and thereby related to the status of vegetation surrounding the cave entrance. Surrounding vegetation may also influence the cave microclimate. The indicator 'timing of disturbance' would apply to caves. Other than the indicator specific to upland game birds, all indicators potentially apply to a wide range of wildlife species.

Maps

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #44

The BLM needs to correct their maps to show Grant County's Dick Creek Road in T 11 S, R 26 E, Sections 6 and 7, and T 11 S, R 27 E, Sections 18 and 19.

Summary Response:

The BLM recognizes the road in these sections as part of the Franks Creek Road, a BLM-designated road. Although the Grant County Court declared these sections as a public road in Resolution 06-28 and physically posted the road right-of-way, they have not asserted a Revised Statute 2477 (R.S. 2477) ROW claim in federal court nor applied to the BLM for a FLPMA ROW. If the County would like to secure the ROW, the BLM would encourage them to obtain a FLPMA ROW. Until then, that segment of road will continue to be managed and maintained by the BLM and will be identified on our maps as a BLM road.

Summary Statement #45

The BLM maps do not show all the roads in the Rudio Mountain Area.

Summary Response:

The BLM appreciates your notification on which roads were omitted. We used the best GIS road layer we had available, but unfortunately it did not include the roads you mentioned. We applied the travel management criteria to these additional routes to determine interim status. Some of these routes do have seasonal use restrictions. These routes have been added and are shown on DEIS errata maps 12C, 13C, and 14C posted on the planning web page and are shown on maps 12C, 13C, and 14C in the FEIS.

Suggests New Data or Science to Consider

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #46

The BLM should adequately research county records and establish which routes meet R.S. 2477 classification. These routes should remain opened based on; (1) their history of community access, (2) the access that they provide to interesting historical sites, (3) their importance to community access. The BLM should evaluate all of the issues surrounding R.S. 2477 including the cumulative negative impact of all past closures of R.S. 2477 routes which have become a significant impact on motorized recreationist.

Summary Response:

BLM policy (BLM Manual 2809—Special Considerations) states that the validity of an asserted ROW established under R.S. 2477 must have been adjudicated by a federal court. In *SUWA v. BLM*, the court stated that the burden of proving the existence of an R.S. 2477 right of way lies with the claimant in court. If a road had not been adjudicated by a federal court, it is still legally in the BLM's jurisdiction and the BLM is not obligated to evaluate R.S. 2477 claims in developing resource management plan or travel management plans.

Summary Statement #47

The BLM should adequately address and comply with the study *Improving Access to Outdoor Recreation Activities on Federal Land* prepared by the Wilderness Inquiry in 2000 to address Public Law 105-359.

Summary Response:

Addressing accessibility within our recreation program is an implementation decision. The DEIS provides an adequate discussion of the environmental consequences, including the cumulative impacts, of the RMP and reasonable alternatives (DEIS, Chapter 4, Access and Travel Management, p. 474-480). As required by 40 CFR § 1502.16, the DEIS provides a discussion of the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. The DEIS presented the decision maker with sufficiently detailed information to aid in determining whether to proceed with the DEIS or make a reasoned choice among the other alternatives in a manner such that the public could have an understanding of the environmental consequences associated with the alternatives, in accordance with 40 CFR § 1502.1.

Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Handbook H-1601-1—Land Use Planning). The DEIS contains planning actions. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions, which may include but are not limited to timber harvest, fuels treatment, restoration, or other ground-disturbing activities (PRMP/FEIS at 4-479 and 5-895). The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Implementation-level NEPA analysis will analyze access if that is an issue raised in scoping. The BLM will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other applicable laws in constructing facilities. According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, in the regards of specific wilderness access, Congress reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) is to be construed as prohibiting the use of a wheelchair in a wilderness area by an individual whose disability requires use of a wheelchair, and consistent with the Wilderness Act, no agency is required to provide any form of special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or modify any conditions of lands within a wilderness area in order to facilitate such use. The term "wheelchair" means a device designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area.

Access and Travel Management and Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #48

The BLM should acknowledge that public land has significant meaning and socioeconomic value to the public. All significant issues involving the human environment for motorized recreationists should be considered during the evaluation and decision-making process. Motorized route closures are degrading the local culture and quality of life.

Summary Response:

The BLM understands that public lands have significant meaning and socioeconomic value to the public. Such concerns are at the heart of the BLM's mandate to manage lands under its jurisdiction in a manner that provides for multiple uses in the present while also conserving the multiple values of these lands—market and nonmarket—so that they can continue to be utilized and enjoyed by future generations.

To develop a more detailed understanding of meanings and values held by regional residents for BLM lands in the planning area, the BLM commissioned a study early in the planning process that resulted in a report entitled *Community Reports and Scoping Support for the BLM Planning Effort in the John Day Basin*. The report findings confirmed that residents have a strong “sense of place” that is closely associated with public lands in the area, in some cases established over several generations of people from the same family and their ties to the landscape. A key aspect of this sense of place and quality of life for local residents is living in close proximity to the wide open natural landscapes that public lands provide, and the freedom to access these lands for a variety of uses, including recreation.

The BLM has been diligent in working to develop an accurate understanding of the values and issues that matter to residents in the planning area. The action alternatives reflect a sincere effort to accommodate demand for motorized recreation in a manner that is fair to all recreation groups and that also conserves public land values upon which recreation (and other resource uses) depends so that these values can continue to provide a full range of benefits for the present and future generations. The action alternatives specify a minimum of 333 miles of interim travel routes. The BLM believes this route network is sufficient to sustain the contribution to the quality of life for local residents provided by access to BLM-administered lands. The majority of routes not designated as interim in the Preferred Alternative do not currently have legal public access. Criteria displayed in FEIS, Travel Management Objective T3, were designed to provide for and protect the values identified during scoping.

Aquatic

Summary Statement #49

BLM needs to incorporate the strategies and actions outlined in the Middle Columbia Recovery Plan for threatened summer steelhead.

Summary Response:

The BLM participated in the development and review of the Middle Columbia Recovery Plan. Because the Resource Management Plan and the Recovery Plan were being developed at the same time, the BLM was able to ensure the Resource Management Plan was consistent with the strategies and actions in the Recovery Plan. The Aquatic Conservation Strategy along with the BMPs will allow the BLM to fulfill its obligations under the Recovery Plan.

Summary Statement #50

The BLM should consider an alternative that revokes the existing power reservations for dams on rivers in the plan area because they could be an obstacle to solving water use conflicts.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for aquatic habitat in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The action alternatives addressed water use in Chapter 2, Aquatics Objective AQ8-DEIS and in Chapter 2 under Agricultural Lands. As stated in Chapter 2, Alternatives Considered but Eliminated, Aquatics, BLM determined that these reservations do not affect the BLM's management of these rivers at this time. The range of alternatives is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Aquatic and North Fork and Wild and Scenic Rivers

Summary Statement #51

Tributaries to the North Fork John Day River, and all other creeks in the planning area, should be evaluated/ designated as having an ORV for fisheries due to the fact that these lands were designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service as critical habitat for Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead. Also due to the North Fork John Day River supports the largest spawning populations of Chinook salmon and threatened summer steelhead.

Summary Response:

The Wild and Scenic River eligibility inventory (2006) included all streams within the planning area (Appendix I-1). Attachment A lists each stream with a justification of why fisheries was not found to be an ORV. These justifications were reviewed again in 2009 and found to be correct. All BLM lands within the Mid-Columbia River Distinct Population Segment for summer steelhead were designate critical habitat by the National Marine Fisheries Service. This designation alone does not meet the Eligibility Criteria under the Wild and Scenic River Act. Critical Habitat does not consider population size or condition of habitat. Eligibility Criteria used for fisheries can be found on page I-1-7 (DEIS and FEIS). No BLM Lands within the planning area contain critical habitat for bull trout. BLM is required to analyze the effects of management actions on impacts to Chinook habitat for Effective Fish Habitat (EFH) under the Magnuson/Stevenson Act. EFH for spring Chinook salmon is considered to be those habitats occupied at present and those historic habitats in the John Day Basin.

General, Vague, Miscellaneous, Other

Summary Statement #52

The BLM should use natural conditions as the bench mark for impact analysis.

The DEIS failed to consider the unhealthy neighboring national forests and rangelands and the impacts on the BLM land asset.

Summary Response:

NEPA Handbook, page 56, states: "EAs and EISs must analyze and describe the direct effects and indirect effects of the proposed action and the alternatives on the quality of the human environment." The NEPA Handbook, page 53, states: "The affected environment section succinctly describes the existing condition and trend of issues and related elements of the human environment that may be affected by implementing the proposed action or alternative."

Chapter 3 of the DEIS identifies current conditions and trends for all resources. Truly natural conditions (areas without the influence of human associated activities) are often difficult to ascertain. Effects analysis in the DEIS, Chapter 4, used baseline assessments identified in the Affected Environment section, natural conditions when possible, and other bench marks established in peer reviewed scientific literature.

The DEIS considered all surrounding land ownerships and known activities in the planning area to establish the description of the affected environment described in Chapter 3. Additionally, reasonably foreseeable actions, detailed in the Forest Service's Schedule of Proposed Actions, were considered when analyzing cumulative effects.

Landscape Health—General

Summary Statement #53

The BLM should assess natural events such as glacial periods, floods and wildfires, then develop guidelines to determine whether effects of these events (such as sedimentation) are significant or insignificant, and use these guidelines to assess whether sedimentation or other impacts resulting from OHV use are significant.

Summary Response:

The BLM agrees that natural events such as earthquakes, floods, wind, etc. can have significant impacts on the environment, both adverse and positive. The locations, severities, and magnitudes of impacts from natural events such as floods or wildfires are not highly predictable and therefore often cannot be accurately depicted. While

the BLM cannot manage or prevent most natural events from occurring, it can and must manage human-related activity, including motorized use. The BLM does not use nature (naturally occurring impacts, such as flooding, wind, wildfire, etc.) as a standard for comparison of OHV impacts. Relative contributions of human activities to resource impacts can be more credibly described. When making determinations as to whether human-related environmental impacts are “significant” The determination of significance used in the DEIS and FEIS are consistent with Council on Environmental Quality’s definition of significantly in 40 CFR § 1508.27 considering both context and intensity. BLM typically utilizes criteria based on existing state or Federal standards (e.g., for water or air quality), best available scientific understanding of ecological function, and other objective, measurable parameters. Introductory information included at the beginning of Chapter 4 in the Draft EIS/RMP provides the framework and describes the approach and assumptions used in this planning process to disclose impacts.

Summary Statement #54

We have concerns that the variety of proposed activities within management areas will preclude your ability to support healthy ecosystems in conjunction with vegetation and wildlife habitat needs. Key parameters within the JDBRMP area are exhibiting negative resource trends (e.g., wildfire risk, noxious weeds, juniper expansion) that will directly impact landscape health. The demand for amount and diversity of recreational opportunities (i.e., OHV use) is also expected to increase. We recommend that the BLM fully evaluate current habitat conditions (i.e., habitat fragmentation), wildlife trends, and cumulative effects of all activities within the planning area.

Summary Response:

Resource trends displayed in Chapter 3 of the DEIS were used in conjunction with other scoping results by the ID team to develop planning issues and subsequent alternatives containing proposed actions (Chapter 2). The PRMP/FEIS consider a range of alternatives designed to balance resource conditions with recreational and commodity uses.

The FEIS provides an adequate discussion of the environmental consequences, including the cumulative impacts, of the PRMP and reasonable alternatives (Chapter 4), as required by 40 CFR § 1502.16. Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Handbook H-1601-1 – Land Use Planning). A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions. The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #55

The Resource Management Plan should clearly identify:

- All allotments that contain grazed riparian areas;
- All riparian allotments that have failed or not been evaluated for Standards and Guidelines.
- All monitoring data relating to livestock grazing impacts.

Summary Response:

This information is available either on a BLM Web site or on request at the Prineville District Office. Allotments with grazed riparian areas are detailed in the Upper and Lower John Day Grazing Biological Opinions available at the District Office. This can also be inferred by looking at Maps 10 and 19. Since 2001, Rangeland Standards & Guidelines assessments have been completed on 119 allotments totaling 279,302 acres, which equates to 45% and 65% respectively of the total in the planning area. Of the completed assessments, 42% of allotments and 29% of acres are meeting all standards and 58% of allotments and 71% of acres are failing one standard or more. Of allotments that failed, 14% (35,360 acres) had existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands as a causal factor. Grazing management adjustments have already been implemented on all except 5,947 of these acreages, and efforts are underway to address these remaining acres. The remaining 86% (163,471 acres) of allotments not meeting standards failed due to increasing juniper stands, noxious weed infestations, impacts associated with past uses, or other reasons. Allotments that have failed S&Gs are shown in Appendix J.

Additional monitoring data gathered relative to livestock grazing is on file at the District Office and was used to formulate the Affected Environment discussion in Chapter 3.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #56

In addition to OHV users, the BLM should consider the following as motorized visitors who use roads and trails on public lands: People out for weekend drives, sightseers, picnickers, campers, hunters, hikers, rock climbers, target shooters, fishers, snowmobilers, woodcutters, wildlife viewers, berry and mushroom pickers, equestrians, mountain bikers, and physically-challenged visitors who must use wheeled vehicles to visit public lands. The BLM should consider impacts to all these recreationist types when closing motorized routes.

Summary Response:

One of the BLM's greatest management challenges is providing reasonable and varied transportation routes for access to the public lands. Various landscapes, user interests, equipment options, weather conditions, transportation infrastructure, and resource constraints all must be considered through Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management (CTTM). Although historically focused on motor vehicle use, CTTM encompasses all forms of transportation, including travel by foot, horseback, and other livestock; travel by mechanized vehicles, such as bicycles; travel by motorized vehicles, such as two-wheeled (motorcycles) and four-wheeled (all-terrain vehicles, cars, and trucks) vehicles; and travel by motorized and non-motorized boats.

Within this context, travel activities are evaluated as a means of access to public lands. They are also evaluated according to the effects all forms of motorized and non-motorized travel have on public lands and resources and on the people who use them. Prominent among travel management issues that BLM faces is the complex challenge of managing motorized activities on the public lands. The combined effects of population increases in the west, explosive growth in OHV use, and advances in technology have generated increased social conflicts and resource impacts on BLM lands related to motorized recreation and impacts to other recreation activities and resource uses.

In 2005, the BLM issued a revised Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, which included specific guidance for CTTM ensuring that all new BLM land use plans will address public access, travel management and OHV area designations. In 2007, the BLM provided more detailed guidance (IM-2008-014) affirming that continued designation of large areas that remain open to unregulated "cross-country travel" is not a practical management strategy. Instead, field offices were directed to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails.

The BLM also recognizes that for some visitors, their vehicle is just the mode of transportation used to access their recreational settings while for other visitors, vehicle use itself is the recreational activity. Potential effects of management actions on various types of motorized and non-motorized visitors are addressed in the Recreation section of Chapter 4, Effects Analysis. Driving for pleasure (primarily in street-legal passenger vehicles) and use of Class I, II, or III OHVs are the types of motorized recreation that occur most commonly on public lands. The BLM recognizes that nearly all recreationists, motorized and non-motorized alike, require an adequate system of roads to access recreation settings—campsites, trailheads, picnic or fishing areas, boat launch areas, wildlife areas, etc. The agency believes that the 333 miles of interim routes specified in the action alternatives provide reasonable access for both motorized and non-motorized recreationists, including physically-challenged visitors, while also meeting BLM policy guidance to shift the focus of OHV activities from open areas to designated roads and trails.

Summary Statement #57

The BLM should not close travel routes because this will deny people the benefits they get from recreating on public lands. People need outdoor recreation as a counterpoint to the stresses of modern life. And rural communities need the economic benefits that non-residents provide when they visit the area for recreation purposes and spend money at local businesses.

Summary Response:

Recreation is among the suite of uses that BLM manages as part of its multiple-use mandate. The BLM acknowledges and actively promotes many types of benefits that humans obtain from recreating on public lands,

as evidenced by the agency's adoption of the benefits-based recreation management framework (IM-2006-060). Recreation benefits include, but are not limited to, increased physical fitness, strengthened bonds with friends and family, restorative benefits of time spent in the natural world away from the stresses of everyday life, and economic benefits to rural communities from visitors' recreation expenditures.

The BLM recognizes that freedom to travel on public lands and to access recreation sites are key aspects of being able to attain these and other recreation benefits.

The action alternatives provide a minimum of 333 miles of interim travel routes, and a diverse array of recreation opportunities that will be maintained and enhanced by management actions laid out in the plan. The BLM believes the action alternatives provide a reasonable range of alternatives consistent with the NEPA. These alternatives provide different balances between freedom to enjoy recreation resources, and conservation of these resources so that their recreation and other values continue to be intact and available into the future. The agency encourages interested parties to participate in future travel management planning to ensure that their uses and desires regarding particular routes are recognized and given due consideration.

Recreation—Motorized and Recreation—Non-motorized

Summary Statement #58

All planning projects should disclose the added benefit to non-motorized recreational resources resulting from the closure of roads, by the addition of miles of closed roads to the miles of existing non-motorized trails. The cumulative negative impact on motorized recreationists should be evaluated and adequately mitigated.

Summary Response:

Proposed actions in the FEIS include criteria for road selection in the Final Transportation Plan and an interim road designation. Criteria in the proposed actions do include the potential for closed motorized routes to be utilized as non-motorized routes. However, until a Final Transportation Plan is completed, it is unknown how many, if any, routes not included in the Final Transportation Plan will be designated as non-motorized trails. It is reasonable to assume, given limited budgets for trail maintenance, that the majority of roads not included in the Final Transportation Plan will not be formally designated as non-motorized trails. Effects analysis for road closure(s) or conversion to non-motorized trail(s) will be evaluated in future NEPA documents that address transportation planning. Recreation effects analysis is provided in Chapter 4.

Social/Economics

Summary Statement #59

Use actual local data to determine the economic and social impact of proposed motorized access and closures.

Summary Response:

The DEIS used county level IMPLAN data for 2004 to determine economic consequences of recreation and the action alternatives. The FEIS will use IMPLAN 2006 data which is the latest available data since release of the DEIS, that is compatible with tools used by BLM for economic analysis. This information along with route-specific data on motorized use collected during the public involvement process was used to assess social and economic impacts of recreation use. Thus this information provides local context for assessing local affects of the alternatives.

Vegetation

Summary Statements #60

The definition of Old Growth Forest seems like an oversimplification and without any basis. Suggest the BLM stick with published definitions such as the Region 6 Interim Old Growth Definition for Ponderosa Pine Series and Grand Fir/White Fir Series, both published June 1992.

Summary Response:

The definitions in the glossary are consistent with published definitions of old growth, including the reference cited by the commenter. The glossary has been edited to cite references for the definitions.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #61

The BLM should re-assess Oregon Natural Desert Association's (ONDA) citizen wilderness inventory report, provide the results for public review, and consider managing these lands to protect wilderness characteristics.

Summary Response:

In completing their wilderness inventory update on all BLM lands within the planning area, the BLM followed the direction, procedures, and guidance provided in the document titled Draft BLM H-6300-1 — Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington. The results of the BLM's assessment of ONDA's citizen wilderness inventory report were provided to ONDA in a written response that compared BLM's inventory findings with ONDA's inventory findings. This response is also available to the public at <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/plans/johndayrmp/jdbsupportdocs.php>. BLM's comparison of inventory findings has also been summarized in Chapter 3 of the FEIS and incorporated by reference.

BLM issued IM-2011-154 that provided guidance for completing wilderness characteristics inventories and RMP planning between the publication of the Draft RMP and the FEIS. Because the substance, criteria, and terminology remained consistent between the draft and final inventory guidance, and because BLM followed its policies and procedures, a reassessment of ONDA's inventory report is unnecessary.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #62

The Grazing Matrix currently identifies 4 species and 1 guild as key indicators of Land Health for the ecological demand for forage. We feel there are many more species that could be used. We feel that there are many more species that could be used to represent a comprehensive indication of rangeland ecological health. Please carefully choose criteria for this category and broaden your definition of the wildlife factor to include a more representative range of species in the John Day Basin.

Summary Response:

The species identified in the grazing matrix are species that have habitat needs that have potential conflicts with livestock grazing. They were not chosen to represent indicators of rangeland ecological health. The Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines assessments are the primary tool used to identify the status of rangeland ecological health.

While the BLM acknowledges that additional species exist that have habitat potentially effected by livestock grazing, for assessment purposes the species selected had mapped habitats and represent a broad range of species in the context of the grazing matrix. Without complete data sets for additional species throughout the planning area, allotment assessments using the grazing matrix would be inconsistent. Additionally, because the matrix was designed to evaluate ecological values verses demand, adding additional species would likely not change the outcomes. Changing the weighting associated with the species selected was done as part of the range of alternatives.

Summary Statement #63

Activities that can adversely impact spotted frogs and their habitat include loss and degradation of habitat, exposure to contaminants, and exotic species introduction.

The EIS should analyze direct, indirect and cumulative effects to spotted frog in arid habitats (riparian and shallow water), particularly OHV use, livestock management, wildland and prescribed fire activities, realty transactions, and exotic species introduction and control. Additional information regarding the current status of the spotted frog population, maps of known oviposition sites, and habitat condition monitoring data along waterways within the planning area would be useful in assessing project impacts to this species.

Summary Response:

Proposed actions in the Draft RMP are programmatic in nature. Site specific project assessment will be completed at the time an implementation level project is proposed. At that time the most accurate population and habitat data would be utilized to assess the effects of a specific project. Objective W5-FEIS, provides management guidance relative to sensitive species that is designed to limit impacts to species and habitats.

For land tenure, the DEIS identifies that wildlife guidelines in all action alternatives call for retaining high value wildlife habitats or exchanging them for lands with similar or greater value (Chapter 4, page 421). The DEIS (Chapter 4) discusses the potential impacts to Columbia spotted frogs from road placement, closure, and OHV designation (p. 420), special designations (p. 423), and livestock grazing and noxious weed management (Chapter 4, p. 424). For fire effects, the DEIS describes that prescribed fire effects among alternatives would be similar, but does identify that use of AR (Appropriate Response) under Alternatives 2-5 would increase riparian wildlife habitat quality and quantity relative to Alternative 1 (p. 404).

Summary Statement #64

While the source habitat concept has its merits, it is no substitute for real species population studies to determine population status and viability. Without population studies for individual species some could easily lose viability and be uplisted or extirpated. Proposed activities such as OHV use, new trails, livestock grazing, logging and fuel reduction which impair soil integrity all affect wildlife (including soil micro-organisms and micro fauna) through this soil degradation, which should be analyzed.

Summary Response:

Chapter 3 of the DEIS provides current available information on wildlife species in the Planning Area. For some species, periodic surveys and monitoring have been conducted and population numbers and/or general trend descriptions have been provided. However, due to funding limitations, the BLM does not conduct thorough systematic surveys of all wildlife. Instead, the inventories focus on special status species and species of local interest when projects may adversely affect the species or its habitats.

NEPA Process

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #65

The BLM shouldn't close any roads because it violates Section 12182 of the American Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and it discriminates against older people.

Summary Response:

BLM lands and roads do not fall under Section 12182, Prohibition of Discrimination by Public Accommodations, of the ADA. According to the ADA, a public accommodation is a private entity that owns, operates, leases, or leases to, a place of public accommodation. Places of public accommodation include a wide range of entities, such as restaurants, hotels, theaters, doctors' offices, pharmacies, retail stores, museums, libraries, parks, private schools, and day care centers. The BLM is covered by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The BLM feels that our alternatives provided reasonable access for people of all ages and abilities. Any roads not shown as interim, are closed only to motorized vehicles and the public can still enjoy these area by non-motorized means.

Summary Statement #66

The BLM should restart the process and the base line/preferred alternative should consist of all existing roads and trails which are available for use by motorized recreationist.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there

are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives for travel management and your concern has been address in Alternatives 1 and 3. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for travel management are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA. The BLM believes that the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, represents a balanced travel plan that takes into account resource protection, while accommodating the divergent interests of recreational users to the greatest extent possible. The Preferred Alternative strives to maximize all types of recreation use, rather than maximizing one type at the expense of another.

Summary Statement #67

The BLM should perform comprehensive inventory and site-specific analysis for every road and trail with sufficient mapping to support the process. The route designation process must include an effective mitigation process and address the significant negative impacts.

Summary Response:

In Chapter 2, Travel Management, under the management common to all action alternatives, the BLM listed the criteria it will use to determine which routes will become part of the Final Transportation Plan. Each route and its management objective will be assessed as part of that Final Transportation Plan and a determination made to keep, rehabilitate, obliterate, decommission, close, place seasonal restrictions, change the use classification and set the maintenance intensity.

Summary Statement #68

In order to gain support of travel management plans the users need to be involved in the process and be able to understand the proposals and be provided with sufficient information on maps to be able to provide meaningful input.

Summary Response:

The BLM agrees that a Final Transportation Plan that is understood and meets the needs of the resources and users has a greater likelihood of success. Additional public input will be requested during the development of Final Transportation Plan(s). The DEIS and FEIS both contain detailed descriptions of planning criteria and maps of road information. Several specific road corrections were made between Draft and Final based on input from the public. Maps and Geographic Information Systems data are available for more detailed review on the planning Web site at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville>.

Summary Statement #69

The proposed action must not result in a disparity in the quantity of motorized recreation opportunities compared to non-motorized. Equal access laws apply to motorized recreationists. Motorized recreationists must be provided with access to public lands equal in quality and quantity to that which is provided for non-motorized recreationists. Due to the disproportionately significant and adverse impacts that motorized recreationists have been subjected to, the proposed action must also comply with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) environmental justice requirements.

Summary Response:

The BLM's multiple use mandate requires that the agency provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. Within this overarching mandate, the BLM recognizes OHV use as an acceptable use of public lands wherever that use is compatible with established resource management objectives. But, the BLM is not mandated to allocate a particular percentage of its land base to any particular type of recreation use. Instead, the BLM is directed to provide for a variety of recreation opportunities as appropriate across the landscape. BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 provides direction for the identification in a land use plan of Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and discrete Recreation Management Zones (RMZ). The RMZs identify different recreation opportunities to facilitate the attainment of different experiences.

The BLM does not arbitrarily favor one type of recreation over another. Changes in OHV designations in the action alternatives that reduce OHV access are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users. An increase in non-motorized recreation opportunities may be one outcome, but is rarely the primary reason for such changes. In addition to resource concerns OHV designations considered the RMZs in Appendix K of the Draft. These zones were identified based on scoping, historic use patterns identified by BLM staff, and a user study conducted in conjunction with the University of Colorado.

Site-specific restrictions may apply such as limitations based on group size, season of use, particular types of OHV, etc. But in all cases these restrictions apply to everyone who wishes to participate in the activity, regardless of race, gender or ethnic group.

CEQ guidelines regarding environmental justice direct each Federal agency to "... make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations." The BLM does not believe that motorized recreationists constitute a minority or low-income population according to the meaning and spirit of this policy direction. Further, the BLM does not believe that its actions regarding access to public lands for recreation are causing "disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects" on any user group.

Summary Statement #70

Special designations cannot by law have an effect on the multiple use and sustained yield mandates for management of Public Lands. Closing land to public use goes against FLPMA.

Summary Response:

In the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Congress gave Federal Land Management agencies authority to withdraw lands without legislative action. This includes some special designations but does not include the creation of wilderness. FLPMA also states public lands will be managed to protect many resource values including preserving and protecting lands in their natural condition. FLPMA requires the BLM protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards in areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required). Multiple Use, as defined by FLPMA, does not require all uses on all pieces of public land. The PRMP/FEIS provides a range of alternatives designed to display a balance of designations and allowable actions across the planning area.

Summary Statement #71

A true cross-section of public needs should be represented in the public collaboration for the RMP decision-making process.

Summary Response:

The BLM hosted a series of meetings open to the public throughout eastern, central, and western Oregon to gather public input and feedback on concerns and problems with BLM management in the planning area. An Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) was published and the BLM again hosted open houses to gather public input and feedback on concerns and opportunities described in the AMS. In addition, the BLM is governed by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), which was enacted to reduce narrow special-interest group influence on decision-makers. However, if invited, a planning team would make presentations to an individual group.

Summary Statement #72

Agency management has said that the total number of comments received during the process is considered during decision-making. We ask that public comments not be used as a voting process and that the needs of all citizens be fairly addressed in the document and decision-making.

Summary Response:

The following information was provided by the BLM while seeking public comment:

At all public meetings the following was posted: Duplicate comments, form letters, or votes: BLM will only respond to unique comments once.

Included in the electronic comment forms was the following: BLM will only respond to unique comments once. BLM will NOT respond to duplicate comments, form letters, or votes.

Public comments are useful in that they identify issues and perhaps new alternatives as a result of these issues, point out errors, suggest faulty assumptions, identify pertinent scientific publications, etc. Thus, it is the substance of a comment that helps the BLM produce a more relevant decision not the number of times it is stated.

General, Vague, Miscellaneous, Other

Summary Statement #73

The ethics of making decisions that are in the best interest of the public and that meet the needs of the public must be restored regardless of the dollar cost.

Summary Response:

Implementation cost is not used as a criterion for prioritization of projects but rather public interest balanced with the best interest of the Natural Resources involved. A land use planning-level decision is broad in scope and, therefore, does not require an exhaustive gathering and monitoring of baseline data. Although the BLM realizes that more data could always be gathered, the baseline data provides the necessary basis to make informed land use plan-level decisions. Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, Chapter II, A-B at 11-13 and Chapter IV, B at 29; PRMP/FEIS at 1-19 to 1-20 and 5-895). The BLM will conduct subsequent project-specific NEPA analyses for projects. In addition BLM budgets are outside the scope of the FEIS, and fluctuate significantly. It would be arbitrary to make a 20- to 30-year decision based on today's economic situation.

Summary Statement #74

We request that the cumulative negative impact of past planning actions on motorized recreationists be adequately evaluated and considered during the decision-making process.

Summary Response:

Chapter 3 – Affected Environment discloses the results of past planning actions and current resource trends. This information was considered during the development of issues and alternatives. With additional consideration of the past decisions that limited access for motorized recreationist being disclosed, it may not change the decision as NEPA requires disclosure of impacts, not necessarily remedial actions to offset these impacts.

Summary Statement #75

Maps should be available electronically that were compressed in the Adobe program.

Summary Response:

The planning team became aware of this problem during the comment period on the DEIS and tried to compress some of the files. All documents and maps were made available on CD as well. Areas with slow internet speed may want to notify us via email and request a CD copy of the FEIS if you wish to look at the maps in more detail than allowed for on the paper copies.

Summary Statement #76

We request that the interdisciplinary team (IDT) include motorized recreation planners and enthusiasts in order to adequately speak for the needs of multiple-use and motorized visitors. A multiple-use and motorized recreationists advisory board could also be used to advise the IDT and decision-makers.

Summary Response:

As specified in Chapter 5, during scoping, the BLM commissioned an in-depth survey of local attitudes and values early in the planning process that resulted in a report entitled *Community Reports and Scoping Support for the BLM Planning Effort in the John Day Basin*. Motorized recreation alternatives were developed based on input received during scoping and public meetings, by working with Cooperators and the Snake/John Day Resource Advisory Council, Little Canyon Mountain working group, and the University of Colorado, through an internet based user surveys. The IDT does consist of two recreation planners. The proposed actions provide a reasonable range of alternatives in full compliance with the NEPA. The Final Transportation Plan will include extensive public input and your suggestion of including motorized recreational enthusiasts in the process is consistent with the purpose and need for the transportation plan.

Landscape Health—General

Summary Statement #77

The proposed alternatives in the draft RMP are so narrow in range that most proposed actions are identical among all the alternatives. There is no alternative aimed specifically at protection of wilderness characteristics, ecologic values and wildlife. As a result, the RMP frequently fails to propose actions that would enhance these important resources.

Summary Response:

Information collected through scoping and the Analysis of the Management situation was used to identify planning issues. The range of alternatives presented in the Draft has been expanded in the FEIS primarily in relation to wilderness characteristics, prescribed road density, VRM, grazing relinquishment, and energy and minerals restrictions (see Chapter 2).

The FEIS provides a range of alternative for wilderness characteristics that range from no protection of the areas identified to protecting all of them. In that ecological values (including wildlife) are influence by other allocations the FEIS does provide an adequate range of alternatives. The PRMP/FEIS provides a range of alternatives consistent with the planning issues identified and the NEPA.

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #78

There exists a much broader range of alternatives regarding grazing than is presented in the John Day Basin Plan. BLM should analyze more grazing matrices as well as a 'no grazing' alternative.

Summary Response:

The BLM began scoping with the publication of the Notice of Intent in the Federal Register in February 2006 and completed a series of scoping meetings from February 27 to March 6, 2007. The problems and conflicts associated with grazing were substantially unchanged from those of the previous land use planning processes. Since monitoring has verified the effectiveness of the direction provided by previous RMPs, the current direction for livestock grazing in the John Day Basin was found to be sufficient and appropriate, so the majority of existing direction was brought forward from previous plans. The only portions of the grazing program for which the current direction was identified as insufficient involved grazing management on the lands acquired through exchange on the North Fork John Day River and the administration of relinquishments of grazing preference throughout the planning area.

For the North Fork John Day River lands, grazing alternatives included options for grazing at a conservative rate as well as no grazing. For lease relinquishments, scoping identified the grazing matrix in the Upper Deschutes RMP as a model for use in the John Day Basin. The Upper Deschutes grazing matrix allowed for the closure of grazing allotments containing up to 10% of the forage in the planning area. The John Day Basin FEIS grazing alternatives analyzed alternatives ranging from no closure of allotments to closure of allotments containing up to 82% of forage in the basin.

No grazing alternatives have been analyzed for the majority of planning area public lands in the Two Rivers Resource Management Plan (1986), Sutton Mountain Coordinated Resource Management Plan (1996), and John Day River Management Plan (2001). This plan does analyze a no grazing alternative for the recently acquired lands of the North Fork John Day River.

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for the portions of the grazing program identified through scoping as having insufficient direction in full compliance with the NEPA. However, due to comments expressing frustrations with the complexity of the grazing matrices, an additional alternative for administering preference relinquishments, the 'decision tree,' has been added to the FEIS.

North Fork

Summary Statement #79

BLM has not made its initial FLPMA land use allocation on whether the North Fork lands should be grazed in the first place. BLM cannot legally assign grazing leases to an allotment that does not exist. North Fork lands should be removed from the grazing matrix, allotment designations should be removed from all maps.

Summary Response:

BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1610-1 and 43 CFR § 4130.2(a) provide direction for the BLM to consider during the development of land use allocations in a Resource Management Plan (RMP). Thus, the RMP is the appropriate place for these determinations to be made.

Even though all lands acquired under the Oregon Land Exchange Act (OLEA) of 2000 received the same direction regarding its emphasis for management, the distribution of resource values and use opportunities vary considerably from one area to another. In order to analyze whether to graze the newly acquired lands, BLM partitioned the lands into potential allotments based on the land ownership history, physical features of the area, and adjacent allotment boundaries. This was necessary to have a means of evaluating and comparing alternatives. The grazing matrix was used as a tool for analyzing the effects of the alternatives. The FEIS provides a range of alternatives consistent with the NEPA, FLPMA, and 2000 OLEA direction. Implementation level decisions regarding details of any future grazing leases would be addressed in site specific NEPA. The PRMP (Alternative 2) would allow temporary, non-renewable grazing on the Boneyard and Scaffold Creek Allotments. The Record of Decision will contain the BLM's decision relative to grazing in the North Fork.

Summary Statement #80

The significant closing of motorized routes in the project area does not meet the basic requirement of the NEPA act of 1969.

Summary Response:

The BLM prepared this RMP to comply with NEPA and FLPMA requirements. Effects to motorized recreation in the DEIS (Chapter 4) were determined not to be significant as defined by CEQ. Motorized route reductions reflected in the action alternatives are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, of impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest, Land Health, and other resources as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users.

Summary Statement #81

Decisions on this RMP should not be based on incomplete or inaccurate information.

Summary Response:

Planning regulation (43 CFR § 1610.4-3) requires the BLM to make decisions based on the best information available at the time, and new information will be incorporated or referenced following the ROD approval as required by 43 CFR § 1610.5-4 "Maintenance". In addition, site or project specific information is collected prior to individual project approval.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #82

We ask that you develop a preferred alternative that preserves and enhances multiple-use interests and motorized recreation. Motorized recreationists would accept area closure (restriction of motorized vehicles to designated routes and elimination of cross-country travel) when reliable documentation demonstrates that it would provide measurable and significant improvement to the natural environment in exchange for a reasonable number of designated motorized routes.

Summary Response:

In FLPMA, the term "multiple use" means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

In addition, the designation of routes and trails will be consistent with the criteria outlined under BLM's regulatory requirements in 43 CFR § 8342.1. These designation criteria require that trails be located as to:

- a. Minimize damage to soils, watershed, vegetation, air, or other resources of the public lands.
- b. Minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats. Special attention will be given to protect endangered or threatened species and their habitats.
- c. Minimize conflicts between off-road vehicle use and other existing or proposed recreational uses of the same or neighboring public lands, and to ensure the compatibility of such uses with existing conditions in populated areas, taking into account noise and other factors.

Summary Statement #83

Motorized recreationists should not have to identify and inventory motorized routes as part of the planning process. We are concerned that the BLM is using public involvement in a discriminatory way to establish which motorized routes will remain open. Requiring motorized visitors to identify and inventory roads and trails is seen part of a strategy to reduce motorized routes because the public cannot undertake this huge effort. It is the BLM's responsibility to adequately inventory existing routes, and evaluate the public's need for these routes.

Summary Response:

The BLM has not asked the public to identify and inventory motorized routes as part of the John Day Basin RMP process. The BLM conducted its own inventory based on best available information, and refined this inventory based on updated information and ground truthing in selected areas. The BLM has sought public input on several occasions in order to identify specific issues and routes that are important to specific user groups. The agency believes that one of the best ways to identify public needs regarding the transportation and travel route system within the planning area is to solicit public input regarding these needs.

Motorized route reductions reflected in the action alternatives are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, of impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest, rangeland health, and other resources as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users. The public is encouraged to participate in the implementation phase of this management planning effort.

Summary Statement #84

We have only one lifetime to enjoy the motorized recreation opportunities that the BLM is systematically eliminating. The impacts of these lost opportunities are significant and irretrievable and irreversible. We request that the BLM mitigate the irretrievable and irreversible impacts of these lost opportunities for motorized recreationists, as required by NEPA.

Summary Response:

In 2007, the BLM further clarified policy direction contained in its 2001 National Management Strategy for Motorized OHV Use on Public Lands and revised 2005 Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 regarding OHV management. Motorized route reductions reflected in the action alternatives are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest, rangeland health, and other resources as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users. The action alternatives provide a minimum of 333 miles of interim access and travel routes, and a diverse array of recreation opportunities that will be maintained and enhanced by management actions laid out in the plan.

Because of the wide range of public perspectives related to travel management, it is unlikely that everyone will agree on the ideal composition of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities. Potential impacts to motorized users associated with reduced open road miles are neither irretrievable nor irreversible. Closed routes can be reopened and new routes can be built in the future. The BLM believes the action alternatives provide a reasonable balance between access and freedom to enjoy recreation resources, and conservation of these resources so that their recreation and other values continue to be intact and available into the future. If they have concerns about specific routes, the public is encouraged to participate in the implementation phase of this management planning effort.

Summary Statement #85

The RMP attempts to downplay the OHV noise issue at Little Canyon Mountain by calling this noise "historic." OHV use has occurred here for many years, but the BLM seems to be ignoring the fact that the number of OHV users and kinds of OHVs in use have greatly increased and changed in recent years. Further, the RMP ignores existing NEPA case law (*Grand Canyon Trust v. FAA*, 290 F. 3d 339, D.C. Cir. 2002) which states that a project's noise levels must be evaluated from a natural baseline, not just the incremental increase in noise.

Summary Response:

The BLM acknowledges that OHV use on public lands in general has grown and diversified over the past 25 years. Change in motorized recreation use is one issue supporting the purpose and need for updating the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and is noted in several places in the document (e.g., p. 13, 313-14.) From 1982-2001, driving motor vehicles off-road was one of the fastest growing outdoor recreation activities in the U.S. Participation in OHV recreation, both in total numbers of participants and as a percentage of the total U.S. population, peaked in mid-2003 and declined in each subsequent year through 2007 (Cordell and others 2005, 2008). This existing trend, and the nationwide economic downturn since 2007, suggests that OHV sales and use may continue to decline; however, future trends in OHV use are difficult to predict.

The BLM notes that the Little Canyon Mountain Working Group agreed that OHV use in the area is "historic" and thus an established use. Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative) would exclude smaller OHVs from use at the Pit areas of Little Canyon Mountain, as discussed below. The BLM also added analysis regarding OHV sound to the PRMP/FEIS. Ambient background sound at Little Canyon Mountain is discussed in the Recreation section of Chapter 3, Affected Environment and in Chapter 4, Effects Analysis. The discussion of the effects of OHV designations on wildlife in Chapter 4 also notes the proximity of roads and the airport to Little Canyon Mountain. The Recreation and Social sections of Chapter 4 analysis address physical and socio-psychological factors that affect how humans respond to noise in outdoor recreation settings. The analysis also describes physical factors that affect how motor sound propagates across the landscape which in turn affect how loud the sound appears to a person who hears it.

The case law cited *Grand Canyon Trust v. FAA*, 290 F.3d 339, D.C. Cir. 2002 regards potential noise impacts from a new airport to replace an existing airport serving the community of St. George, Utah. The new airport was to be constructed at a different location, near Zion National Park. At issue was whether the Federal Aviation Administration was required to consider only the incremental noise impacts of this new, relocated airport compared to the existing airport, or whether it was required to consider the total, cumulative noise impacts that would result. The courts found that according to NEPA, the cumulative impacts needed to be considered in this case. The BLM notes that ambient background sound levels in the Pit Areas of Little Canyon Mountain include sounds from the nearby airport and from vehicles traveling on the adjacent highway.

The action alternatives would designate Little Canyon Mountain (LCM) as a Special Recreation Management Area, in order to facilitate better management of OHV use there. OHV use is already firmly established at LCM, and under all of the action alternatives, such use would be more restricted compared to the No Action alternative. In Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), the BLM has reduced the limit for allowable sound emissions from 99db to 96db. The South Pit Area would be open to Class II OHVs only, which typically emit lower-frequency sounds than Class I or Class III OHVs. The BLM notes that much of the past change in OHV use has been in the Class I category, which includes single-rider, 4-wheeled vehicles less than 800 pounds in weight. Under the Preferred Alternative, use of these vehicles (and of motorcycles) would be excluded from the North and South Pit areas. As part of any planned OHV route development at LCM under the Preferred Alternative, the BLM would follow these guidelines for trail construction to minimize the propagation of OHV sounds toward private residences: (1) the use of natural topography and/or constructed berms to buffer OHV sounds, (2) preclusion of "hill climbs" that follow the fall line directly up slopes, and (3) location of the steepest trail grades as far as possible from private residences.

Summary Statement #86

Proposed actions for OHV management at LCM do not comply with Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, or with 43 CFR § 8342.1, which specifies that OHV "areas and trails should be located to minimize conflicts between off-road vehicle use and other existing or proposed recreational uses of the same or neighboring public lands, and to ensure the compatibility of such uses with existing conditions in populated areas, taking into account noise and other factors."

Summary Reponse:

The BLM has been actively involved in OHV management since the early 1970s and is directed to permit OHV use wherever that use is compatible with established resource management objectives. Executive Orders 11644 (Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, February 8, 1972) and 11989 (Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, May 24, 1977) establish policies and procedures for regulating OHV use on Federal lands. This guidance is consolidated in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR § 8340 and contains provisions for designating public land areas and trails as Open, Limited, or Closed to the operation of OHVs.

As part of the RMP update process, BLM held numerous public meetings with local stakeholders and commissioned a study that resulted in a report entitled *Community Reports and Scoping Support for the BLM Planning Effort in the John Day Basin*. The report findings confirmed that residents have a strong "sense of place" that is closely associated with public lands in the area, in some cases established over several generations of people from the same family and their ties to the landscape. A key aspect of this sense of place and quality of life for local residents is living in close proximity to the undeveloped natural landscapes that public lands provide, and the freedom to access these lands for a variety of uses, including many forms of recreation. Local opinions regarding OHV use vary widely. Some residents are supportive of such use, while others oppose it. OHV use at the "Pit" area of LCM emerged as particularly controversial. Stakeholders of the LCM Working Group agreed that OHV use at LCM is "historic" and thus an established use. But OHV-based recreation at LCM has changed over time as new types of OHVs were introduced into the marketplace, tracking similar trends nationwide. And over time, people have continued to settle on private lands adjacent to LCM that formerly contained significantly fewer residences. Existing ambient background sounds in this area include sounds from the nearby airport and from vehicles traveling on the adjacent highway.

A range of alternatives were developed and analyzed in the FEIS consistent with 43 CFR 8340 and the NEPA. The Alternatives provide a range of OHV use ranging from fully Open in the No Action to fully Closed in Alternative 5. Included in the range of alternatives are additional restrictions designed to reduce impacts. Specifically, with

direction from 43 CFR § 8342.1, under Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), the BLM has reduced the limit for allowable sound emissions from 99db to 96db. The BLM notes that much of the past change in OHV use has been in the Class I category, which includes single-rider, 4-wheeled vehicles less than 800 pounds in weight. Under the Preferred Alternative, use of these vehicles (and of motorcycles) will now be excluded from the South Pit area. The Class II vehicles that will be allowed typically emit lower-frequency sounds than Class I or Class III OHVs. Instead of being designated Open to OHV use, the North Pit Area will serve only as a parking area and trailhead.

The following direction has been added to the PRMP/FEIS in response to comments to reduce the potential noise related conflicts:

“As part of any planned OHV route development under the Preferred Alternative at Little Canyon Mountain, the BLM will follow these guidelines to minimize the propagation of OHV sounds toward private residences: 1) the use of natural topography and constructed berms to buffer OHV sounds, 2) preclusion of “hill climbs” that follow the fall line directly up slopes, and 3) location of the steepest trail grades as far as possible from private residences. Finally, the BLM will convene a group consisting of local citizens, stakeholders, and agency staff to review management of OHV use in the Little Canyon Mountain SRMA 3 years from the signing of the Record of Decision. If the BLM concludes that there is sufficient conflict this group will be asked to help develop triggers for moving the South Pit area to a Limited OHV designation.”

Summary Statement #87

Alternative 1 claims to be a continuation of the current management situation and is purported to be the No Action Alternative. Under Alternative 1, Little Canyon Mountain (LCM) would be open to unlimited cross country travel by OHVs, with no use restrictions. This is an inaccurate description of the present situation, since OHVs are presently limited to designated trails in LCM and vehicles are (in theory) restricted from “the pit” areas, as is admitted on p. 313 of the EIS.

Summary Response:

The BLM recognizes that the description of the No Action Alternative may be confusing. Until the signing of the Record of Decision on the JDBRMP, the Little Canyon Mountain area will continue to be managed under the 1985 John Day RMP which does not limit the use of OHVs in the LCM area.

The PRMP/FEIS considers a range of alternatives for LCM from fully open, to fully closed, to OHV use. The description in Chapter 3 regarding existing limitations and physical barriers represent interim actions not changes to the land use allocation of Open. Additionally the use of conditions that existed prior to the implementation of the interim steps provides a better baseline (No Action) for comparison of the action alternatives proposed in the PRMP/FEIS.

Recreation—Motorized and Recreation—Non-Motorized

Summary Statement #88

The BLM is allocating too much land to single-use, non-motorized recreation where motorized users are excluded. To be consistent with its multiple use mandates, the BLM should designate trails as shared between motorized and non-motorized use, rather than close them to motorized use. Segregating uses via single use trails, such as those in wilderness areas, is not consistent with the multiple use mandates nor is it consistent with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits segregation.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple use management of BLM lands. Multiple-use “means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people” (United States Code, Title 43, Chapter 35, Subchapter 1, Sec.1702.C). Management for multiple uses requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. In short, multiple-use entails balancing needs of resource uses with needs for resource protection.

Regarding shared recreation areas and trails, the BLM is not mandated to provide for every possible use on every possible acre or trail, but instead for a variety of recreation opportunities as appropriate across the landscape. In addition to providing opportunities, BLM is also responsible for ensuring quality experiences. Motorized and non-motorized users typically travel at different speeds, and usually add different levels of sound to baseline conditions on the landscape. While most motorized users do not mind sharing the same space (trail, area) with non-motorized users, the reverse is not usually true. In addition to their preferred means of travel (horse, foot, mountain bike, x-country skis, etc.), many non-motorized users are also seeking a quiet, more primitive recreational experience. By its very nature, motorized use is not quiet. Single use trails, even in wilderness, do not violate the multiple use mandate because such areas usually support other values such as fish and wildlife habitat, often grazing and sometimes existing mining claims. Moreover, multiple uses are provided at the landscape level—not all uses are supported in all zones.

Single-use trail designations do not violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The designations BLM places on single-use trails apply to all users, regardless of their race, color, sex or national origin. A spectrum of diverse natural settings has been proposed that promote both motorized and non-motorized experiences. BLM has provided the following criteria in the JDBRMP to support decisions as to whether a particular trail will be designated shared or single use:

- Consistency with the “Social Qualities” from the Recreation Setting Matrix for the Recreation Setting.
- Increasing amount or unacceptable reports of conflict (e.g., accidents, close calls, disgruntled users, traffic counts, etc.) which cannot be mitigated.
- User displacement.

Route management should be consistent with connecting public routes managed by other agencies.

Suggests New Actions

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #89

Rather than closing motorized routes, the BLM should consider opening trails in alternating weeks (or years) for either motorized or non-motorized uses.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple use management of BLM lands. Multiple use management entails balancing needs of resource uses with needs for resource protection. Routes on BLM administered lands may be closed for a variety of reasons, usually related to resource protection, e.g., erosion or water quality concerns, wildlife disturbance or habitat fragmentation, etc. A route may also be closed to certain types of recreational use in order to reduce conflict between incompatible uses. The BLM is not mandated to provide for every possible use on every possible acre or trail, but instead for a variety of recreation opportunities as appropriate across the landscape. In addition to providing recreation opportunities, BLM is also responsible for ensuring quality experiences. Motorized use by definition includes the sound of motors, which most non-motorized users actively seek to avoid, so a spectrum of diverse natural settings have been proposed that promote both motorized and non-motorized experiences.

While alternating periods of motorized and non-motorized use could potentially help mitigate concerns based on user conflict, the BLM believes it would be too complicated for the public as well as too labor intensive and difficult for the BLM to manage and enforce. Also, this strategy would not address other reasons why roads were identified for closure including reducing habitat fragmentation, reducing disturbance to wildlife, increasing security habitat, improving watershed and riparian functions, improving aquatic habitats and reducing the spread of noxious weeds.

Summary Statement #90

The city of Mitchell would like the BLM to consider the need for places for the city to increase tourism and other economic development opportunities (air strip, sewer, RV park, etc.).

Summary Response:

The DEIS and PRMP/FEIS provide programmatic guidance and identify land use designations and allowable actions. As such, the PRMP/FEIS provides the city of Mitchell with the following options: purchase of lands, exchange, or the use of legislated land management acts, such as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP). Specific projects as requested in your comments are implementation level decisions and would be evaluated by an IDT. The BLM encourages the city of Mitchell to submit specific proposals for review.

Summary Statement #91

The BLM needs to retain, protect or improved upon their Right-of-Way (ROW) and Reciprocal ROW Agreements through the planning process to guarantee legal public access.

Summary Response:

The Prineville BLM currently does not have any Reciprocal ROW Agreements with adjacent landowners. We do have several public and administrative easements across adjacent private lands and have provided several ROWs to private landowners to legal access cross BLM. Legal grants, such as existing ROWs, were maintained in the plan. We agree that the Reciprocal ROW Agreement is a useful tool when both parties can gain from it. Whether the BLM uses a conventional ROW or a Reciprocal ROW it does not guarantee that the other party will agree to public use. The other party may only agree to administrative use by the Government.

Summary Statement #92

Legal public access should be provided for all public lands. Why is the BLM allowing adjoining landowners and others to privatize and have exclusive use of our public lands for pleasure and business purposes?

Summary Response:

Unfortunately, due to the history of BLM acquisition of lands, many scattered and isolated tracts of National System of Public Lands were created. In many cases the BLM and the general public cannot access these lands legally with an automobile. The BLM does not have the resources to acquire legal access to all public lands but does prioritize these acquisitions and the goal is, over time and where possible, to provide access. To help inform the public of legal access, Map 12 now contains data about the current status of legal public access to BLM administered lands.

Summary Statement #93

BLM should close Carrol Rim Road adjacent to Sutton Mountain WSA to protect wilderness suitability.

Summary Response:

The Carrol Rim Road forms a portion of the Sutton Mountain WSA boundary. It is gated and closed, except for administrative access.

Summary Statement #94

The BLM should not open more roads to recreationists because of the damage they cause. The BLM should keep roads locked except for cattle drives and hunting season.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM analyzed a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management and addresses your concern regarding damage to roads in the proposed actions criteria in Chapter 2 of the DEIS (Common to All Action Alternatives) for route selection in the Final Travel Management Plan. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for travel management are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA. The BLM believes that the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, represents a balanced travel plan that takes into account

resource protection, while accommodating the divergent interests of recreational users to the greatest extent possible. The Preferred Alternative strives to maximize all types of recreation use, rather than maximizing one type at the expense of another.

Summary Statement #95

When developing the Final Transportation Plan, the BLM should not only consider open interim routes but also those closed in the interim plan. The BLM should also consider mitigating closed routes with new routes of equal value.

Summary Response:

Language in the plan has been adjusted to clearly indicate that all known routes, including those not included in the interim open category, can be considered during the Final Transportation Plan. This change can be found in the FEIS, in Chapter 2, Travel Management under Management Common to All Action Alternatives.

Summary Statement #96

We recommend monitoring of implementation success of closures before expanding OHV facilities/trails into the North Fork John Day River area. Without successful implementation, newly created trails have the potential to expand adverse effects to areas surrounding created trails.

Summary Response:

In accordance with 40 CFR § 1502.1, land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1). The DEIS objectives were designed to protect resources by both restricting use in sensitive areas and providing appropriate use areas to meet demand. Decisions related to route creation and closure implementation are implementation level. Although there may be instances where it is prudent to require successful closure before creating additional OHV opportunities these decisions are best made on a site specific basis rather than programmatically. However, the guidance in the RMP will serve as a focal point for where to direct limited resources, and emphasize partnerships with the community to help accomplish those objectives.

Access and Travel Management and Aquatic

Summary Statement #97

The BLM should require that culverts meet Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife fish passage criteria and improve fish passage.

Summary Response:

BLM planning regulations require that BLM plans are consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments to the extent those plans are consistent with federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands. In Chapter 2, Aquatic Objective AQ12 - FEIS requires that stream channel crossings pass all life stages of [native] aquatic organisms. The bracketed text has been added to indicate that passage is for all native aquatic organisms including, but not limited to, listed fish species. This requirement may exceed and is consistent with State laws ORS 509.580 through 910 and in OAR 635, Division 412. In addition, the following guideline has been added under Aquatic Objective AQ11 - FEIS: "Require screening of all water diversions on BLM land to protect fish from entrapment." Therefore, BLM is in compliance with its planning regulations.

Access and Travel Management and Aquatic and North Fork

Summary Statement #98

The BLM should develop a site-specific road management plan for roads within the North Fork John Day River acquired lands to meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance to wildlife.

Summary Response:

The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 directs BLM to complete an Interim or Final Transportation Plan during the development of a land use plan. The action alternatives contain criteria for both the Interim and Final Transportation Plan(s) for the plan area. Existing stream inventory data was used to identify roads that limit stream function. Actions to close or rehabilitate these roads are common to all action alternatives. Under all action alternatives, the Final Transportation Plan criteria include the Aquatic Conservation Strategy's Figure called 'Linear Feature Decision Tree for Aquatics' (see Chapter 2 of the DEIS, Aquatics and Transportation). The BLM has followed the guidance of the Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 and addressed public concerns about road effects on streams and wildlife.

Access and Travel Management and Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #99

The BLM didn't include aviation/aircraft recreation in the plan. Consider imposing airspace restrictions over the in-holding area known as Black Snag Springs to prohibit the landing of aircraft except for fire or emergency circumstances.

Summary Response:

The BLM considers airplanes as motorized vehicles and subject to all the same rules for operation as other motorized vehicles when on public land. Air space above public lands is within the jurisdiction of the FAA and therefore outside the scope of this RMP.

ACECs

Summary Statement #100

The North Fork John Day River, Sutton Mountain WSA, and other areas in the planning area should be given ACEC status to protect values including wilderness qualities, wildlife, and/or native fish.

Summary Response:

In all action alternatives, the RMP expands one ACEC and designates at least four new ones, including the North Fork John Day River ACEC (16,837 acres) from Camas Creek to Wrightman Canyon, and the John Day Paleontology ACEC (38,168 acres), which contains the Sutton Mountain WSA. Wilderness characteristics, wildlife, fish, and other values outside ACECs would be protected by a variety of actions, including vegetation rehabilitation, implementation of an Aquatic Conservation Strategy, preservation of high visual quality, and restrictions on off-road use.

Summary Statement #101

Wind power projects should not be permitted in the Horn Butte ACEC.

Summary Response:

The BLM is required to manage all ACECs to protect the values for which they are designated. In all alternatives, The Horn Butte ACEC would be managed for Long-billed curlew and Washington ground squirrel and the Four-mile Canyon segment of the Oregon Trail. Actions that would not protect or enhance these values would not be allowed. In the action alternatives, there is a guideline to, "... not allow on-site development of energy sources (including wind and solar) ... [in ACECs]."

Aquatic

Summary Statement #102

BLM should:

- a. restore streams to a Properly Functioning Condition,
- b. improve water quality for 'beneficial uses' including ecological systems and drinking water,

- c. maintain water quality for native fish and riparian system health, and
- d. provide direction to restore habitat for healthy and viable steelhead and Chinook salmon populations.

Summary Response:

The action alternatives, under the Aquatic Conservation Strategy in Chapter 2, address these concerns through objectives and their subsequent actions and guidelines. The specific components include Objectives AQ3, AQ4, AQ11, and actions under AQ11 of the FEIS. These objectives and actions address public concerns expressed throughout the planning process. The BLM is in compliance with the Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts.

Summary Statement #103

The BLM should increase the percent reduction in major river width to depth ratios used as a target for active restoration.

Summary Response:

Based on comments from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the percent reduction in bankfull widths on major rivers has been broadened to a range of 5-25% (see Chapter 2, Aquatic Objective AQ5 - FEIS, Actions). This range is more reflective of cross-sectional data measurements taken over the last 20 years.

Cross-sectional survey data from streams across the basin contain variation in the changes of width to depth ratios. Stream channels across the basin have generally been observed to be slightly narrowing where BLM implemented standards, guidelines, and Best Management Practices to protect aquatic resources. Some channels recovered at more dramatic rates. For example, one site on the South Fork John Day River has reduced its bankfull width approximately 30% in the in 9 years. South Fork sites surveyed in 1986 and again in 1995 indicated a yearly average of 3 or 4% reduction in width to depth ratios. Pairs of historic photos have also documented this trend. While the South Fork is a dramatic example, historic data on the channel width of the major rivers gives another perspective, further down the river system. Along the lower Main stem near Clarno, the range of 5-25% changes in width to depth ratios aligns with finding from historic air photos from the 1940s and surveyor notes from the 1860s to 1880s. A range of 5-25% captures the spatial and temporal landscape variation. This broader range will enable attainment of the objective.

Cultural

Summary Statement #104

The BLM should re-review Bridge Creek for Wild and Scenic designation because we think it has Outstanding Remarkable Value (ORV) related to geology, culture and history.

Summary Response:

The BLM worked closely with the contractor on this issue and it was jointly determined that geology, culture, and history are not directly related to Bridge Creek. The NPS, Painted Hills Unit of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument was created for reasons other than Bridge Creek. The one short segment of the Dalles-Canyon City Military road existing in its original condition is within the Sutton Mountain WSA. There are other legal authorities to deal with the protection of cultural/historical sites, as well as geology/paleontology.

Landscape Health

Summary Statement #105

Let the land stay in its natural state as it is today. Let mother nature make the choices.

Many species are sensitive to disturbance and passive restoration is usually more natural and beneficial than active restoration.

Summary Response:

An alternative that would allow no active restoration efforts was deemed to be inconsistent with the purpose and need and planning issues identified. Chapter 1 of the DEIS identifies Landscape Health as a planning issue. This determination was based on a review of current science, existing conditions and trends identified in Chapter 3, and public scoping in Chapter 5.

The PRMP/FEIS does not propose site-specific implementation decisions relative to vegetative restoration. The PRMP/FEIS would simply identify active restoration as an allowable use. The ability to analyze the differences in effects of passive versus active restoration is more appropriately analyzed at the project level. Future restoration proposals are required to analyze a No Action Alternative (passive restoration) in a subsequent NEPA document. At that time effects analysis will compare the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of passive restoration versus active restoration.

Alternatives were designed to address this planning issue in compliance with the NEPA. Vegetation, Wildlife, and Transportation Objectives in Chapter 2 contain direction to limit disturbance to wildlife, soils, and watersheds. Effects analyses of the alternatives are displayed in Chapter 4.

Lands and Realty

Summary Statement #106

BLM should identify public lands to dispose for Public/Community Need (page 56 of 125 - DEIS).

Summary Response:

In subsequent discussions by the IDT and cooperators, it was determined that there are too many unknowns at this time to address the community's desires to list these lands as community expansion. They will still be available through R&PP as allowed in the existing alternatives, but may not have been analyzed based on the community's interest. Provisions for such a disposal and adjoining restrictions are provided for in FLPMA (R&PP) and formerly FLTFA. However, this anticipated need should be reflected at least minimally by community representatives or local public planning processes.

Recreation – Motorized

Summary Statement #107

The BLM puts sign-in kiosks at wilderness trailheads to record the use of wilderness areas. Why does the BLM not do this for motorized trails? This lack of user data puts motorized users at a disadvantage.

Summary Response:

Wilderness management typically involves fairly specific targets for visitor use levels, and in some cases, visitation limits and permit systems. In order to monitor visitor use and compliance with the permit system (if one is in place), land managers often place sign-in kiosks at trailheads. Prior to the current planning effort, motorized use in the planning area was primarily dispersed and unmanaged. As the BLM moves from primarily "Open" to primarily "Limited" designations and cross-country OHV use is concentrated in smaller areas with more management control, it may make sense to monitor OHV use levels more closely at areas where such use is the primary recreation focus. Sign-in kiosks at OHV trail heads or staging areas are one way of doing this. Any such actions will be considered during the implementation phase of planning.

Summary Statement #108

Motorcyclists prefer single-track trails, not the rutted trails caused by larger 4-wheeled machines. The BLM should distinguish the difference in trail requirements and impacts between OHVs and motorcycles and use that difference to justify keeping more single track trails open to motorcycles. Single track trails offer a different, more primitive experience than OHV trails or forest roads. Roads and trails have a much different footprint—a typical forest road is about 20 feet wide; most OHV routes are about 60 inches wide and a single track motorcycle trail is about 20 inches wide.

Summary Response:

The BLM agrees that there are significant differences in trail requirements and impacts among different types of outdoor recreation. These differences underlie some of the biggest challenges that public land managers face when trying to accommodate different types of recreation in a compatible and sustainable fashion across the landscape. Differences between off-highway motorcycles and 4-wheel OHVs that are relevant to managers include differences in vehicle track width and weight. These variables affect the width of trail necessary to accommodate each activity, trail construction costs, cumulative impacts, and the amount of maintenance each type of trail requires to mitigate resource damage such as rutting, erosion and vegetation loss.

The BLM has a commitment to provide a diversity of different kinds of recreation experience opportunities across the landscape, including activities that are, for one reason or another, incompatible in the same area. The BLM is also guided by a multiple use mandate. Differences in physical effects on recreation settings, social effects on other visitors, and amount of trail required for a quality experience ultimately affect the BLM's decision space with regard to how much of each kind of recreation activity it can accommodate while also meeting resource protection needs and its responsibility to sustain non-recreation resource uses and values.

The types and amounts of recreation trails provided across the planning area will be determined to a much more detailed extent in the Final Travel Management Plan. Decisions in that plan will be determined by criteria in the selected alternative and Recreation Settings described for different areas in Appendix K.

Summary Statement #109

The DEIS-RMP provides "triggers" for closure or policy and management changes regarding the Rudio Plateau OHV area if certain thresholds are met. If recreational OHV use is designated for Little Canyon Mountain, similar triggers and thresholds should be established for that area including noise violations, resource damage and conflicts with homeowners.

Summary Response:

Management direction in the FEIS has been changed to include the following action: "Convene local citizens, stakeholders, and BLM to review management of OHV use in the Little Canyon Mountain SRMA 3 years from the implementation of this plan. If the BLM believes there is sufficient conflict this group will be asked to help develop triggers for moving the south pit to a Limited designation."

Summary Statement #110

- There is a need for a wide variety of Class II riding opportunities—particularly technical riding. The Rock Crawling area near Kimberly would address this issue.
- The RMP does not address access to Morrow County OHV Park.
- Your plan should include process management between federal agencies to benefit the public and the use of their land.

Summary Response:

The action alternatives provide a range of alternatives designed to provide OHV opportunities including Class II. Criteria to be used to develop the Final Transportation Plan include:

- Provide a range of difficulties and experiences for motorized and non-motorized users.
- Provide for public access to large tracts of public lands, including opportunities to link with other agencies' roads (e.g., USFS, County, State, etc.).
- Access or connectivity of OHV use on BLM lands with the Morrow County OHV Park are decisions that will be addressed in the Final Transportation Plan. BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2009-050 provides policy relative to process management between federal agencies.

Summary Statement #111

When OHV operators purchase their vehicles, they should receive some printed information about how BLM signing works.

Summary Response:

The BLM supports the Tread Lightly! program in addition to other efforts to inform OHV users regarding appropriate use of OHVs. Providing materials to OHV purchasers is an implementation decision and outside the scope of the RMP.

Recreation—Motorized and Recreation—Non-motorized

Summary Statement #112

If conflicts occur on shared use trails, the BLM should consider that closing the trail to hikers and equestrians (stock users) is equally effective as closing the trail to motorized users. It is inappropriate that conflicts should always be resolved by closing trails to motorized users.

Summary Response:

A consistent finding of outdoor recreation research is that while most motorized users do not mind sharing the same space (trail, area) with non-motorized users, the reverse is not usually true. In short, the presence of motorized recreationists often precludes the type of experience that non-motorized recreationists are seeking, while the presence of non-motorized recreation generally has a much smaller effect on motorized recreationists. While the BLM does actively control motorized activities, pedestrian closures are rare. This can give the impression that motorized users are usually displaced. However, this does not mean that motorized recreation will be removed if there is conflict. The BLM will examine any conflict issues on shared trails on a case-by-case basis, taking into account use levels by each group, management goals for the area (Appendix K), and other relevant factors. Additionally, BLM has provided the following criteria in the JDBRMP to support decisions as to whether a particular trail will be designated shared or single use:

- Consistency with the "Social Qualities" from the Recreation Setting Matrix for the Recreation Setting.
- Increasing amount or unacceptable reports of conflict (e.g., accidents, close calls, disgruntled users, traffic counts, etc.) that cannot be mitigated.
- User displacement.
- Route management should be consistent with connecting public routes managed by other agencies.

Recreation—Motorized and Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #113

Current OHV use of routes within WSAs impairs their wilderness characteristics. WSAs should be closed to OHV use.

Summary Response:

OHV use in WSAs is limited to signed, designated routes, and cross-county vehicle use is not permitted. Some WSAs within the planning area contain no designated routes at all, and are therefore completely closed to OHV use. The BLM is required by law to protect wilderness values in WSAs. If vehicle use is causing damage to resources or wilderness values, the BLM may close routes. In Sutton Mountain WSA, the PRMP proposes to close a short spur route to vehicle use in Meyer's Canyon, where use extended beyond the authorized area, to stop unauthorized activities and protect wilderness suitability. Between Draft and Final, the OHV designation for Sutton Mountain was changed from a Limited OHV designation to a Closed OHV designation to be consistent with all other WSAs in the plan area in all action alternatives.

Social/Economics

Summary Statement #114

The government should pay for the economic and motorized recreational losses that the public has suffered under the Endangered Species Act due to closures.

Summary Response:

There are no closures under the Endangered Species Act for fisheries under any of the alternatives. Restrictions on motorized recreation apply to all streams whether they are listed fish species or not.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Summary Statement #115

- The BLM should retain snags, down wood, and old growth trees.
- Where is the direction for retention of snags, down wood, and old growth character trees?
- Let trees grow to make snags don't create them.
- Any fuel reduction should leave all large snags, large down wood, and mature old growth trees with a size limit of 8-12 inches dbh for cutting.

Summary Response:

The DEIS contains direction for snag management (Chapter 2 Objectives V4 and W8, Table 2-6, and Appendix S), down wood (Chapter 2 Objective V4 and Table 2-2), and old growth tree retention (Chapter 2 Objective V4).

The primary method for snag recruitment would be through natural processes; however, in snag deficient areas the Proposed RMP would allow creation of snags to meet resource objectives.

Wild and Scenic Rivers – Bridge Creek

Summary Statement #116

The BLM should re-examine Bridge Creek for Wild & Scenic River (WSR) eligibility due to the Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) for scenery, geologic, and wildlife resources.

Summary Response:

The process used by the BLM to identify and evaluate river segments for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system is guided by provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and BLM planning guidance. Section 5(d)(1) of the Act directs federal agencies to consider potential wild and scenic rivers in the land and water planning processes. To fulfill this requirement, the BLM inventories and evaluates rivers when it develops comprehensive resource management plans for public lands in a specified area.

An eligibility inventory was conducted during the data gathering stage of JDBRMP. Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River that flow through public lands were reviewed, including a review of Bridge Creek. The review concluded that “the scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area” and that “no rare, unusual or unique geologic features, processes or phenomena are located along the creek that [are] dependent upon the creek (or restricted to ¼ mile on either side of the creek.)” The review also concluded that “while the potential for fossils is abundant, such occurrences are not unique compared to what can be found in the region, including the Painted Hills unit of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.” Bridge Creek was not found to include ORVs to the extent that would warrant eligibility for WSR status.

Additionally, Bridge Creek was assessed and found to contain a high level of wildlife diversity; however, the level of diversity was determined to be common to tributaries along the John Day River. The BLM appreciates the commenter's interest in the WSR review process, but stands by the findings of the eligibility review conducted by its contractor.

Wild and Scenic Rivers—North Fork John Day

Summary Statement #117

The North Fork River corridor should be managed to not degrade ORVs and establish an interim ¼ mile buffer on each side of the river corridor.

Summary Response:

Page 91 of the DEIS indicates that the North Fork be recommended as suitable and areas within 0.25 mile of the river would be managed according the guidance in BLM Manual 8351 section .33, pages 20-2. This guidance directs the protection of the ORVs until Congress determines final Wild and Scenic River status.

Wild Horses

Summary Statement #118

The BLM should manage wild/feral horses in the Rudio Mountain area. Management should include an allocation of forage on public lands to keep horses off of private lands.

Summary Response:

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act (WFRHBA) of 1971 directed the BLM to determine the areas where horses and burros were found roaming, and then to manage the animals within the boundaries of those areas. Herd Areas (HAs) shall be identified in land use plans and are limited to areas of the public lands used as habitat by wild horses and burros at the time the WFRHBA was passed (December 15, 1971). A permanent record of the HAs that existed in 1971 shall be maintained by the authorized officer. There is no discretion to propose new HAs or HMAs.

The Rudio Mountain area was not identified as an HA or HMA at that time; therefore, the horses present are considered feral, falling under the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon Livestock Division. Accordingly, forage was not allocated as no HA or HMA exists there.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #119

BLM should reassess and reconsider its non-recommended WSA decisions during this planning process.

Summary Response:

In 1991, BLM forwarded its wilderness recommendations to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior and the President. This document, *Wilderness EIS and Report to Congress*, was produced at the request of Congress. Unless Congress requests a new report, local BLM Districts do not have the authority to produce such a report. In the meantime, BLM manages all WSA lands according to the *Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review*, regardless of whether BLM recommended the lands as suitable or unsuitable for wilderness designation. This protective management will continue to be in place for all WSA lands until Congress either designates a WSA as a Wilderness Area, or releases it for other uses.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #120

Due to high wildlife/aquatic values, and current sediment delivery problems within NFJDR acquisition lands, the Service recommends that the nine allotments containing acquired lands in the NFJDR are treated as having been voluntarily relinquished and the Grazing Decision Matrix results would determine the proposed use. Two of the nine allotments containing acquired lands in the NFJDR should be available for Reserve Forage Allotments or Closure to provide grazing management flexibility during large scale restoration actions, and seven should remain unauthorized for grazing use.

Summary Response:

Alternative 2 (The Preferred Alternative) in the PRMP/FEIS carries forward the direction that two allotments will be RFA and the other seven will be closed.

Summary Statement #121

Seasonal Roads that start on the county road that parallels the South Fork of the John Day River and run to the west should only be open from June 01 through Sept 30 of each year. The Seasonal road identified as Battle Creek Road, should also only be open June 01 through Sept 30 of each year. Significant traffic loads in combination with wet weather result in serious to severe resource damage, increased erosion into Salmon-Steelhead spawning streams, and general degradation of the habitat. Allowing motorized travel in these areas during April and May is extremely detrimental to big game populations, particularly elk. Increased motorized activity during this time frame will have negative impacts on calf/fawn survival rates, and the future health of big game populations.

Summary Response:

The areas in which these roads are located are currently classified as elk winter range. Seasonal travel restrictions currently close the roads from December 1 to April 15, during the primary period of elk winter range use. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 propose closures on several spur roads in the Battle Creek area (see DEIS, Map 13C). Primary elk calving areas have been identified, and are located outside of the areas in question.

Suggests Modified Alternative

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #122

If BLM is using light use as a criterion to close motorized routes, it seems fair to convert non-motorized routes that see light use to motorized routes in order to address concerns of over-usage and shortage of motorized routes. Also, the BLM should not use the existing motorized route inventory for designating non-motorized trails.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple use management of BLM lands, which requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. In short, multiple use entails balancing needs of resource uses with needs for resource protection. In this context, BLM has concluded that closure of certain routes in the John Day Basin is necessary in order to sustain resource values.

The level of use a motorized route receives is only one criterion among many that are taken into account during the route management analysis process. Considered with other factors, (resource impacts, human use needs) light use has sometimes helped support a proposal for closure, but has not been used as a stand-alone criterion. Motorized route reductions reflected in the action alternatives are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users. An increase in non-motorized recreation opportunities may be one outcome, but it is very rarely the main reason for route closures.

Summary Statement #123

In the PRMP/FEIS, the BLM should address specific actions to reverse the illegal creation of landing strips. Included in this action plan should be efforts for increased law enforcement, outreach to end holders and adjacent landowners, as well as, local aeronautic clubs/hobbyist, and methods for reclaiming and monitoring damaged lands.

Summary Response:

Specific action plans are implementation level actions and may include, but are not limited to, reversing illegal landing strips, law enforcement, and outreach. The DEIS provides an adequate discussion of the environmental consequences, including the cumulative impacts, of the RMP and reasonable alternatives (DEIS at Chapter 4, Access and Travel Management, pages 474-480). As required by 40 CFR § 1502.16, the DEIS provides a discussion

of the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. The DEIS presented the decision maker with sufficiently detailed information to aid in determining whether to proceed with the FEIS or make a reasoned choice among the other alternatives in a manner such that the public could have an understanding of the environmental consequences associated with the alternatives, in accordance with 40 CFR § 1502.1. Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1). The DEIS contains planning actions. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions, which may include but are not limited to timber harvest, fuels treatment, restoration, or other ground-disturbing activities (PRMP/FEIS at 4-479 and 5-895). The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Summary Statement #124

The BLM should not relocate the Mallory Creek Road. Both the Mallory Creek (Grant Co. #3407) and Graves Creek Roads (Grant Co. # 3408) should/should not remain closed. BLM has no basis for claiming that Mallory Creek, Graves Creek, and Gilman Flat (Grant Co. #3058) roads have valid R.S. 2477 claim and must adhere to applicable laws and policies while conducting travel planning. If these routes are "asserted" as "public use roads" then the BLM should define these terms and their foundation, as well as the manner in which these classifications affect planning decisions.

Summary Response:

The BLM maintains jurisdictional control over both the Graves Creek and Mallory Creek roads, as reflected on our Travel Management maps. Grant County has not asserted ROW under R.S. 2477 or under a FLPMA ROW for either of these roads. BLM is proposing that both Graves Road and Mallory Creek Road be open seasonally to provide an access tie to the Umatilla National Forest and to provide a loop opportunity for recreationists. The BLM realizes that the current location of Mallory Creek Road is impacting the stream function and fish habitat. The BLM plans to mitigate this impact by relocating a section of the road to the west, so that the stream function can be rehabilitated. Grant County Courts did rule Gilman Flat as a public road per Oregon Regulatory Statutes in 1980, prior to BLM acquiring the land (Grant County Court Case 80-41).

Summary Statement #125

The BLM should maintain the Gilman Flat Road during the closure period per a right of way agreement, or remove the gate at the end of Grant County Road #4 and not close the road as ordered by Grant County Judge. The BLM should continue to allow us access to our property on Gilman Flat according to our road use agreement.

Summary Response:

The BLM does not have maintenance responsibility for Grant County's Gilman Flat Road. The BLM has an informal verbal agreement with Grant County to close this road from December 1 through April 15 to protect critical winter range habitat and to perform minor maintenance on the road to protect adjacent resources. BLM management of the Gilman Flat area is not changing from the existing situation, so you can expect your road use authorization to be extended with the same stipulations.

Summary Statement #126

The BLM should clarify that electrical utilities have the right to enter transmission and distribution line easement areas via mechanized/motorized vehicles in order to alleviate urgent situations.

Summary Response:

Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Alternatives states:

“All routes with active, legal encumbrances would remain part of the designated transportation system and would continue to be managed according to those agreements. Some of these routes may be restricted to administrative access only, based upon the legal restriction in those encumbrances.”

The BLM is not denying any electrical utility, pipeline, or communication company their right to maintain their infrastructure, providing they have a legal easement or right-of-way for the roads across BLM that they are traveling on and providing they are conducting official company business. As part of that administrative use, the BLM will issue limited use entry permits for any closed roads. The BLM will request utility companies to identify their access and egress routes as part of this permit.

Summary Statement #127

The BLM should fix bad spots in the road whenever heavy equipment is working in the areas, because access is important to fire suppression.

Summary Response:

The BLM recognizes that resources and funding have always been limited – and are anticipated to continue to be limited. However, the guidance in the RMP will serve as a focal point for where to direct limited resources, and emphasize partnerships with the community to help accomplish those objectives. A collaborative implementation plan will be developed following the Record of Decision (ROD) to help integrate BLM and community resources where possible.

We anticipate BLM base funding levels will fluctuate over the life of the plan. Nevertheless, the BLM is committed to implementing the long-term vision established in the plan. The BLM may request funds for implementation of the proposed actions, as well as seek partners and grants for further assistance. We recognize that we cannot implement this plan alone; it will take all of us who have a stake and/or interest in these public lands.

Maintenance of a specific road depends upon its designated maintenance intensity level. Many of the interim roads are primitive and are managed and maintained for high clearance 4x4 vehicles and may only receive maintenance if there is major resource damage or a health and safety issue. Site-specific road maintenance needs are not typically part of the implementation plan, but determinations of road maintenance intensity level may be addressed on an area-by-area basis as it relates to the long-term vision of that area.

Summary Statement #128

The BLM should leave “Kidwell Gulch Road” open and make it part of the permanent travel management system.

Summary Response:

In all action alternatives, the BLM proposed to close a segment of a road in sections 12 and 13 of T. 11 S., R. 26 E. because this segment of road is impacting the stream function. There are two other roads on the interim transportation system that provide public access to sections 12 and 13. In addition, the BLM proposes to construct a segment of road that will connect Franks Creek and Holmes Creek roads solely located on BLM land to ensure public access. During the transportation planning process, the transportation decision criteria will be applied to all routes to determine which routes will be kept, rehabilitated, obliterated, fully decommissioned, and/or closed. Roads that are kept, regardless of rehabilitation needs, will become part of the final transportation system.

Summary Statement #129

The BLM should allow public access for fire wood harvest.

Summary Response:

Forest products, including fire wood, will be made available to the public in site-specific, identified units. As part of this permitted process, access to these units will be identified.

Summary Statement #130

The BLM should not close all routes on isolated public parcels because some adjacent landowners allow access by fee to the public across their private lands. The BLM should close all but the major access routes in these isolated parcels.

Summary Response:

Travel Management Alternatives 1 and 3 identify those routes on isolated parcels as interim and available for public access with landowner permission to use private roads. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 do not identify these routes on isolated parcels as part of the interim transportation system because the BLM cannot guarantee public access and feels that it is unfair that the adjacent landowner have more rights to use than the general public. Please note that under the management of all action alternatives, routes not identified on the interim transportation system can still be included on a Final Transportation Plan.

Summary Statement #131

The BLM is short sighted to close dead end routes to motorized vehicles. Families like to use these routes to camp, hike, horseback ride and sight see.

Summary Response:

The BLM has only closed these roads to motorized use. Camping is still permitted on these closed routes providing the camp site is within 100 feet of a designated interim route. Non-motorized uses such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, etc. are still allowed on these routes. The BLM has made changes to the DEIS exceptions for off-road camping. These changes are as follows: the only exceptions are within WSA where camping is allowed only where designated and mechanized access (bicycles) is prohibited, and along wild and scenic river corridors where off-road camping must be within 50 feet of the designated interim route.

Summary Statement #132

The BLM should limit access on the south side of the North Fork John Day River to 300-400 yards within the Skull Canyon Bridge. In addition, landowners on the south side would like limited access barriers installed on all roads/trails that terminate on private property.

Summary Response:

BLM's Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) along with Alternatives 4 and 5 terminates the interim designation of the Skull Canyon Road to within the 300-400 yards you suggest; all other routes are closed to motorized use to help keep the public from trespassing onto private lands.

Summary Statement #133

The BLM should change their language from "Designated Roads and Trails" to "Existing Roads and Trails".

Summary Response:

The BLM must designate its transportation system in a land use plan. By formally identifying (or "designating") as a route, the BLM is committing to operate and maintain that route as part of its transportation system.

Summary Statement #134

The BLM's travel management objectives should identify the end user. A better objective would be "To meet the needs of the public for a functional network of motorized roads and trails for access and recreation with practical and reasonable consideration of the environment."

Summary Response:

The BLM has clarified its travel management objectives in the FEIS for T3, T4, and T5.

Summary Statement #135

Did the BLM use any objective criteria in its selection of OHV Designations?

- Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, areas with wilderness characteristics, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, water quality-limited riparian, native fish habitat, and critical wildlife habitat areas should be closed to OHV use. Were open areas selected in accordance with BLM regulations – 43 CFR § 8341.2 and 43 CFR § 8342.1?
- The BLM should engage user groups to help develop motorized recreation “play” areas that are small in size (500-1000 acres) and located in already roaded front country areas, not in lightly roaded, riparian, or back country areas.

Summary Response:

The BLM has been actively involved in the management of OHVs since the early 1970s. Executive Orders 11644 (Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, February 8, 1972) and 11989 (Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, May 24, 1977) establish policies and procedures for regulating OHV use on Federal lands. This guidance is consolidated in 43 CFR 8340 and contains provisions for designating public land areas and trails as Open, Limited, or Closed to the operation of OHVs. This direction provides guidance to permit OHV use where that use is compatible with established resource management objectives.

In 2007, the BLM instructed its field offices that leaving large areas open to unregulated cross-country OHV travel is no longer practical (IM-2008-014). Instead, field offices were directed to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails.

The BLM agrees that engaging user groups helps facilitate development of recreation opportunities that meet the needs of those user groups. In this spirit, the agency has engaged the public on several occasions during the planning process to hear their concerns and solicit input. The BLM consults with a Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) that includes motorized recreation advocates. The BLM also commissioned an in-depth survey of local attitudes and values early in the planning process that resulted in a report entitled *Community Reports and Scoping Support for the BLM Planning Effort in the John Day Basin*. Motorized recreation was among the topics addressed in this report. This information was used to identify Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and Recreation Management Zones (RMZ) based on the Benefits Based Recreation Management (Appendix K). Scoping information was also used in conjunction with direction found in 43 CFR § 8342.1 and Manual 8340. These criteria were used in GIS as filters to determine suitable designations.

Criteria for OHV Closed designations include:

- Lands designated as Wild and Scenic River or suitable for such designation
- RMZs where the focus is on non-motorized recreation
- Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, and areas managed to protect wilderness characteristics

Parcels that met one or more of the following criteria were excluded from consideration to remain Open.

- Areas determined to meet the criteria for Closed
- Previously designated as Closed or Limited
- Less than 100 acres in size
- Designated or proposed Wild and Scenic River
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- Back Country RMZ
- Sensitive soils (defined using a combination of slope and soil characteristics)

- Fish-bearing stream (300-foot buffer)
- Perennial or intermittent stream (300-foot buffer)
- Bald eagle winter roost area or winter roost range
- Sage-grouse range
- Proposed falcon cliff range
- Proposed elk calving range
- Critical winter range below 4,600 feet in elevation

Remaining parcels were considered based on the ability to provide legal access to the general public. Any lands in the planning area not designated Open or Closed to OHV use are designated as Limited. Consistent with IM-2008-014, the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) shifts the focus of OHV-based recreation management away from uncontrolled OHV use toward an OHV route system that is designed to meet OHV user needs and protect resources.

43 CFR § 8341.2 is easily confused with 43 CFR § 8342.1 (discussed above).

- 43 CFR § 8341.2 is a Federal Regulation that pertains to enforcement and provides the BLM the authority to close areas to OHV use if such use “is causing or will cause considerable adverse impacts” to natural, cultural or historical resources or other resource uses.
- 43 CFR § 8341.2 does not provide direction for making OHV designations.

The alternatives reflect an effort to accommodate localized demand for OHV recreation in Front Country settings. Locating recreation uses that involve production of significant levels of sound presents some challenges—not all stakeholders agree that such uses are appropriate in Front Country settings either near communities or private lands. In addition, not all OHV users are content with being limited to Front Country settings, so the BLM also provides for access in Middle Country areas.

In recognition of these changed conditions and policy guidance, all JDBRMP action alternatives specify that at least 229,703 acres of BLM-administered land will be shifted from an Open to a Limited designation. Alternatives 2 and 3 also specify over 3,900 acres that will be left in an Open designation, in accordance with BLM’s commitment to provide for a diversity of recreation experience opportunities across the landscape. Approximately 69,837 acres (Alternatives 2, 3, and 5) to 86,430 acres (Alternative 4) are shifted to a Closed designation in order to address resource concerns or management objectives that are not compatible with OHV use.

Summary Statement #136

The BLM should implement seasonal route closures that (1) provide maximum OHV opportunities during summer to disperse all forms of trail use and minimize impacts to trail users, (2) provide winter OHV recreation opportunities in low-elevation areas that are not critical winter game range, (3) provide OHV recreation and access during hunting season by keeping major roads and OHV loops open while closing spur roads and trails necessary to protect game populations and provide a reasonable hunting experience, and (4) provide OHV recreation opportunities during spring in all areas where erosion and wildlife calving conditions will reasonably allow.

Summary Response:

Motorized route reductions and seasonal closures reflected in the action alternatives are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs and impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest, rangeland health, and other resources as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users consistent with 43 CFR 8340 and BLM OHV Manual 8340. Criteria contained in the proposed actions provide varying degrees of user access during the interim management and criteria that will be used to develop the Final Travel Management Plan.

The BLM believes the action alternatives provide a reasonable balance between access and freedom to enjoy recreation resources, and conservation of these resources so that their recreation and other values continue to be intact and available into the future. The BLM will continue to balance wildlife, recreation, and other resource

concerns as travel planning continues. If they have concerns about specific routes, the public is encouraged to participate in the Final Travel Management Planning process.

Summary Statement #137

The BLM should close more routes and not build any more new routes. If a transportation feature is not necessary, it should not be built. The BLM should avoid, re-route, obliterate and decommission all roads in riparian zones.

Summary Response:

While the BLM agrees that a transportation feature that is not necessary should not be built, the BLM cannot avoid all riparian zones or restrict our ability to manage the public lands due to a lack of access. The Linear Feature Decision Tree for Aquatics (Figure 2-2) provides us a tool for assessing if a route is impacting an aquatic feature and provides us a means for rectifying non-desirable conditions.

Executive Order 11989 established the policies and procedures to ensure that the use of vehicles on public lands will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands, to promote the safety of all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands. The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for travel management are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Comments and concerns regarding individual routes were solicited during the development of the DEIS. Additional public comment will be considered in the Final Transportation Planning process.

Summary Statement #138

The BLM should not allow Open OHV areas adjacent to WSAs (e.g., Golden Triangle).

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1610-1 does not require that areas adjacent to Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) have a buffer zone relative to other allowable uses.

Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management. Your concern has been address in Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. The range of alternatives for travel management is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA. In the range of alternatives, only Alternatives 1 and 3 allow open cross-country travel across the Golden Triangle. Alternatives 2 and 5 restrict motorized travel to designated routes and Alternative 4 closes the area to all motorized travel.

The agency encourages interested parties to participate in future travel management planning to ensure that their uses and desires regarding particular routes are recognized and given due consideration.

Summary Statement #139

If roads and trails are closed or restricted to the general public, those same locations need to be closed to cattle, adjoining private landowners and management operations for ranchers and grazing permit leases.

Summary Response:

Motorized restrictions do apply to adjoining private landowners and grazing leases relative to their ability to utilize motorized vehicles on closed routes or areas any time they wish. Access for administration purposes

however, is a permitted use. Ranchers, who have BLM grazing leases within allotments that are accessed via closed routes, must apply for an Administrative Use permit for motorized travel on those routes. Access would be for the administrative purpose of tending cattle grazing on those BLM allotments.

In order to be considered as interdependent actions, cattle grazing and motorized vehicle use would have to display interdependent impacts or similar cause and effect issues associated with these two actions. We are unaware of literature that substantiates that these two actions are in some way linked and thus should be considered in conjunction. The FEIS provides a range of alternatives and discloses the effects of the proposed actions consistent with NEPA.

Summary Statement #140

The BLM should keep all roads open to OHV because miners need access to explore, prospect, and mine on public land under public law.

Summary Response:

The General Mining Law of 1872 does not guarantee access to landlocked parcels of Federal land for individuals to explore for minerals. Individuals exploring for minerals must follow the same rules and regulations as the general public. So, if a road is closed to motor vehicles, then someone exploring for minerals must utilize non-motorized means to go about their exploring.

Once an individual files a Notice of Intent to Mine, then that individual, under the General Mining Law of 1872, is guaranteed access to his/her mining claim.

Under the Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, limited use entry permits issued by the BLM will be determined on a case by case basis for site specific closed roads that are not part of the interim or final transportation system. These limited use entry permits will be issued to owners of mining claims to conduct official business. This does not guarantee that miners will have unlimited access rights on all routes that are otherwise closed to the general public. Open travel across the landscape is restricted to OHV Open designations only.

Summary Statement #141

An alternative to motorized closures could be to keep motorized opportunities open by utilizing the Tread Lightly! program.

Summary Response:

Tread Lightly! is a private, non-profit, voluntary program focused primarily on educating motorized recreationists about responsible use and stewardship of public recreation resources. The capabilities and physical characteristics of modern OHVs are such that adherence to Tread Lightly! principles are critical in maintaining motorized recreation opportunities.

The use of Tread Lightly! alone does not meet BLM Planning Handbook 1610-1 or 43 CFR 8340 direction for OHV designation, or direction in Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-014 to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails. Much of the plan area has sensitive soils (high erosion potential and >30% slope) and vulnerable riparian areas (perennial, intermittent, and fish-bearing streams) that render these areas unsuitable for unrestricted OHV use.

However, Tread Lightly! principles are encouraged and utilized wherever OHV use is permitted on BLM lands. Details would be specified during plan implementation, but these principles will likely be a part of managing any OHV Open designations included in the Record of Decision. Efforts to ensure that triggers associated with the Rudio Open area in Alternative 2 and 3 are not exceeded will depend on adherence to Tread Lightly! principles. For a description of allowable actions and guidelines, see the Recreation section in Chapter 2 of the FEIS and Appendix B (Best Management Practices).

Access and Travel Management and North Fork

Summary Statement #142

Why were allowable road densities not set at the current density averages? At a minimum, the Final RMP/EIS should include analysis of an action alternative(s) that include retaining current road densities in the North Fork John Day Subarea for the life of the plan (i.e., average prescribed road density limit of 0.6 mi/mi²) and/or analysis of a lower average road density target that enhances the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat. The Final EIS should also include analysis of an action alternative(s) that include retaining or reducing current road densities in the South Fork John Day Subarea for the life of the plan.

Summary Response:

The DEIS provided criteria (including allowable route density) to be used in the Final Transportation Plan as an upper limit. The allowable route density does not prescribe an actual route density that must be managed to it simply sets an upper limit. Language in the FEIS clarifies that the allowable route density applies to constructed non-motorized trails as well. Allowable densities were identified by the IDT based on the recreation experience to be provided in that area (Recreation Management Zone - Appendix K) and important ecological resources. After reviewing designations for the North Fork, it was discovered that the RMZ write-up described separate zones within one RMZ. These have been broken out in the FEIS and the allowable route densities adjusted. Site-specific analysis addressing impacts to fish and wildlife will be completed associated with all transportation plans.

Access and Travel Management and Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #143

BLM should designate either more or less acreage, road or trail mileage for motorized use in its preferred alternative.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple use management of BLM lands. Multiple-use “means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people” (United States Code, Title 43, Chapter 35, Subchapter 1, Sec.1702.C). Management for multiple uses requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations.

IM-2008-014 affirmed that continued designation of large areas that remain open to unregulated “cross-country travel” is not a practical management strategy due to the proliferation of unauthorized routes and resource damage. Instead, field offices are directed to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails. But field offices still can and do have designated open areas, where unrestricted OHV use is permissible.

Factors that BLM considers during outdoor recreation planning include public demand for various kinds of outdoor recreation experiences, resource protection and sustainability, compatibility with other resource uses, and a commitment to provide a spectrum of different recreation opportunities. There are many surveys and data sources available such as Oregon’s Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the National Forest Visitor Use Monitoring Program that document the popularity and importance of both motorized and non-motorized recreation to the public, and opinion varies widely concerning travel management and OHV use. The action alternatives are consistent with BLM policy guidance to shift the focus of OHV activities from open areas to designated roads and trails by moving some 229,703 acres from Open to Limited designation. The BLM notes that a significant portion of these acres have sensitive soils, riparian areas, critical wildlife habitat, and other resource values that render them unsuitable for OHV use and thus subject to closure, even in the absence of this designation change.

The alternatives provide for a full range of recreational opportunities, including a minimum of 333 miles of interim designated OHV routes and several areas focused exclusively on non-motorized activities. Resource protection and recreation opportunities will be improved by management actions detailed in Appendix K of the RMP. Appendix K provides details regarding several newly designated SRMAs and RMZs where management

will be focused on providing specific types of motorized and non-motorized recreation experiences in settings appropriate for each. The Preferred Alternative for the JDBRMP represents a balanced plan that takes into account resource protection, and the divergent interests of both motorized and non-motorized recreational users.

Summary Statement #144

The BLM should allow aircraft landing in the Chucker Flats area and other remote areas.

Summary Response:

The area known as Chucker Flats is located on private land and therefore outside the scope of this resource management plan. Pilots can still utilize the Chucker Flats area with permission from the private landowner; all aircraft use must remain on the private land. The BLM land adjacent to the private land where Chucker Flats airstrip is located is part of the Lower John Day WSA. Federal policies do not allow motorized equipment or other forms of mechanical transportation (including landing of aircraft) within the boundaries of areas that are designated Wilderness or WSAs, except where specifically authorized. Pilots may be able to land their planes at other remote locations providing they take the responsibility to determine land status prior to landing aircraft at any location. Pilots should not assume it is appropriate to land anywhere without first determining the land status.

Summary Statement #145

The BLM must keep all roads open that were in existence prior to the 1976 enactment of FLPMA (43 USC 1701) and have a history of public use as 2477/public roads. The BLM should not allow private landowner to gate these roads. The BLM is encouraged to keep motorized access through private land open to the public.

Summary Response:

The BLM recognizes that many of our roads have been in used by the public prior to the 1976 enactment of FLPMA. But in order for any of these roads to be deemed a "public highway," the state or county must assert their claim and prove the existence of an R.S. 2477 ROW in a Federal court. Until a ROW has been adjudicated, the BLM has the right and obligation to protect the underlying and surrounding Federal Lands it manages (per *Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance v. BLM*). Without a public road easement, the BLM has no authority over how a private landowner blocks access across their own land. The BLM would need willing landowners in order for us to be able to negotiate public access easements.

Summary Statement #146

The BLM's Transportation System should have the objective of dual-purpose roads.

Summary Response:

In all action alternatives, all routes within Open and Limited designated areas in the interim transportation system are already designated for dual use as stated in the sixth bullet item on page 145 of the DEIS.

ACECs

Summary Statement #147

The RMP should allow mineral material quarries in ACECs if mitigations can be applied that protect the values for which the areas are designated.

Summary Response:

The BLM is directed by BLM Manual 1613 to use RMPs to identify general management practices for ACECs, including specific constraints and mitigation measures that are specific enough to minimize the need for subsequent ACEC management plans. In the John Day Basin DEIS, we responded to this direction by specifically prohibiting several actions that had the potential to degrade ACEC values. We recognize that some actions can be mitigated to eliminate unwanted effects. Therefore, we have added an action to the range of alternatives in the FEIS that allows the use of existing or development and use of new mineral material sites within ACEC under certain conditions.

Ag Lands

Summary Statement #148

The BLM should stop agricultural leases because they are devastating on wildlife areas.

Summary Response:

The BLM has presented a reasonable range of alternatives in the DEIS and will finalize these alternatives in the FEIS. The Preferred Alternative addresses this public concern by allocating a range of acreage to agricultural use. The range varies from 400 acres down to zero acres for agricultural uses (see FEIS, Chapter 2, Agricultural Land Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Table 2-17, Distribution of Management Direction for Agricultural Fields for All of the Action Alternatives). The objective for agricultural lands includes a variety of purposes, and includes wildlife habitat (see DEIS, Chapter 2, Agricultural Land Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Agricultural Land Management Objective AG2). The effects of agricultural land management on wildlife are addressed in Chapter 4, Wildlife. The BLM has provided a reasonable range of alternatives, displayed the effects, and addressed this public concern.

Aquatic

Summary Statement #149

BLM should prioritize restoration of salmon and fish listed under the Endangered Species Act and utilize watershed analysis. Please clarify the use of watershed analysis.

Summary Response:

The alternatives contain a reasonable range in their use of prioritization and watershed or mid-scale analysis.

Under the action alternatives, the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) (see Chapter 2, Aquatics Objective AQ2 Guidelines - FEIS) places a high priority for funding of aquatic restoration on public and domestic drinking water supplies, ESA-listed species/critical habitat, water quality limited stream, streams with locally important fish and wildlife habitat, and stream channels with special designations or other values. Management emphasis is based on the Subbasin Assessments, Steelhead Recovery Plan, and similar documents, as information becomes available.

In addition to the prioritization from the midscale assessment, the action alternatives utilize the watershed and habitat assessments conducted during these efforts. The ACS utilizes the current mid-scale analyses include the Northwest Power and Conservation Council John Day Subbasin Assessment, Prineville District BLM Subbasin Assessment for Priority Restoration, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation Opportunity Areas, and Interior Columbia Basin Ecological Management Plan Low Ecological Integrity—all displayed on Map “Priority Watershed Assessments and Conservation Opportunity Areas.” In addition to these midscale assessments, watershed councils and National Forests have conducted many watershed assessments. As more prioritizations and assessments become available, they will be incorporated and considered by interdisciplinary teams assessing activities appropriate for Riparian Management Areas (see Actions under Aquatic Objective AQ2- FEIS). Although the ACS directs interdisciplinary teams to consider watershed factors, new watershed analyses are not required for every proposed action covered by the ACS. Where analysis is lacking, the interdisciplinary team may need to provide more thorough documentation of their consideration of watershed context than in areas where watershed analyses already exist. Under the action alternatives, the BLM is taking the next step, utilizing assessments and moving into ‘aquatic restoration.’

Summary Statement #150

Given projected water shortages and climate shifts, managing the upper John Day for watershed and fish habitat must be a priority.

Summary Response:

Watershed and fisheries habitat are a priority for the BLM. Numerous Bureau initiatives along with BLM’s responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, etc. provide protection and ensure that

BLM's actions are designed to allow maintenance and recovery of watersheds and fisheries habitat. The ACS, starting on page 56 of the DEIS, describes how the BLM will protect and enhance the fisheries habitat.

Summary Statement #151

BLM should add guidelines and actions to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy in Alternative 2.

Summary Response:

Based on comments from the Environmental Protection Agency and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, BLM added a few actions, guidelines, and updates of citations to aquatic objectives in Alternative 2. The Management Common to All Alternatives contains the necessary tools to address water quality impairments identified under the Clean Water Act, state law, and similar rules. The actions and guidelines provide a comprehensive set of tools to address the parameters for which streams are listed as water quality limited under the Clean Water Act (see Chapter 3, Table 3-10 in the FEIS - '303(d) Listed Streams'). Future site-specific prescriptions may be tiered to the Aquatic Objectives. Together, these tools will provide the text of future Water Quality Restoration Plans in the plan area. Under this plan, BLM will meet its obligations under the Clean Water Act and state rules.

Summary Statement #152

If dispersed campsites are closed based on water quality concerns, BLM should monitor water quality before and after such closures to determine whether any significant water quality improvement was realized and reopen closed campsites when no significant improvement was realized by the closure.

Summary Response:

The JDBRMP will provide broad direction for recreation and water quality. In addition, the JDBRMP will provide direction for resolving potential conflicts between recreation and aquatic objectives at campsites. In order to achieve Aquatic Objective AQ5 (stream channel integrity, channel processes and sediment regimes), BLM may "redirect sources of disturbance . . . away from unstable stream banks." The BLM would continue to provide recreation opportunities, consistent with the RMP recreation objectives. While BLM would monitor the effectiveness of the RMP objectives for recreation and aquatics over the life of the plan, site-specific monitoring will be identified during implementation.

Summary Statement #153

The BLM should consider an alternative that protects Riparian Management Areas on a watershed scale, increases protective linkages between segments of land and rivers with special designations to maximize connectivity and maintain or improve ecosystem function.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for aquatic habitat in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The action alternatives addressed this public concern about protecting Riparian Management Areas (RMAs) by considering the watershed context when determining allowable uses and by prioritizing restoration work based on analysis of watershed condition and ecological connectivity (see Map 6 – DEIS and FEIS). The action alternatives addressed special designation, but BLM's land base does not allow connection of all Special Management Areas. None-the-less, the action alternative in Lands does identify special management areas and river corridors as criteria for future acquisition from willing sellers. The range of alternatives for is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Summary Statement #154

The BLM should continue management under PACFISH.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for aquatic resources in the DEIS in full compliance with NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The reasonable range of alternatives includes the No Action Alternative which would continue management under the 1995 PACFISH and the Action Alternatives would implement the Land Use Plan specific actions prescribed by PACFISH. Therefore, the range of alternatives for aquatics is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA and PACFISH.

Summary Statement #155

BLM should move away from use of pesticides, herbicides and other toxic chemicals for watershed restoration.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for watershed restoration in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA (see Chapter 2, Aquatics and Vegetation). The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives to include a diverse set of tools for watershed restoration. Under all alternatives, the BLM has a diverse set of tools for restoring watersheds and riparian areas. Under all action alternatives, BLM's watershed restoration will comply with Aquatic Objective AQ 4 - FEIS, which ensures protection of beneficial uses of water. Beneficial uses are listed in state law and include, but are not limited to water contact recreation, aquatic life and fish habitat. Watershed restoration must also comply with Wildlife Objective W2 - FEIS for protection of special status and locally important species. Under all alternatives, the BLM would use the best tool for each site. The JDBRMP will tier to the *Programmatic EIS for Vegetation Treatment Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States* (October 2, 2007) and subsequent guidance being developed through the Oregon Statewide Herbicide EIS.

Based on this description, the range of alternatives for watershed restoration are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Summary Statement #156

BLM should emphasize increasing in-channel large wood, site potential riparian vegetation, and floodplain function.

Summary Response:

This concern is addressed in action alternatives for Aquatics, Aquatic Objective AQ4 - FEIS for water quality and beneficial uses, 7th bullet item. This action prescribes riparian plantings, gentle stream channel restoration, and riparian-oriented management to restore shade and natural channel geometry. Examples of restoration work that may be conducted under this action include providing in-channel large wood, restoring riparian vegetation, and reconnecting floodplains. Restoration of shade, in-channel wood, and riparian vegetation is also addressed under Aquatic Objective AQ9 - FEIS for native riparian plant communities. The third bullet describes the need to thin some conifers to restore hardwood riparian species. Treatments are limited to the point where shade loss would affect stream temperatures necessary for beneficial uses. A subsequent bullet prescribes planting cottonwood and aspen where current conditions are not meeting site potential for these species.

The desired future conditions of the action alternatives do not focus on restoration of historic site potential riparian areas. It intentionally contains common beneficial uses in the plan area such as recreation, visual resources, fish, wildlife, livestock, and crops. This is consistent with the Clean Water Act's prescription for the protection of water quality in order to provide for beneficial uses. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for watershed and riparian restoration are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Aquatic and Landscape Health and Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #157

The BLM should not abdicate their responsibility to control or limit uses in non-functioning riparian areas.

Summary Response:

Many legal authorities direct the BLM to manage uses for the protection of resources (see the 2006 John Day Basin Analysis of the Management Situation and Preliminary Public Involvement, pages 15-19). In Chapter 2, Aquatic Objective AQ3 - FEIS sets plan area streams on a path toward Properly Functioning Condition (PFC). In Chapter 2, Aquatic Objective AQ10 - FEIS prescribes the management of riparian vegetation to move stream channels toward PFC (large wood, stream bank stability, etc.). Table 2-4. 'Management of Riparian Areas by Functioning Rating' displays how BLM would achieve 'near natural rates of recovery' for physical stream function by continuing, changing, or eliminating resources uses in riparian areas. The table has been updated under "Non-Functioning" to read "Eliminate management Activities contributing to the Non-Functioning Rating." The addition of the word 'activities' is intended to clarify that BLM will not abdicate its responsibility to manage uses in riparian areas. BLM has met the requirements of its legal authorities to allow uses and protect resources.

Aquatic and Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #158

BLM should address grazing, low water flows, loss of historic riparian habitat, and channel incision to ensure that streams return to a properly functioning condition and meet water quality standards. BLM lands with critical steelhead habitat in the John Day Basin should be given special status designation with the primary purpose of protecting fish, spawning habitat, and water quality. Specifically, the BLM should assess all grazing allotments throughout the basin for restoration priority having existing or potential steelhead habitat, and phase out or reduce grazing on allotments that contain existing or potential steelhead habitat on tributaries not showing significant recovery. A good way for the BLM to address my concerns regarding fish habitat would be to adopt PACFISH standards for steelhead management. BLM should focus on habitat recovery for steelhead, even if it means curbing other activities such as grazing.

Summary Response:

BLM's decision space is limited by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, FLPMA; Clean Water Act; Endangered Species Act; Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California; and PACFISH.

The Two Rivers Resource Management Plan, Record of Decision, Rangeland Program Summary (1986) directed Prineville BLM to maintain current livestock grazing levels and meet riparian and upland vegetation management objectives; manage all streams with fisheries or fisheries potential to achieve a good to excellent aquatic habitat condition; and implement changes in periods of use, exclusion through construction of riparian protection fence, or a combination of both where necessary to meet objectives.

The Northwest Power Planning Council completed the Strategy for Salmon (Collette and Harrison 1992) to outline and guide salmon recovery efforts in the Northwest. In response to this strategy, the BLM placed emphasis on completing allotment evaluations and adjusting grazing management for all grazing allotments in the John Day Basin that would affect anadromous fisheries habitat.

In 1995, the BLM and USFS adopted Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California (PACFISH) designed to halt the degradation and promote restoration of riparian areas. PACFISH directed BLM to modify grazing practices (e.g., accessibility of riparian areas to livestock, length of grazing season, stocking levels, timing of grazing, etc.) that retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or are likely to adversely affect listed anadromous fish and suspend grazing if adjusting practices is not effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives and avoiding adverse effects on listed anadromous fish. The proposed actions would implement the ACS, which is a more detailed and site-specific set of riparian management guidance consistent with PACFISH. Unlike PACFISH,

the ACS objectives are applied to all riparian areas managed by the BLM in the planning area. Objectives associated with riparian recovery are contained in Chapter 2, Aquatics.

The Mid-Columbia steelhead was listed as 'Threatened' on March 25, 1999 under the Endangered Species Act. Since that time, the Prineville BLM has consulted with the National Marine Fisheries Service on its grazing program to provide for the conservation of steelhead throughout its range and the conservation of the ecosystems on which they depend.

In 2001, Prineville BLM adopted the John Day River Management Plan and the Two Rivers, John Day, and Baker Resource Management Plan Amendments, which reviewed and adjusted grazing in the basin such that grazing in the basin protects and enhances outstandingly remarkable values of the designated Wild and Scenic Rivers on the John Day River including water quantity and quality, scenery, and fisheries resources.

Chapter 1 of the DEIS and FEIS disclose public scoping and planning issues identified. Livestock grazing did not emerge as a planning issue (major controversy or dispute regarding management of resources) in the John Day Basin. The only portions of the grazing program being dealt with in this plan involve the recently acquired lands on the North Fork John Day River and the administration of relinquishments of grazing preference. Livestock grazing management would continue to follow existing direction in addition to the ACS presented in this plan.

The Secretary of the Interior approved and began implementation of the Oregon /Washington Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (BLM 1997) in August 1997. This document detailed standards for watershed functioning of uplands; watershed functioning of riparian areas; ecological processes; water quality; and native, threatened and endangered, and locally important species. These standards and guidelines are intended to form the basis for all livestock grazing management that occurs on all BLM-administered lands. They provide specific goals to be addressed in grazing permits and leases.

Existing management carried forward in All Action Alternatives in the FEIS were developed in light of concerns raised by the commenter. Additional the action alternatives propose a range of alternatives for grazing if leases are relinquished. Included in the preferred alternative is a decision criteria that would close all or portions of allotments with Mid-Columbia steelhead populations or other listed or proposed species with habitat potentially effected by livestock grazing if the lease is relinquished.

Cultural

Summary Statement #159

The BLM should provide protection for western culture and heritage, such as standing structures, various types of remains, and working the land. The preferred alternative for travel management should provide motorized opportunities to visit interpreted western historic culture.

Summary Response:

Key laws and policies governing the management of cultural resources (including historic resources) include FLPMA (1978), Antiquities Act of 1906, National Historic Preservation Act (1966, as amended), Executive Order 11593 (1971), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979, as amended), National Historic Trails Act (2002), Executive Order 13287(2003), and BLM 8100 Manual for managing cultural resources (2004).

In Volume I, John Day Basin DEIS, Chapter 2, Management Common to All Alternatives (pg 105-106), the goals and actions for the management of Cultural Resources with respect to our legal obligations are outlined. In Volume I, John Day Basin DEIS, Chapter 3, Affected Environment (pg 280-282) cultural resources in the planning area are discussed with respect to the type of historic (and prehistoric) resources located, their existing condition, and trends. In Volume I, John Day Basin DEIS, Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences (pg 446-448), the effects to cultural resources of the different alternatives by selected activities controlled or permitted by the BLM is examined and discussed. Traditional land uses (mining, lumbering, or farming/ranching) currently allowed on public land are covered in Volume I, John Day Basin DEIS, Alternatives, under the following headings: Vegetation (pg 39-48); Agricultural Land Management (pg 194-195); Livestock Grazing (pg 106-116); and Energy and Mineral Resources (pg 172-184). In Volume II, Appendices, John Day Basin DEIS, Appendix K: Recreation Management Areas, both

non-motorized and motorized recreation opportunities are discussed with respect to defined portions of the planning area known as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs). The Bridge Creek area is one of several SRMAs identified for the development of motorized opportunities to interpret local/regional western history (see pg K-19 and K-20; also see pg K-8 and K-9). We followed our policy and comply with the pertinent laws.

Energy, Minerals

Summary Statement #160

The BLM should consider on-site, soil overburden management, erosion control, and reclamation plans for ODOT material source pits as sufficient to meet soil resource objectives.

Summary Response:

On-site soil overburden management, erosion control, and reclamation plans meet the soils objective under Alternative 1. These actions are consistent with the use of BMPs identified under Alternative 1, where soil disturbance is minimized, but allows increasing erosion over the life of the plan. These same types of BMPs are carried forward into the action alternatives. The action alternatives include objectives to maintain at least a flat trajectory of erosion over the life of the plan. The related action of trading expansion of new disturbed areas with proportional restoration of preexisting disturbed areas is essential to maintaining at least a constant disturbance level. Reclamation plans will be essential components in the action alternative. The successful implementation of reclamation plans will be considered as a proportional trade for the development of new facilities, such as new material source areas.

In response to your comments and after further internal review, the Actions under Soils Objective S3-FEIS have been modified to limit this trading to areas up to 1 to 10 miles away from the new facility. An additional requirement for the completion of the mitigation work within six months of approval was added to ensure (1) this objective is achieved over the life of the plan, (2) NEPA work associated with the new facility is conducted in concert with the NEPA work for the mitigation activities, and (3) BLM efficiency is increased.

Summary Statement #161

The draft RMP/EIS states that no new crossings will be allowed on BLM managed portions of the John Day River.

Summary Response:

This recommendation follows the goals, objectives, and Record of Decision of the John Day River Management Plan which are to manage the existing John Day River WSR segment and the South Fork John Day WSR segment to protect the free-flowing character of these rivers and also protect and enhance river ORVs. If no reasonable alternative is available, the BLM is not precluded from considering the proposal in a subsequent land use plan amendment at a future time when a site-specific proposed need occurs.

The BLM also has acquired approximately 44,000 acres of land near the North Fork John Day River by the Oregon Land Exchange Act (OLEA) of 2000. This Act provided that these acquired "lands be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat, and for public recreation" (Chapter 1, Introduction, Issue 3: North Fork of the John Day River, pg 13 - DEIS).

We have followed existing law and policy to make these recommendations and find our proposed treatment of allowing Wild and Scenic River crossings to be consistent with these laws and policies. We have received no comments relating to any specific proposed transmission line or other rights-of-way planned to cross any existing or proposed Wild and Scenic River segments in this proposed RMP.

Summary Statement #162

The Energy and Mining Resources Section of the draft RMP/EIS fails to address the development of electrical transmission, distribution or communications infrastructure required in the support of mining and renewable energy development, nor does the Section refer to wind development as a renewable resource, both of which are important components related to the development of mining and energy resources.

Summary Response:

The Energy and Mineral Resources (pg 480) section of the DEIS does not include any references to transmission or distribution infrastructure required to support energy and mining development.

Although reference to transmission and distribution infrastructure is not found in the Energy and Mining Resources Section of the Draft RMP/EIS, a section on Renewable Energy is found in Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, pages 485 and 486, which we believe addresses renewable energy and the tie to transmission lines. Further references to Renewable Energy in the document are found in the Energy and Mineral Resources Management Effects on Visual Resources on page 433 and the Land Tenure, Realty, and Use Authorization Effects on Visual Resources Sections on pages 433 and 436.

In addition, the following analysis has been added to the Energy and Mineral Resources Section of Chapter 4 - FEIS:

“As a practical matter, most linear communications sites, pipelines, utility lines, and other infrastructure needed to support energy and mineral resource development are provided on in North South alignment on private lands. The existing corridors are anticipated to meet the current and future needs for the occasional East to West infrastructures. The rights-of-way allowance areas are aligned with most of the energy and mineral use areas. This will facilitate development, as appropriate, through site-specific use applications. ”

Summary Statement #163

BLM should designate more or less area as off limits to mineral and energy leasing, including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, areas with wilderness characteristics and critical habitat for all federal- and state-listed species. BMPs and mitigations are not adequate to prevent degradation of wilderness characteristics.

Summary Response:

It is BLM policy to manage energy and mineral resources on public lands as a component of the Agency's multiple use/sustainable development mandate in an environmentally sound manner that balances the various uses to achieve healthy and productive landscapes. The policy reflects provisions of six acts of Congress: (1) The Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, which strives to eliminate, wherever possible, the dependency of the United States on foreign sources of supply; (2) The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, which declares it to be the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources; (3) The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that requires public lands to be managed on a “multiple use and sustained yield basis,” continues the 1970 Mining and Minerals Policy Act, and recognizes the need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources; (4) The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, which requires use of minerals data in Federal land use decision-making; (5) The Energy Policy Act of 2005, which encourages energy efficiency and conservation, promotes alternative and renewable energy sources, reduces dependence on foreign sources; and (6) The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, which calls for the increased production of clean renewable fuels and modernization of electricity transmission and distribution systems. Furthermore, the BLM recognizes that public lands are an important source of the Nation's energy and mineral resources, including renewable energy resources such as geothermal, wind, solar, and biomass, as well as the siting of facilities to support the development of energy and minerals resources. Adherence to this policy is specifically stated in several parts of the RMP/DEIS, including the Executive Summary, and the Introduction and Discussion of Relationship to BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs in Chapter 1. The BLM will, within legal constraints, and except as otherwise noted by alternative, make available all Federal mineral estate locatable, leasable, and salable minerals for exploration, development, and production subject to existing regulations and standard requirements and stipulations.

Of the 11 principles enumerated by the Bureau's mineral policy, the first is particularly germane: “The BLM land use planning and multiple-use management decisions will recognize that energy and mineral development can occur concurrently or sequentially with other resource uses, providing that appropriate stipulations or conditions of approval are incorporated into authorizations to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation, reduce environmental impacts, and prevent a jeopardy opinion.”

Regulations at 43 CFR 3100 (oil and gas), 3200 (geothermal), 3400 (coal), 3500 (non-energy solid minerals), and 3600 (mineral materials) clearly stipulate that authorization of related exploration and development are discretionary actions on the part of the Bureau subject to appropriate environmental assessment and determination that it is in the public interest to do so. Thus, withdrawal of public lands in whole or part from mineral entry is appropriate only when protection of other resources clearly outweighs the value and/or feasibility of concurrent or sequential development in a manner that precludes unnecessary or undue degradation.

The areas closed to leasable minerals and energy development and areas avoided or made available with special stipulations are listed in Table 2-17 of the DEIS and Table 2-14 in the FEIS and discussed in Chapter 2, Energy and Minerals. These areas were identified consistent with the federal laws and policies cited above, and will enable energy and mineral development while protecting and sustaining other resource values. Specifically, either existing land use plans or other BLM policy were already protecting many ACECs from degradation due to mineral leasing under either existing land use plans or other BLM policy. The proposed RMP would identify most ACECs as avoidance areas and apply a No Surface Occupancy stipulation. Many areas with special status plants and riparian habitats are protected from degradation due to mineral leasing under existing land use plans, PACFISH guidance for riparian areas, or other BLM policy. The proposed RMP would apply a No Surface Occupancy stipulation to areas within 200 feet of sensitive plant populations and require that leasing must not retard attainment of aquatic objectives (which includes fish habitat). In the Proposed RMP, areas that would be managed for protection of wilderness characteristics require a No Surface Occupancy for locatable and leasable mineral development, and are designated as avoidance areas for salable mineral development. Stipulations for salable mineral use include the requirement to conduct site specific analysis and protect the wilderness characteristics of each specific area. These stipulations will enable BLM to protect wilderness characteristics in those areas.

The BLM did consider creating ACECs and closing to mineral entry all critical habitats of ESA-listed fish and special status plants in the plan area. However, designating these areas as 'avoidance areas' with special stipulations designed to protect ESA-listed fish and special status plants would achieve the same results. As a result, the use of ACECs or mineral withdrawal for these resources was dropped from further review.

The BLM has followed the Bureau's mineral policy and is in compliance with Federal laws and regulations. Edits in Chapter 2, Energy and Minerals, clarify existing and proposed management of leasable minerals and energy.

Summary Statement #164

BLM should address the development of electrical transmission, distribution, communications and wind energy infrastructure as needed or desired to support energy and mining development. Identify wind energy as a renewable energy resource.

Summary Response:

The plan provides a general discussion of the existing miles of easements and granted ROWs, including electric transmission lines, within the planning area in Chapter 3, Affected Environment, Lands and Realty. This subsection also provides general information on BLM acquisition of easement and issuance of ROWs authorization for several types of distribution systems including energy distribution. Wind and solar energy are examples of renewable resources that frequently require a ROW on BLM land. A specific discussion of wind power generation is found in Chapter 3, Industries Affected by BLM management (DEIS, pg 296). A similar level of discussion is presented for wind energy followed by related environmental consequences in the "Renewable Energy" subsection of Chapter 4. Reference to transmission corridors specific to each management alternative is also found in Chapter 2, Alternatives. Clarifying edits have been made in the FEIS that provide a closer tie between energy development, existing power transmission easements, ROWs, and energy transmission corridors.

The following text has been added to further explain and define the extent of the major transportation and utility corridors: "Corridor widths vary but are less than 2,000 feet with 1,000 feet on either side of existing right-of-way centerline. If only one side is limited by a WSA, Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, or ACEC, the overall width remains 2,000 feet with the increase on the opposite side. For utility corridors, the 2,000 width would be expanded to accommodate industry safety standards."

Energy, Minerals, and Visuals

Summary Statement #165

BLM should not prohibit transmission lines from crossing the John Day River in order to protect the visual resources of the John Day basin river canyons. BLM should classify existing transmission river crossings as VRM Class IV, regardless of location on the river, because some may be proven acceptable after completion of all field studies and reviews required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Summary Response:

In order to avoid the proliferation of ROWs scattered across the landscape, the BLM has identified six major utility corridors across the plan area. These are located to avoid conflict with other land management allocations (such as visual resources) and to provide for the transportation of goods, services, and energy across the landscape. Five of these corridors provide crossings of the John Day River for major utilities and transportation projects. These corridors have been in place since the Two Rivers and John Day RMP, were reconsidered by planning partners for the 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan as well as the current John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Cooperators, and are proposed to be continued in the JDBRMP. The DEIS describes these major utility and transportation corridors in Chapter 3, Lands and Realty, Rights-of-Way and Easements. Clarifying edits have been made to Chapter 2, Lands and Realty. In addition, these major corridors are now displayed on Maps of Land Tenure – Existing and Land Tenure – Common to All Action Alternatives in the FEIS. The action alternatives were modified in the FEIS to clarify that VRM within the allowable major utility and transportation corridors described under LR2 and displayed on Map 16 would be managed as VRM Class IV.

Management actions relating to existing or new transmission lines are a site-specific, implementation-level action. Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1). The DEIS contains planning actions. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions, which may include but are not limited to utility lines, issuance of ROWs, or other activities. The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Enforcement

Summary Statement #166

The BLM should not close motorized routes because, in many cases, illegal trails are caused by a lack of adequate motorized recreation opportunities. If there were an adequate number of motorized routes, the need to create illegal trails would be greatly diminished.

Summary Response:

Resource protection concerns stemming from growing and diversifying recreation uses have led to proposed closures of some routes in the planning area. However, the action alternatives still provide 333 miles of interim access and travel routes, and a diverse array of recreation opportunities that will be maintained and enhanced by management actions laid out in the plan. The BLM believes the action alternatives provide a reasonable balance between freedom to enjoy recreation resources and conservation of these resources so that their recreation and other values continue to be intact and available into the future.

Illegal trails are created by individuals who have made a conscious decision to violate the law and disregard the BLM's management of public lands. Illegal activity undermines, rather than promotes, the future of motorized recreation, in some cases leading to more restrictive management due to ongoing concerns about such activity. The BLM believes that the action alternatives provide adequate opportunities for motorized recreation.

Fuels

Summary Statement #167

The BLM must reduce fuel loading on public land adjacent to private land to reduce impacts. We would like to see as much fuels management as possible. Failure to treat high and moderate fire hazard conditions increases suppression costs.

Summary Response:

Fuels Objective FU2, which is Common to All Action Alternatives, would manage vegetation in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas so that a wildfire would burn with fire behavior conducive to safe and successful suppression efforts under hot, dry summer weather conditions. One action would be to reduce the three dimensional fuel profile and reduce the risk of crown fire or uncontrollable surface fire. Another action would be to design fuels and vegetation treatments to provide for human safety during a wildfire while considering recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat and corridors, visual quality, air and water quality, and public access, including ingress and egress during emergencies. The amount of fuels work that is done in a given year is limited by budget and staffing constraints. However, WUI has always been an emphasis area.

Summary Statement #168

BLM should/should not allow mechanical fuel reduction [vegetation treatments] in wilderness character areas.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a range of alternatives for protection of lands with wilderness characteristics in the DEIS and has expanded the range of alternatives in the FEIS in response to comments and in full compliance with the NEPA.

The Proposed Actions in the DEIS would have allowed mechanical vegetation treatment on the 3,227 acres not designated for protection of wilderness characteristics and project design elements would not be required to meet wilderness characteristics objectives. The DEIS specified that all future proposed actions would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Page 81 of the DEIS stated, "Evaluate on a case-by-case basis proposed projects and uses such as fuels treatments, noxious weed control, riparian or wildlife habitat improvements, wild horse management, livestock improvements and commercial recreation to ensure that any reductions in wilderness characteristics are temporary, and to protect wilderness characteristics over the long term."

Between the DEIS and FEIS, additional inventory resulted in a determination of lands with wilderness characteristics on an additional 20,301 acres bringing the total acres in the planning area to 35,457 acres. The FEIS contains modifications to Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 relative to the amount and types of protections provided to areas currently determined to contain wilderness characteristics. Prescribed fire is still an allowable vegetation treatment on all Lands with wilderness characteristics in all alternatives. Mechanical treatment would be allowed on all 35,457 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics in Alternative 1, whereas Alternative 4 would allow no substantive mechanical vegetation treatment on these acres. Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 would allow 16,015 acres of mechanical treatment on lands with wilderness characteristics not protected with project design elements having a primary emphasis for other resource values.

In Alternatives 2, 3, and 5, one-time mechanical vegetation treatments have been identified as necessary on 7,001 acres protected for wilderness characteristics. These treatments are the only available tool to meet RMP objectives for ecological health and long-term wilderness characteristics, and design elements of these projects would be required to meet these specific objectives. However, the FEIS proposes no site specific projects. Site specific mechanical vegetation treatments will be analyzed in future NEPA documents and will assess the short and long term impacts to wilderness characteristics and ecological health of the land. Areas managed for protection of wilderness characteristics are identified on Map 7 in the FEIS, and allowable actions are disclosed in Table 4-19 of the FEIS.

Summary Statement #169

Forest ecosystems are not similar to mechanical equipment that can be controlled or manipulated by "fuel treatments." Stop using metaphors.

Summary Response:

The BLM agrees that forest ecosystems are vastly more complicated than most mechanical equipment and there are effects to these ecosystems based on human actions. Chapter 4 of the FEIS discusses the expected effects of those actions. Terms such as "fuels treatments" are used to help convey the intended objective of the project. Definitions were provided in the glossary where it was felt necessary to help the reader understand the context or application of a proposed action. Terminology, such as "fuel treatments," is not intended to be metaphorical in nature to imply anything other than what is disclosed in the effects section of Chapter 4. During the implementation phase, site-specific definitions will be developed for individual stand treatments.

General, Vague, Miscellaneous, Other

Summary Statement #170

I am also opposed to predator control using leg traps or poison as it makes hunting with a dog very dangerous.

Summary Response:

Predator control is handled by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), wildlife damage management division, not the BLM. Areas where leg traps or poisons are used on public lands are to be signed sufficiently to provide the public with adequate warning.

Implementation

Summary Statement #171

The BLM should include language in the plan that some new trail construction may be necessary in order to create loop routes.

Summary Response:

The BLM agrees with the need for loop routes for both motorized and non-motorized activities. All action alternatives include criteria to be used when making determinations of which routes will be part of the Final Transportation Plan. One of these criteria is "provide motorized and non-motorized loop opportunities with opportunities for non-repeated use" (DEIS, pg 144). Another criteria refers to provision of "... opportunities to link with other agencies' roads" (i.e., USFS, pg 144). Language on p. 466 states that loop routes "... would be identified and signed."

The BLM intends to develop both motorized and non-motorized routes targeted to the needs of each distinct user group. With the exception of those areas with a 0 m/m² prescribed road density, there is no language in the plan that specifically precludes construction of new routes, including those designed to link existing routes and facilitate loop routes, provided that doing so does not conflict with other resource goals. Construction of new route segments for this purpose will be considered on a case-by-case basis during plan implementation. Determinations of which routes will be part of the Final Transportation Plan will balance resource protection needs with the need to provide access for public use.

Lands and Realty

Summary Statement #172

Support for BLM designations of Z-1 and Z-3. BLM should designate certain Public Lands for a Specific Exchange, Z-2 (page 55 of 125).

Summary Response:

The BLM acknowledges the support for the Z-1 and Z-3 designations. Designating Z-2 (public lands to exchange) to a specific group or for a specific purpose is an implementation decision and outside the scope of this RMP.

Lands may be designated for exchange if there is interest shown that would provide for the greater public good or retaining the lands is no longer in the best interest of the government.

Summary Statement #173

BLM should modify the language for ROWs (page 55 of 125).

Summary Response:

The action alternatives were modified between the Draft and Final. Language was added to Chapter 2 that addresses industry safety standards associated with possible expansion of existing ROW corridors. Accommodating future growth through upgrading equipment as a maintenance issue may be a preexisting condition and is not changed by the RMP.

The blanket comment "no new rights-of-way will be allowed on BLM managed lands" is applicable to specific restrictive designations, such as WSAs, but is not applicable to public lands in general, which are available under multiple-use guidelines.

Summary Statement #174

BLM should Sale or Exchange All Public Lands, or BLM should Retain All Public Lands (page 55 and 56 of 125).

Summary Response:

The alternatives of the RMP are compliant with addressing the disposition of Public Lands pursuant to the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and FLPMA. In addition, the alternatives were developed in accordance with public participation requirements of the NEPA.

Such actions are not in the best interest of the government, deviate from the direction of Taylor Grazing Act and FLPMA, ignore the collaborative efforts of public participation, and would unnecessarily restrict potential future management options, including those that would be necessary for the implementation of goals in the alternatives.

Summary Statement #175

BLM should impose a condition of mandatory Easements and Rights-of-way (DEIS, page 55 and 56 of 125).

Summary Response:

Obtaining an easement, requiring an easement as a condition of land disposal, imposing a condition of reciprocal ROW, and all negotiated reciprocal ROWs are outside the scope of this RMP. Such negotiations occur on an individual basis as needed to conform to land management goals. Further, BLM guidance is that disposals of public lands be, as much as possible, free and clear, that is, unencumbered with conditions unless there is a specific need.

Landscape Health—General

Summary Statement #176

BLM should mitigate weed spread by having a "wash prior to use" policy throughout the planning area.

Summary Response:

The BLM shares your concern for weed spread. In the Draft RMP, Volume II, page B-2, General Best Management Practices lists a practice that addresses this issue specifically. "It is recommended that all vehicles, including off-road and all-terrain, traveling in or out of weed infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land."

Summary Statement #177

The BLM should address rutting and resource concerns at Little Canyon Mountain Pit and other areas, where off highway vehicle use has caused rutting and erosion.

Summary Response:

The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 directs BLM to complete an Interim or Final Transportation Plan during the development of a land use plan. Both of these decisions are considered implementation level decisions as disclosed in the Dear Reader letter.

The action alternatives contain criteria for both the Interim and Final Transportation Plan(s) for the plan area. Actions to close or rehabilitate individual roads vary by alternative, and the effects of this variation are displayed in Chapter 4, Soils and Aquatics. Under all action alternatives, the transportation management criteria include the Aquatic Conservation Strategy's Figure called 'Linear Feature Decision Tree for Aquatics' (see Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Objective T4, Actions [When making determinations of which routes will be part of the Final Transportation Plan . . .], and Alternative 2, Objective T5 and Alternative 3, Objective T6, Actions, "Criteria for exclusion or selection:"). See also Chapter 2, Aquatics, Figure 2-2, Linear Feature Decision Tree for Aquatics. This decision tree, along with Soils Objectives, provide management direction for addressing rutting and erosion concerns at Little Canyon Mountain and across the plan area. The BLM has followed the guidance of the Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 and addressed public concerns about road effects on streams and soils.

Summary Statement #178

When the BLM considers authorizing any logging they need to consider the condition of surrounding private and public land. Logging the last remaining old growth forest is not in the best interest of the public, country, or civilization.

Summary Response:

While BLM management authority is limited to those lands it is designated to manage, it is recognized in Chapter 3, Vegetation, that what happens on surrounding lands does influence vegetative balances in the basin. Vegetation Objective V3 in the PRMP/FEIS requires that the Acceptable Range of Variability be analyzed at a scale greater than 20,000 acres in order to capture the effects of surrounding lands regardless of ownership. The PRMP/FEIS does not propose any specific logging projects. Vegetation Objective V3 provides direction for the protection of large structure forest (old growth).

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #179

The grazing matrix does not make sense, should have included other factors, should close more allotments, and should be changed.

Summary Response:

In an effort to simplify, the preferred alternative has taken a new approach designed to be simpler and responsive to comments, while retaining the original grazing matrix in Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 in the FEIS.

Prineville BLM decided the factors to include in the matrix based on what an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists thought would best represent the biological, economic, and social environment in the John Day Basin. Although there are many possibilities for inclusion in a decision tool used to determine the appropriate action if a grazing lease is relinquished, the FEIS provides a range of alternatives consistent with the NEPA. Both the DEIS and FEIS disclose the calculations associated with each factor; weightings of each factor in determining Ecological, Social, and Demand scores; value of each factor by allotment; scores by allotment; and results regarding what is likely to happen in the event of a lease relinquishment by allotment, thereby meeting NEPA obligations for public disclosure.

This land use plan proposes the adoption of an adaptive management and decision making tool (Chapter 2, Alternative 2, Livestock Grazing, Management Actions Specific to Alternative 2, Objective L3, Actions, John Day Basin, decision tree; or Chapter 2, Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, Management Common to Alternatives 3, 4, and 5, Livestock Grazing, Objective L5, Actions, Table 2-19, Grazing Decision Matrix) in an effort to provide the public with the criteria that will be used if a lease is relinquished and to be responsive to changing conditions. During the

implementation of any recommendation by the grazing matrix, Prineville BLM reserves its authority to reassess any factors and pursue actions that would alter any scores in the interest of meeting BLM's stated goals and objectives.

Summary Statement #180

Acknowledge forces that drive turnover of ranches such as demographic change and, economic pressures. In particular, acknowledge the consequences of aging population on rate of relinquishment. Also acknowledge that allotments provide valuable functions such as maintenance of open space, control of weeds, management of fuels, provision of wildlife habitat, and economic stabilization of rural communities.

Summary Response:

Commenter concern regarding consideration of the economic and demographic factors that drive turnover of ranches and allotment relinquishment is noted and appreciated. While the DEIS addresses general demographic trends such as the out-migration of the younger generations, the following has been added to Chapter 3 of the FEIS describing some of these predominant trends as they relate to ranching:

"Turnover of ranches in the area has been intensified by a tendency of the younger generation to look to more stable forms of income, often breaking long-standing family ranching traditions. In addition, with rising operating costs smaller operators are finding it more difficult to remain in the industry."

The commenter acknowledges that "allotments are key to the viability of ranches throughout the west and . . . stabilize the economy of the rural communities, and other valuable function." The DEIS affirms the importance of the livestock industry in the planning area and describes local dependency on the livestock industry on page 292. In addition, the FEIS will incorporate new data, describing the role of the livestock industry in the area, which was made available from the National Agricultural Statistical Service since the DEIS was published.

Summary Statement #181

BLM should ban all grazing, address NF boundary integrity, enforce grazing permits and seasons, revoke the 2000 cubic feet per second (cfs) rule from the JD River Plan, assess current capacity and suitability for grazing, allocate specific areas to grazing, and set forage harvest levels.

Summary Response:

Because scoping did not identify grazing as a primary issue in the planning process, direction from previous land use plans was carried forward. Therefore, the establishment of grazing allotments, forage use levels, and seasons of use are not within the scope of this plan except for the newly acquired lands of OLEA.

BLM has the authority to address these issues without the current RMP process. These issues are beyond the scope of the current plan.

Summary Statement #182

Impacts of grazing on riparian areas are best dealt with through the adoption of the grazing matrix described in Alternative 4.

Summary Response:

The Taylor Grazing Act; FLPMA; Clean Water Act; Endangered Species Act; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) prescribed by Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California (PACFISH); Land Health Standards and Guidelines; and resource management plans all provide direction and authority to modify grazing practices when necessary to address resource issues.

Chapter 2 provides three alternative interpretations of the grazing matrix as well as a 'decision tree,' effects of which are analyzed in Chapter 4 and results of which are summarized in Appendix J. The grazing matrix and decision tree are a set of criteria that identify future actions associated with lease relinquishment consistent

with BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1610-1. The grazing matrix addresses potential conflicts rather than existing conflict and was designed to address grazing lease relinquishment not as an effects analysis tool. Existing BLM policy and direction such as the grazing regulations, Proper Functioning Condition, and Land Health Standards provide a more appropriate means to analyze effects to riparian areas.

Summary Statement #183

The argument can be made that if an allotment is relinquished it is not in demand but ranches change for a variety of reasons (age, health, economic pressures). Neighboring ranches may not be able to compete with third parties that would pay for relinquishment, but should be able to apply for the allotment under current regulations. As the agricultural population of the west continues to age, how relinquished allotments are handled may become a bigger and bigger part of the viability of working ranches.

Summary Response:

The range of alternatives relative to lease relinquishment in the FEIS preferred alternative has been expanded. The decision tree described in Chapter 2, Alternative 2, Livestock Grazing contains a new approach to dealing with lease demand.

Summary Statement #184

I encourage the BLM to keep cattle off most of, if not all of, the acquired lands of the North Fork JDR.

Summary Response:

The Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 directed that lands acquired within the North Fork John Day River shall be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat, and for public recreation.

Four of the five alternatives in the plan allow very little, if any, grazing on OLEA lands. The preferred alternative has opportunities for allotment boundary adjustments in order to take advantage of natural topographic features that would permit regular grazing on less than 1,000 acres of OLEA lands. Additionally there are 22,150 acres that are available for temporary non-renewable use. The proposed actions for grazing are described in Chapter 2 of the FEIS and summarized in Appendix J and J1.

Summary Statement #185

BLM should continue to allow grazing – even if only some short term use of closed allotments - when needed for ecological health, for meeting wildlife objectives, or for fuels reduction.

Summary Response:

The following provision exists on page 107 of the DEIS: “Allow prescribed livestock grazing to control weeds, reduce fire danger, or accomplish other management objectives, regardless of parcel status (including vacant allotments, areas of discontinued grazing, or areas outside of grazing allotments.”

Summary Statement #186

The grazing matrix demand calculations are based on a ‘waiting list,’ which does not exist, and expressed interest in a neighbor’s public land lease, which is generally not done. The demand factor should be based on input from neighboring ranches, not some made up formula.

Summary Response:

BLM IM-2007-067 provides general direction for how to develop alternatives relative to lease relinquishment. The grazing matrices demand value was based on nine factors in order to assign a numeric value to each allotment. Alternatively, the demand for an allotment that is being relinquished can be determined precisely by asking neighbors at the time of the relinquishment whether they could use all or a portion of the public lands. While the latter approach decreases the predictability of allotment closure, it deals with the issue more directly and is much more easily understood than the grazing matrix approach.

The grazing matrix approach will remain presented in the plan, but the preferred alternative will be a 'decision tree' which is driven by requests to graze all or a portion of a relinquished allotment.

North Fork

Summary Statement #187

The scenic value of the North Fork acquired land should be preserved in such a way that no negative visual impacts should be allowed. Please consider classifying the North Fork lands as VRM Class 1.

Summary Response:

VRM Class I is reserved for Wilderness Areas, WSAs, and officially designated Scenic Viewpoints. VRM inventory determined that the North Fork acquired lands were a mix of VRM Class II (eastern two-thirds) and VRM Class III (western one-third). As displayed in Chapter 2, Map 8: Visual Resource Management, the majority of North Fork lands are classified as VRM II; all acquired lands have VRM designations consistent with inventory findings.

Paleontology

Summary Statement #188

Paleontology resources on public land should be preserved and protected. Vandalism and commercialization are biggest threats.

Summary Response:

FLPMA (1976) provides for the protection of scientifically significant resources on public land. Fossils, particularly vertebrate fossils, fall within this category. BLM manual 8270/H-8270-1 (1998) provides direction for the protection of fossil resources on public lands and for their appropriate scientific, educational, and recreational uses.

In Volume II, Appendices, John Day Basin DEIS, Appendix N (pg N-5), proposed monitoring options are outlined to discourage illegal activities. In Volume I, Chapter 2 (pg 104-105), scientific inquiry and outreach/education are identified as actions that will be used to prevent inadvertent illegal activities. Law enforcement of illegal activity related to paleontology resources is an implementation action that is outside the scope of this planning effort. We followed our policy and comply with the pertinent laws.

Recreation—General

Summary Statement #189

The BLM should not limit dispersed camping to within 100 feet of existing roads. Some dispersed campsites have been used by families for generations. It is not fair to make those families desert these campsites.

Summary Response:

Campers will still be able to use family campsites; however, they may not be accessible by motorized vehicles. The BLM has the administrative authority to designate additional dispersed camping locations and may do so on a case-by-case basis during the implementation of this plan or through the Final Travel Management Plan. The BLM urges citizens to provide input regarding specific dispersed camping locations so these areas can be considered during the Final Travel Management Plan.

Off-road vehicle use direction was modified in the FEIS to read as follows:

"Vehicles may travel up to 100 feet from roads in areas Closed to off-road use or limited to designated roads in order to park or camp, except as follows:

- If ground conditions are such that driving off the road will create ruts in the landscape.
- In WSAs, designated parking and camping areas will be signed.
- Within the WSR corridor, off-road vehicle travel is limited to 50 feet from roads.
- Off-road vehicle use is prohibited in live water of reservoirs, streams, ponds and wetlands and should avoid riparian areas. "

Summary Statement #190

If a dispersed campsite is closed a new campsite should be created on at least a 1:1 basis in order to avoid cumulative effects to the public.

Summary Response:

Recreation Objective R1 in the Draft identifies the need to provide opportunities for dispersed camping that meet recreational demand and quality of experience. Decisions relative to the closure of campsites are site-specific implementation decisions outside the scope of the RMP.

Summary Statement #191

We support construction of a campground on the south side of the river at Skull Canyon. OHV use should be on an "in and out" basis.

Summary Response:

Chapter 2 of the DEIS identifies the construction of up to 2 semi-primitive campgrounds on the North Fork which include the location near the Skull Canyon bridge. Chapter 2, Alternative 2 (Preferred), Travel Management, in the DEIS identifies no additional interim motorized access beyond access to the potential campground site.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #192

The BLM should establish reasonable OHV sound limits and use these as an alternative to OHV route closures.

Summary Response:

At this time, no OHV route closures based solely on noise issues have been instituted within the planning area. In general, the BLM follows Oregon's state guidelines that limit OHV sound emissions to 99 decibels. In response to intense interest in OHV use at the area known as "The Pit" at Little Canyon Mountain, the BLM has reduced the limit for allowable sound emissions there from 99 decibels to 96 decibels in Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative). The BLM notes that many non-motorized recreationists prefer to recreate in areas where no additional motor sounds are being added to natural quiet conditions and that OHV sound emissions can emanate beyond public land boundaries and affect adjacent private landowners. For these reasons, sound emission is a viable criteria for use in BLM's Final Travel Management Plan. But sound emission is just one of many criteria that are used when making recreation and travel management decisions.

Summary Statement #193

The BLM should not reduce dispersed motorized recreation opportunities because doing so will increase or concentrate use on remaining open areas. This will result in more environmental impacts in those areas, and potential safety concerns if there are too many motorized recreationists on too few routes. For example, the proposed OHV "Open" area on the Rudio Plateau should be expanded to prevent overcrowding. This area is very popular and crowded at certain times of the year.

Summary Response:

In 2007, the BLM sent guidance to its field offices affirming that continued designation of large areas that remain open to unregulated "cross-country travel" is not a practical management strategy. Instead, field offices were directed to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails. The primary rationale for this shift was that after many years of escalating OHV use and development of new OHV technologies, the extent of OHV impacts across large open areas had become unacceptable. Availability of large open areas encourages the pioneering of new routes across the landscape. Soil compaction and other incremental impacts of each OHV pass often occur rapidly when new routes are pioneered (especially in sensitive areas such as slopes and wetlands, or when soil moisture content is high) but can take years or even decades to fully recover. Increasing numbers and usage of user-created routes also fragment habitat for wildlife into smaller and smaller parcels.

The BLM believes the Preferred Alternative provides adequate opportunities for motorized recreation. The boundaries of the Rudio Plateau Open area reflect comprehensive analysis of existing and potential impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest and rangeland health, and other resources in addition to human needs, including recreation. The BLM does acknowledge that while reducing the total amount of area open to OHV use should reduce the proliferation of unauthorized routes and extent of OHV impacts, this shift may intensify use on remaining open areas and routes. However, by focusing use on these areas and routes, the incremental impacts of each additional OHV pass should be considerably lower than on newly pioneered routes, as long as use is monitored and the designated routes are properly situated and maintained.

Given the overall availability of BLM and other interagency routes (USFS), crowding is not generally an issue. However, as with any form of recreation, popular riding areas can become more crowded at certain times, such as during holiday weekends. As a basic part of "Tread Lightly!" ethics, all riders are expected to maintain "situational alertness" for other riders and non-motorized users whenever they ride. The BLM has received no reports of accidents that have occurred as a result of crowding. However, if safety becomes a problem, either on BLM's dual use routes, or at popular designated OHV riding areas, BLM may need to consider more intensive management or use allocation.

Summary Statement #194

BLM should not grant a blanket exception to the prohibition of cross-country motorized travel. BLM should protect riparian areas and fish habitat from OHV use.

Summary Response:

Under the FLPMA, BLM land use plans are required to provide for uses while protecting resources. When building the Recreation and OHV alternatives, the BLM collected information from public scoping, the John Day-Snake Resource Advisory Council (RAC), and a Cooperator Group of Agencies. During a fall 2008 RAC meeting, the BLM inquired about the sufficiency of the 100-foot allowance for off-road travel for camping and parking. The RAC advised that although it is different than the 300 feet allowed by the National Forests, BLM manages a different landscape and 100 feet seemed appropriate. The 100-foot exemption facilitates the types of recreation experience desired throughout the plan area and is consistent with Appendix K. In addition, it provides safe parking and camping opportunities. The 100-foot distance is consistent with observed use in the plan area.

In addition to the information collected from cooperators and the public, the BLM reserves the ability to provide administrative access across public land for resource protection, public safety, and specifically permitted uses (see FEIS, Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Objective T3). Site-specific concerns such as the illegal diversion of irrigation ditches may be addressed through ROWs and authorization of permits on a site-specific basis under any of the alternatives. However, the intent to allow these types of administrative motorized access has been clarified in Chapter 2.

Additional protection is afforded to riparian areas by the use of Figure 2-2 "Linear Feature Decision Tree for Aquatics," which is found in the FEIS, Chapter 2, Aquatics, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Objective AQ5.

BLM agrees that the 100-foot exemption needed clarification and additional protection for resources and special management areas. Therefore, BLM has added the following text to Chapter 2, Recreation Opportunities, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Actions:

- Off-road mechanized use is prohibited if ground conditions are such that driving off the road will create ruts in the landscape.
- Off-road mechanized use is prohibited in live water of reservoirs, streams, ponds and wetlands and should avoid riparian areas.

The 100-foot exemption from Chapter 2, Alternative 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Objective T3, Actions, has also been modified to state:

- Vehicles may travel up to 100 feet from roads in areas closed to off-road use or limited to designated roads in order to park or camp, except as follows:

- If ground conditions are such that driving off the road will create ruts in the landscape
- In Wilderness Study Areas, designated parking and camping areas will be signed.
- Within the WSR corridor, off-road vehicle travel is limited to 50 feet from roads.
- Off-road vehicle use is prohibited in live water of reservoirs, streams, ponds, and wetlands and should avoid riparian areas.

BLM is in compliance with the FLPMA and has met its obligation to provide for uses while protecting resources.

Summary Statement #195

The BLM should protect from OHV use lands with wilderness characteristics, Wild and Scenic River Corridors and all critical steelhead habitat.

Summary Response:

The BLM is making decisions to protect wilderness characteristics on some land and not on others. where we have decided to protect wilderness characteristics, the designated lands are either Closed to OHV or Limited to designated routes. In addition, these lands will be closed to the construction of new temporary and permanent roads. Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) are already protected from resource damage and we have designated the lands adjacent to these river sections as either Closed to motorized use or Limited to designated routes. It is the BLM's intent to protect critical steelhead habitat. We have modified our off-road parking and camping criteria; Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, page 145 of the DEIS has been changed to include the following in the FEIS:

Within the WSR corridor, off-road vehicle travel is limited to 50 feet from roads. Off-road vehicle use is prohibited in live water of reservoirs, streams, ponds and wetlands and should avoid riparian areas.

Summary Statement #196

Data cited in the DEIS regarding trends in the sale and use of OHVs (Cordell and others, 2005) is outdated, leading to erroneous assumptions. The BLM should use the most current data (Cordell and others, 2008) and revise its assumptions to reflect this most current data. Further, the BLM should not speculate about cause and effect relationships between demand for OHV recreation and agency management actions such as OHV route closures on adjacent USFS lands.

Summary Response:

The BLM makes assessments regarding recreation participation and demand to support management actions and inform stakeholders about the potential effects of these actions. The agency attempts to use the best available information to support these assumptions and predictions. Survey data regarding OHV sales and use (Cordell and others, 2005) has been updated in the time since the relevant DEIS sections were drafted. Participation in OHV recreation, both in total numbers of participants and as a percentage of the total U.S. population, peaked in mid-2003 and declined in each subsequent year through 2007 (Cordell and others, 2008).

Predictions that demand for OHV recreation on BLM lands may increase due to management actions on adjacent lands are based on public scoping and logical inference regarding where OHV users might go if they are displaced from USFS lands by route closures there. The BLM lost an appeal on a Millican Valley OHV plan due to failure to consider cumulative effects of OHV management in nearby areas. The BLM acknowledges that there is uncertainty associated with predictions of OHV recreation participation patterns as public land agencies shift from unregulated open OHV areas to a system of designated routes that are more limited in extent but better planned, maintained, and improved. Uncertainty regarding future trends in the U.S. economy and petroleum-based fuel prices also contribute to the difficulty of accurately predicting future demand for motorized recreation opportunities and outdoor recreation in general.

Survey data gathered in 2001 for Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) suggest that participation in OHV riding in the planning area is somewhat higher than the statewide average. These data also suggest that participation rates in the planning area for non-motorized activities such as hiking, bird

watching, and wildlife viewing are higher than for OHV riding. Participation in backpacking is higher than the statewide average, but lower than OHV use. Based on recent, comprehensive nationwide analysis and data that is older but more specific for the region, BLM foresees continued demand for both motorized and non-motorized recreation and developed a range of alternatives that support its commitment to provide for both types of recreation within the planning area.

Summary Statement #197

The BLM should not call any area that is open to OHVs “multiple-use.” OHV riding does not mix with other activities such as hiking, horseback riding, biking, hunting, mining, mushroom hunting, antler hunting, or bird watching.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple-use management of BLM lands. Management for multiple uses requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. With regard to recreation under this policy guidance, the BLM is not mandated to provide for every possible use on every possible acre or trail, but instead for a variety of recreation opportunities as appropriate across the landscape.

In addition to providing opportunities, BLM is also responsible for ensuring quality experiences. The BLM acknowledges that significant motorized recreation use in an area can sometimes displace other recreationists from that area. While most motorized users do not mind sharing the same space (trail, area) with non-motorized users, the reverse is not usually true. Motorized and non-motorized users typically travel at different speeds, and usually add different levels of sound to baseline conditions on the landscape. In addition to their preferred means of travel (horse, foot, mountain bike, x-country skis, etc.), many non-motorized users are also seeking a quiet, more primitive recreational experience. This is why the BLM also provides for non-motorized recreation in areas where motorized use is excluded (Appendix K).

With regard to the specific activities listed, some are difficult to define as either strictly motorized or non-motorized. For example, some hunters prefer to use OHVs to retrieve game, while others do not. Similarly, some horn and mushroom hunters use OHVs for access while others do not. Regardless, the BLM believes the action alternatives provide for a range of high quality motorized and non-motorized recreation experience opportunities at the landscape level.

Summary Statement #198

The BLM should not allow cross-country OHV travel on the Rudio Plateau due to ongoing impacts to deer and elk. Restricting OHV use to designated routes, on the Rudio Plateau and elsewhere in the planning area, is more consistent with FLPMA, will result in improvements to deer and elk habitat and ultimately more big game and higher quality hunting opportunities.

Summary Response:

BLM Manual 8340—Off-Road Vehicles, issued in 1982, recognized OHV use as an acceptable use of public lands wherever that use is compatible with established resource management objectives. In 2007, the BLM further clarified policy direction contained in its 2001 National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands and revised 2005 BLM Handbook H-1601-1—Land Use Planning regarding OHV management.

Cross-country OHV use is already well-established on the 4,488-acre Rudio Plateau. The action specifying an OHV Open area on the Rudio Plateau provides for some unrestricted OHV recreation in recognition of agency policy that OHV use is a legitimate use. The BLM used a set of criteria for identifying areas where open OHV use could be considered (see FEIS, Chapter 2, Recreation Opportunities). The FEIS presents a range of alternatives relative to OHV use on Rudio Plateau consistent with the NEPA.

The Wildlife section (FEIS, Chapter 4) discloses the expected effects to deer and elk associated with the Rudio Plateau. The preferred alternative contains a trigger that if reached would change the designation of the Rudio Plateau to Limited to designated routes:

- When, for three consecutive years, the number of elk damage complaints verified by ODFW increases and/or there is an undesirable distribution change in the wintering elk herd. ODFW will verify if damage from elk on adjacent property is associated with the identified wintering population. An “undesirable” distribution change would be present if typical winter use patterns are not observed within 0.5 mile of the Open Area. The intention of the three consecutive year threshold is to help rule out changes in elk behavior due to effects of short term climatic events.
- If BLM or its partners are no longer monitoring motorized use, special status species, soil disturbance or other relevant resource values in this area.

Summary Statement #199

In order to conserve energy, we request that all reasonable OHV routes within short distance of urban areas be developed and that urban OHV trail heads be developed where ever public ROW allows access to public land.

Summary Response:

The alternatives reflect an effort to accommodate localized demand for OHV recreation in Front Country settings. Siting recreation uses that involve production of significant levels of sound presents some challenges — not all stakeholders agree that such uses are appropriate in Front Country settings near communities or private lands. OHV user groups may wish to form partnerships with BLM and build and maintain trails routes within short distances of an urban area if those urban areas do not have subdivision covenants or local zoning restricting OHV use.

The FEIS proposes an interim transportation plan of routes that are available for motorized vehicle use until a Final Transportation Plan is completed. If the commenter has specific routes they are interested in they are encouraged to participate in the final transportation planning process. Both the interim transportation plan and the Final Transportation Plan are considered implementation level decisions as disclosed in the Dear Reader letter.

Summary Statement #200

The BLM should leave all BLM lands in Grant County “open” to unrestricted cross-country travel by OHV. Alternatively, the BLM should leave open all sections in Township 10S Ranges R25E, R26E and R27E, Township 11S Ranges R25E, R26E and R27E, and Township 12S R26E and R27E. Expanding motorized recreation opportunities in this way would reduce the chances for environmental damage due to OHV use by reducing pressure on the smaller amount of “open” area that has been proposed.

Summary Response:

In 2007, the BLM sent guidance to its field offices affirming that continued designation of large areas that remain open to unregulated “cross-country travel” is not a practical management strategy IM-2008-014. Instead, field offices were directed to focus OHV travel on designated roads and trails. The primary rationale for this policy shift was that after many years of escalating OHV use and development of new OHV technologies, the extent and rate of increase of OHV impacts across large open areas had become unacceptable.

Reducing the amount of area open to unrestricted OHV use will reduce the extent of OHV impacts across the landscape by closing most unauthorized routes to further use. The BLM acknowledges that this shift may intensify use on remaining open areas and routes. However, by focusing use on designated, established routes, the incremental impacts of each additional OHV pass should be considerably lower than on unplanned routes which are often poorly situated and cause significant soil, water and wildlife impacts.

The BLM also has a responsibility to take proactive measures to minimize future resource impacts in cases where the potential for such impacts is significant. There is ample evidence that unrestricted OHV use can result in significant resource impacts over short time periods when new routes are pioneered into previously untracked areas. Once damaged, these areas can take years or even decades to recover (Ouren and others, 2007). Preventing

resource impacts from occurring in the first place is much more effective and less costly than trying to mitigate impacts after they have occurred.

The action alternatives are responsive to policy direction contained in IM-2008-014 (see Summary Response #135). The alternatives provide a range of proposed actions that provide a reasonable balance between freedom to enjoy recreation resources, and conservation of these resources consistent with the NEPA and BLM Handbook H-1610-1—Land Use Planning. The shift in focus to designated OHV opportunities will continue to provide motorized recreational opportunities while protecting resource values so that these recreation opportunities continue to be intact and available into the future.

Ouren, D.S., C. Hass, C.P. Melcher, S.C. Stewart, P.D. Ponds, N.R. Sexton, L. Burris, T. Fancher, and Z.H. Bowen. 2007. Environmental effects of off-highway vehicles on Bureau of Land Management lands: A literature synthesis, annotated bibliographies, extensive bibliographies, and internet resources: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1353. 250 p.

Summary Statement #201

The BLM should keep the Golden Triangle area near Mitchell, Oregon closed until the medusahead infestation is controlled and the area has recovered with native vegetation. The OHV community supports the open designation for the Golden Triangle in Alternative 3, but the BLM should first aggressively manage the weed infestations under temporary closure before implementing the open designation.

Summary Response:

The BLM shares your concern regarding the medusahead spread in the Golden Triangle Area. The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management. The range of alternatives for travel management is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA. Under Alternatives 2 and 5, motor vehicle traffic will be restricted to designated routes which should help against further spread of the medusahead. Under Alternative 4, the area would be closed to motorized vehicles.

Summary Statement #202

As a fair trade-off for OHV use at Little Canyon Mountain, we would support having the South "Pit" area open to Class II OHVs from 9am-6pm daily, but closed to Class I and Class III OHVs, and having the North Pit used as a parking area only. Because the "Pit" is situated adjacent to residential-zoned private property, we strongly oppose proposals to continue to allow use of ATVs in this area, or to allow OHV use from 8am-9pm. Proper trail layout and design would better disperse OHV riders than limiting use to daylight hours or particular days of the week.

Summary Response:

The FEIS analyzes five alternatives designed and analyzed regarding OHV use on Little Canyon Mountain consistent with the NEPA. Based on public comment proposed actions in the alternatives were modified or clarified in Chapter 2 of the FEIS. Chapter 4 of the FEIS contains expanded analysis of the alternatives and their expected effects in both the recreation and social sections.

The PRMP/FEIS includes the following management actions for Little Canyon Mountain (LCM):

- South Pit will be open to Class II OHVs, but closed to Class I and Class III OHVs.
- South Pit will be open to motorized use from 9 a.m. to dusk daily.
- North Pit will be used as a parking area only.

The BLM notes that allowing OHV use until dusk would result in closure of the area to OHV use somewhat later during summer months, and somewhat earlier during winter months than would a year-round closure time of 6 p.m. In addition to these management actions, the Preferred Alternative includes the following guidelines for

OHV use at LCM: 1) the use of natural topography and constructed berms to buffer OHV sounds, 2) preclusion of "hill climbs" that follow the fall line directly up slopes, 3) location of the steepest trail grades as far as possible from private residences, and 4) identifies a process to review and if necessary develop mitigation measures and triggers for moving the South Pit area to a Limited OHV designation if mitigation measures are unsuccessful.

Summary Statement #203

Little Canyon Mountain should be closed to all OHV use/Don't restrict OHV use at all on Little Canyon Mountain.

- In public meetings, the BLM committed to including an alternative that closed the "Pit" area at Little Canyon Mountain to all OHV use to mitigate the noise and other adverse effects of OHV use there and resulting conflicts with local homeowners. None of the alternatives do this.
- People have always been able to ride OHVs at Little Canyon Mountain. There were no problems there until the BLM decided to get involved. Please don't try to regulate OHV use at LCM- it doesn't need to be regulated.
- As written, the DEIS explores a total of five alternatives, none of which contemplate closing LCM to recreational OHV use.
- OHV opportunities at LCM would provide close to home riding. Riders need 20-25 miles of trails to provide a day's worth of riding.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple-use management of BLM lands, which requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. BLM Manual 8340—Off-Road Vehicles, issued in 1982, recognized OHV use as an acceptable use of public lands wherever that use is compatible with established resource management objectives.

LCM was intended to be completely closed to OHV use under Alternative 5 in the Draft EIS/RMP. Language that was inadvertently included suggesting that OHV use would be allowed under Alternative 5 has been changed in the PRMP/FEIS. The BLM acknowledges that OHV use at LCM is an issue for some adjacent landowners, but notes that such use has been established for a considerable length of time and that other local stakeholders are strongly opposed to OHV use restrictions at LCM. The BLM has a responsibility to regulate OHV use at LCM, but the form this regulation takes is driven to a significant degree by issues and potential mitigation actions identified during scoping and public comment, and a desire to find a balanced compromise among local constituencies who feel very differently about the issues. To this end, the BLM developed and analyzed a full range of alternatives in compliance with the NEPA.

Summary Statement #204

The starting alternative proposes to close nearly 100% of existing motorcycle routes. The BLM needs to provide opportunities for expert level motorcycle riders, as well as riders of lower skill levels.

Summary Response:

There are no designated motorcycle trails in the planning area, so none are proposed for closure. All designated interim routes are open to all classes of vehicles. Any designations of motorcycle-specific trails will occur during implementation of the RMP and the Final Travel Management Plan. The RMP provides direction for such designations as explained in Appendix K. The BLM encourages interested parties to participate in these phases of travel management planning in order to provide input regarding specific types of motorized recreation opportunities.

Recreation—Motorized and Recreation—Non-motorized

Summary Statement #205

The BLM should align its allocation of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities with actual demand. Non-motorized recreation opportunities are being increased even though rising demand for them has not been demonstrated, at the expense of motorized recreation opportunities which are being significantly

reduced in this and other recent public land plans, despite increasing demand for such opportunities. The cumulative effects of these actions across different agency jurisdictions should be taken into account, and supplies of non-motorized and motorized recreation opportunities should be allocated on a 50/50 basis.

Summary Response:

FLPMA mandates multiple-use management of BLM lands. Multiple-use "means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people" (U.S.C., Title 43, Chapter 35, Subchapter 1, Sec.1702.C). Management for multiple uses requires that the BLM provide balanced opportunities for various recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic uses, as long as those uses do not threaten the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. In short, multiple-use entails balancing needs of resource uses with needs for resource protection.

Cordell and others (2005) presented data showing that OHV sales and use continued to grow rapidly through 2003 and 2004. More recent data presented in Cordell and others (2008) indicates that sales of both all-terrain vehicles and off-highway motorcycles peaked in 2004, declined in 2005, and declined again in 2006. Participation in OHV recreation, both in total numbers of participants and as a percentage of the total U.S. population, peaked in mid-2003 and declined in each subsequent year through 2007 (Cordell and others, 2008). Cordell and others (2008) also found that nationwide, viewing and photographing wildlife, birds, flowers, trees, and natural scenery are some of the fastest growing outdoor recreation activities. Survey data gathered in 2001 for Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) suggest that participation in OHV riding in the planning area is somewhat higher than the statewide average. These data also suggest that participation rates in the planning area for non-motorized activities such as hiking, bird watching and wildlife viewing are higher than for OHV riding. Participation in backpacking is higher than the statewide average, but lower than OHV use.

It is difficult to accurately predict OHV use levels in general or how users may shift their focus in response to changes in management, economic factors such as fuel prices and future demographic shifts. But based on recent, comprehensive nationwide analysis and data that is less recent but more specific to the planning area, BLM foresees continued demand for both motorized and non-motorized activities, with no clear trend in one over the other. Despite recent downturns in OHV sales and participation nationwide, millions of OHVs have been sold over the past decade and OHV use remains popular in the planning area, especially during hunting season. Thus, the BLM expects demand for OHV riding in the planning area to remain significant, at least in the near-term. The BLM also expects demand for non-motorized outdoor recreation to increase, especially for activities that are popular with retiring "baby boomers" and growing rapidly nationwide such as viewing, identifying and photographing plants, wildlife, birds and natural scenery.

Because of the wide range of public perspectives related to travel management, it is unlikely that everyone will agree on the ideal composition of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities. It is not the BLM's mission to solely meet the needs of any particular public interest or land use preference, regardless of the level of enthusiasm displayed by any particular interest group. Nor is the agency mandated to provide for every possible use on every possible acre, but instead for a variety of recreation opportunities as appropriate across the landscape. Changes in OHV designations in the action alternatives that reduce OHV access are the result of comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis that took into account resource protection needs, as well as providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreational users. An increase in non-motorized recreation opportunities may be one outcome, but it is rarely the main reason for route closures or OHV designation changes.

Cumulative effects of travel management planning in national forest lands adjacent to the planning area are discussed on page 470 of the DEIS. The BLM notes that until recently, the "status quo" for OHV access to public lands has been availability of vast areas for completely unrestricted and unmanaged cross-country travel, a legacy of decisions made when OHV use was much lighter and less extensive. After years of rapid growth in OHV sales and technological development, and escalating resource impacts, both the BLM and USFS have concluded that this level of OHV access is no longer sustainable or appropriate. The BLM acknowledges that other recent public land agency plans have resulted in fewer motorized opportunities, as BLM districts and national forests across the west comprehensively analyze impacts to wildlife, fisheries, soil, water, forest, rangeland health, and other resources in addition to human needs, including recreation. At the same time, the BLM understands the importance of motorized recreation and believes the action alternatives provide reasonable opportunities for

such recreation in the context of multiple-use management. The agency notes that areas being assessed in the JDBRMP have never undergone any interdisciplinary travel planning prior to this effort, meaning that the BLM has never previously undertaken an effort to design travel plans in these areas that address resource impacts and user conflicts as described under 43 CFR § 8342. The BLM believes the Preferred Alternative represents the best balance of resource protection objectives and provision of diverse recreation opportunities.

Summary Statement #206

Non-motorized recreationists traveling cross-country produce similar impacts to cross-country motorcycle travel, i.e. impact on weeds, foot prints, and disturbance of wildlife. Therefore, if the BLM closes areas to cross-country travel by motorcycles, those areas should also be closed to non-motorized cross-country travel.

Summary Response:

The BLM acknowledges that all forms of wildland recreation can incur resource impacts. But in general, non-motorized cross-country travel creates significantly less resource impacts than motorized cross-country travel. This fact is well supported by peer-reviewed research. Compared to hiking, cross-country travel by motorcycle involves the additional weight of the vehicle, greater power applied to the landscape, higher speeds, the addition of motor sounds, and the ability to travel significantly farther in the same amount of time. Tires that spin at higher rates of speed cause more substantial abrasion damage to vegetation, roots, and surface litter. Compared to hikers and mountain bikers, the greater weight and ground pressure of motorcycles also cause more soil compaction and breakdown of soil structure from shear forces, and the formation of ruts from displacement of soil away from tires or detachment of soil particles stuck to or flung from tire treads.

Cross-country travel by mountain bike may incur greater impacts than cross-country hiking in some circumstances. But bicyclists generally travel more slowly than motorcyclists and bicycles are several times lighter, have much less power, and do not emit motor sounds. Moreover, evidence suggests that under most circumstances, mountain bikers are relatively unlikely to travel off of existing routes because it is considerably more difficult for them to do so than for motorcyclists.

Recreation—Motorized and Social/Economics

Summary Statement #207

Emphasize non-motorized recreational opportunities not only in remote Back Country settings, but also close to communities (i.e., Front Country settings). Recognize that these opportunities can result in a significant economic boost to local and regional economies.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for non-motorized uses in Front Country settings in the DEIS, in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives was represented since non-motorized uses in the both the Back Country as well as the Front Country are considered and analyzed (DEIS, Table 4-22, p. 471). Based on this, the range of alternatives for non-motorized uses are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

The DEIS estimates the contribution from both motorized and non-motorized recreation currently and projected under the alternatives. As stated in the DEIS (p. 485), estimates for OHV and other motorized or non-motorized recreation are not available given the lack of data regarding visitor use levels for these activities. While impacts from non-motorized recreation are not distinguished from motorized recreation, these uses are still an important portion of these contributions to the local economy. The BLM recognizes that in order to satisfy the “best available science” requirement of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Agency cannot ignore relevant or superior data that are available; however, the BLM has no obligation to generate data, even if only weak data are available. As described above, the BLM has made a reasonable effort to collect and analyze all available data, including that which pertains to recreation in the planning area. Therefore, the BLM has adequately complied with the “best available science” requirement of the ESA.

Social/Economics

Summary Statement #208

Evaluate social and economic impacts experienced by motorized recreationists when motorized recreational opportunities do not exist in nearby public lands. These include the loss of recreational opportunities and the cost of having to travel to other areas in context of increasing travel costs.

Summary Response:

BLM's recreation analysis concluded, "No measurable change in recreation use would occur as a result of planning actions in the alternatives" (personal communication with Prineville District Office recreation planners).

While localized patterns of change are possible, changes on BLM lands are not likely to impact overall use on BLM in the larger planning area. In fact, recreation use, including motorized uses, are expected to increase in the planning area; a 3.5 percent increase is likely per year (DEIS, p. 484). Some displacement of BLM users could occur however, the lack of measurable impacts on visitation make assessment of costs impossible. Regardless, discussion in Chapter 3 has been added noting recent decreases in motorized use trends (Cordell *et al.* 2008) and other patterns of motorized use in the area. This discussion further supports the absence of measurable change in motorized use trends. Consequently, consideration of increased travel cost outside the area is unnecessary since no measurable change in recreation use is expected.

Summary Statement #209

Ongoing restrictions and legislative diminishing of the use of private as well as public lands constitutes an erosion of all freedoms in the end. Keep rights and freedoms by holding to Alternative 1 - No Action/No Change.

Summary Response:

Restrictions and legislation is not included in the plan to erode all freedoms. Perceptions of freedoms held by individuals may be affected however, this is not the intent, nor do effects of the plan identify erosion of freedoms under the Constitution of the United States or any other freedoms. Thus, this concern is outside scope of plan.

Summary Statement #210

The developing of the Golden Triangle will help economic development in the Mitchell area, and will provide riding area for both local riders and people passing through to the Morrow County OHV Park.

Summary Response:

Commenter concern regarding the role of motorized recreational opportunities in local and regional economies was noted and appreciated. The DEIS analyzed a range of alternatives including Open, Limited, and Closed designations. In addition, it must be noted that the DEIS estimates the contribution from both motorized and non-motorized recreation currently and projected under the alternatives. As stated in the DEIS, estimates for OHV and other motorized or non-motorized recreation are not available given the lack of data regarding visitor use levels for these activities (page 485).

Summary Statement #211

For the safety and well-being of people, emergency personnel, wildlife, forests, and our great public lands; we hereby request that the BLM leave all existing roads and trails Open regardless of which alternative is selected for this planning process.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for open roads and trails in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives was represented since the alternatives present different patterns of open roads and trails across alternatives (see transportation maps).Based on this, the

range of alternatives for open roads and trails are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

The DEIS, Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Alternatives (p. 110) states,

“When making determinations of which routes will be part of the Final Transportation Plan, balance impacts to resources (e.g., aquatics, soil erosion, wildlife habitat) with the need to provide access (for public use, grazing allotments, fire suppression activities, recreation opportunities, timber hauling, site specific ROW actions, etc.). Criteria used to make these determinations include: Provide for emergency ingress and egress needs. In this manner, emergency needs in order to provide for the safety and well-being of people and emergency personnel will be considered.”

Summary Statement #212

BLM wrongly claims that since only 26 percent of Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) is currently harvest, there is no demand for the products. Also, throughout the DEIS, the false argument is made that because historically the BLM has been a very small player in the supply of timber, it does not matter how much it produces. What is needed is for the BLM to determine the amount of saw-timber it can produce on an annual basis and do just that, knowing that volume will be available on a regular basis is important to American Forest Resource Council (AFRC) members.

What is reflected in the change in management direction between Objective V3 and Objectives V4 and V5 is very significant and AFRC feels more explanation is needed. Other parts of the DEIS discuss how the current RMP Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) (6.642 ccf) has never been attained. In fact, the actual average has been 1.708 ccf (see Table 4-26, DEIS p. 483). The BLM seems to feel that since it has only been selling an abysmal 26 percent of what it should have been selling there is no demand for the products. Also, throughout the DEIS, the argument is made that because historically the BLM has been a very small player in the supply of timber, it does not matter how much it produces. Nothing could be further from the truth. It does matter how much the BLM produces because every player in the wood basket is important. And to think that there is no demand for the product simply would defy logic. Except for the direst economic conditions, properly priced timber will sell. What is needed is for the BLM to determine the amount of saw-timber it can produce on an annual basis and do just that. AFRC's members need the volume and they need the predictability. The proposed PSQ of 4.82 ccf (approximately 2.54 mmbf) annually won't keep any mill running for a year. But knowing that volume will be available on a regular basis is important to our members.

Summary Response:

The commenter's concern regarding the role of BLM timber in the local economy was noted and appreciated. It was not apparent in the DEIS where the statement was made or implied that “there is no demand for [BLM] products” or “it does not matter how much [BLM] produces.” In fact on page 308, the DEIS states,

“Demand for timber from public land in the planning area will continue as long as there is a demand for wood products. If the current passive management trend continues, this demand will not be fulfilled.”

In addition, the commenter makes the statement that “throughout the DEIS, the argument is made that because historically the BLM has been a very small player in the supply of timber, it does not matter how much it produces. Nothing could be further from the truth.” There is no part of the DEIS which suggests or states that “it does not matter how much [BLM] produces.” The commenter continues by stating that “it does matter how much the BLM produces because every player in the wood basket is important.” The BLM agrees with the notion that despite small shares of total volume removed from BLM lands, these harvests are still important. In fact, the DEIS takes this argument one step further to say that timber from BLM could be increasingly important given a trend of decreasing harvests from other federal sources. On page 484, the DEIS states:

“While harvests under the no action and action alternatives would not have a large effect (considering the total amount of material available from all ownerships in the area, Figure 3-34); they are still important. Considering decreases in federal harvests throughout the region (Figure 3-34), the BLM has recently provided a greater share of forest products than it has in the previous 40 years. Despite relative decreases in actual levels of harvest from BLM lands, BLM may provide an increasing share of the total harvest if the PSQ estimates are harvested.”

The comment also made the point that predictability of volume is important to the area. The comment states "knowing that volume will be available on a regular basis is important." The programmatic nature of this document prohibits site specific determination of timber yield. These estimates provide an upper bound for estimation of effects however; actual availability of timber will depend upon site specific resource conditions.

Summary Statement #213

Alt. 1 will provide for multiple use, timber for the local saw mills and economy and remove some of the dangers of catastrophic fires. It is important to not spend US taxpayer's dollars to build roads then close them, so we strongly recommend all BLM roads remain open to support mining, recreation and access to fight forest fires.

Summary Response:

Most of the roads proposed to be closed were not built with U.S. taxpayers dollars but were created by the public using them. In addition, roads proposed to be closed either were duplicate to other roads that accessed the same area or trespassed on or through private property. In Sec. 1702 (c) of FLPMA the term "multiple use" means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

Summary Statement #214

The BLM should keep OHV use out of North Fork lands to protect the extremely high values for fish and wildlife habitat.

Summary Response:

The BLM acquired approximately 44,000 acres of land near the North Fork John Day River through the Oregon Land Exchange Act (OLEA) of 2000. The Act directs that "Lands acquired . . . within the North Fork of the John Day sub-watershed shall be administered in accordance with section 205(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, but shall be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat, and for public recreation."

In recognition of fish, wildlife, and other values, any OHV use on BLM lands in the North Fork John Day River basin will be Limited to designated routes only under all alternatives. No off-route OHV travel will be allowed. In addition, OHV use will be closed seasonally to protect big game, soil, and water resources. The BLM believes this management strategy provides a reasonable balance between resource protection and access for motorized recreation purposes.

Summary Statement #215

Biomass should be used whenever possible instead of pile burning.

Summary Response:

FLPMA Section 1701 (12) directs lands to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands. The DEIS identifies in Vegetation Objective V5, page 47, the need to create a map showing potential biomass areas, and further provides guidelines on page 43 that if management objectives can be met utilizing mechanical treatments that produce forest products, these treatments should be favored over prescribed fire activities.

Summary Statement #216

Evaluate social and economic impacts experienced by motorized recreationists when motorized recreational opportunities do not exist in nearby public lands. These include the loss of recreational opportunities and the cost of having to travel to other areas in context of increasing travel costs.

Summary Response:

The BLM's recreation analysis concluded that "No measurable change in recreation use would occur as a result of planning actions in the alternatives" (personal communication with Prineville Office recreation planners).

While localized patterns of change are possible, changes on BLM are not likely to impact overall use on BLM in the larger planning area. In fact, recreation use, included motorized uses, are expected to increase in the planning area; a 3.5 percent increase is likely per year (DEIS, p. 484). Some displacement of BLM users could occur however, the lack of measurable impacts on visitation make assessment of costs impossible. Regardless, discussion in Chapter 3 has been added noting recent decreases in motorized use trends (Cordell *et al.* 2008) and other patterns of motorized use in the area. This discussion further supports the absence of measurable change in motorized use trends. Consequently, consideration of increased travel cost outside the area is thus, unnecessary since no measurable change in recreation use is expected.

Summary Statement #217

The BLM should keep all public travel routes open for access to known and unknown cemeteries and like areas.

Summary Response:

In the Draft John Day Basin RMP/EIS (Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, Objective T4, Guidelines, p. 145), a provision allows administrative use of closed roads by persons other than federal employees provided that they have a limited use entry permit issued at the discretion of the authorized officer. Sacred areas or burial grounds related to American Indians are covered by Federal law (see Appendix A: American Indian Religious Freedom Act). All known historic pioneer family cemeteries and individual graves within the planning area have been recorded and are being managed for preservation and protection. Most of these locations are accessible to the public. The BLM does not normally manage active cemeteries. Creation of any type of memorial on public lands administered by the BLM is strictly prohibited without a permit. Placement of such memorials on public land without a permit will be considered abandonment of personal property and littering.

Soil

Summary Statement #218

Regarding the "trade expansion of soil disturbance area with proportional rehabilitation, decommissioning, or obliteration of pre-existing disturbed areas" as a condition or mitigation of developing a new material source pit in sensitive soil areas, the BLM should consider erosion control, on-site overburden management, and reclamation measures should to be sufficient as on-site mitigation for developing new material sources.

Summary Response:

We are currently bound by FLPMA, which requires us to develop management plans that "use and observe the principles of multiple use and sustained yield set forth in this and other applicable law." The "trading of disturbance area for equivalent restoration opportunities" management action is designed to meet the sustained yield boundary of that regulation. Other soil guidance in this plan directs us to "Maintain and promote long-term, sustainable soil health and proper soil functioning condition and to restore function of non-functioning soils." The soil issue identified for planning purposes is to "focus on the need to reduce accelerated soil erosion and compaction within the decision area."

The proposal to use the ODOT erosion control guidelines or BMPs on newly disturbed sites to substitute for the trade expansion of disturbance for equivalent restoration action identified in the DEIS, Chapter 2 (p. 35), would not meet the FLPMA sustainable yield guidance or the objective we have put forth in this plan for maintaining or improving sustainable soil health and proper soil functioning condition.

Mitigation alone is considered in the portion of the FEIS Soil Objective S2 for "minimizing erosion" in the no action alternative. In the past there have been few, if any, restoration requirements or disturbance limits applied to material source pits in plan area.

The action alternatives recommend improving soil health or applying erosion control on facilities elsewhere in the plan area to balance new areas of disturbance as they occur. "When developing or approving new facilities, trade expansion of soil disturbance area with proportional restoration, rehabilitation, decommissioning, or obliteration of pre-existing disturbed areas." Restoring portions or all of a material source pit would count for meeting the equivalent restoration standard, as well as putting erosion control measures on nearby roads that are showing signs of active erosion or rutting or applying treatments to remove weeds or to restore native bunch grass communities in nearby detrimentally disturbed areas, etc. In response to your comments and with further internal review, a requirement has been added in the FEIS, Energy and Minerals management direction, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, that requires a reclamation plan that would restore soil function within a given time frame, support native perennial plants, and limit the "trade expansion for rehabilitation" guideline to areas up to 1 to 10 miles away from the new facility. An additional requirement to complete the mitigation work within 6 months of approval was added to ensure (1) this objective is achieved over the life of the plan, and (2) planning work associated with the new facility is conducted together with the planning for the mitigation activities.

Summary Statement #219

This comment recommends that BLM use biologic crust monitoring as a means to assess livestock grazing impacts for public grazing allotments. Specifically, optimal crust determinations would be made through monitoring studies in non-grazed areas and compared as benchmarks to grazed sites. The recommendation is to more explicitly integrate biologic crust monitoring into assessing the health of BLM grazing allotments. The comment was also made that the 2000 cfs temporal grazing rule was not consistent with crust management objectives.

Summary Response:

FLPMA requires us to develop management plans that "use and observe the principles of multiple use and sustained yield set forth in this and other applicable law." The Taylor Grazing Act, 43 U.S.C. 315, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish or add to grazing districts in vacant unappropriated and unreserved lands from any part of the public domain that are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. The Public Rangeland Improvement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1901, provides that the public rangelands be managed so that they become as productive as feasible in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1712.

The above laws require us to manage our grazing lands sustainably and productively and to offer up grazing land for public use. The commenter wants biologic crust monitoring to be factored into rangeland condition and used in grazing management.

In the late 1990s, an interagency technical reference 1734-6 *Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health* was put together by rangeland and soil researchers from the Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, and USGS Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center. This reference has been through a couple of revisions and is one method we are using today for interpreting rangeland health. This method uses as one Indicator, the soils resistance to erosion. It uses a soil aggregate stability test that rates soil aggregate stability as a departure from a benchmark norm. Soil aggregate stability is an indirect rating of biologic crust presence especially in drier rangeland areas. Besides the soil's resistance to erosion, we look at five other soil erosion indicators, along with soil compaction and eight plant community indicators. All these indicators are assessed individually as a departure from the expected norm using the preponderance of evidence gathered at the site. The benchmark unit from which the norm is determined is the ecological site or potential plant community taken from the Natural Resource Conservation Services soil surveys.

Crust monitoring identified in the John Day River Plan has been carried over to the JDBRMP monitoring plan. JDBRMP monitoring guidance is outlined in the monitoring plan, Appendix N. The crust monitoring data is being collected in the John Day River corridor in the Sutton Mountain area. The objective of crust monitoring is to determine if biologic crust development on grazed and non-grazed sites is significantly different.

The comment on the 2000 cfs temporal grazing rule not being consistent with crust management was meant to protect riparian vegetation not biologic crusts in the river corridor. As the grazing cutoff is on May 1 for the river corridor allotments, it is expected that the crusts would be hydrated and would therefore meet plan guidance.

We do have some inventory and monitoring information about biological crusts. We look at biologic crusts when assessing health of the land (the indicators of Land Health Assessment method). That method is very similar to what is being proposed by the commenter but with a look at more factors other than biologic crusts. However, looking at crusts as the sole means for determining impacts from grazing would be site-specific and would not address other concerns associated with grazing management. As was pointed out, there are disturbance measures, other than just livestock grazing, that would impact crust development and would have to be considered. There is plenty of room for monitoring and research to fine tune our knowledge about biologic crusts and to determine the relevance to grazing management, but that would happen outside of this plan.

Vegetation

Summary Statements #220

The RMP should/should not allow the cutting of large diameter trees.

- Removal of >20" trees is contrary to stated goals of restoring old growth.
- Manage all age classes; 40" dbh is closer to old growth.
- Mature and old growth trees should not be logged (e.g., greater than 15" dbh).
- Need clearer direction allowing removal of trees over 20" dbh.
- There should be a general 8 to 12" dbh size limit for cutting.

Summary Response:

Forest management direction in the DEIS, Chapter 2, Vegetation Objective V4 (pg 41), directs management for the retention of the appropriate mix of seral/structural conditions by Biophysical Setting, including the retention of large structure. The emphasis of management in the planning area is to return forest stands to their ARV. The DEIS did not establish a diameter limit; however, wording in Vegetation Objective V5 that provided examples of rational for cutting large diameter trees was perceived as such. The wording in the FEIS has been changed to read:

"Forest treatments will generally favor leaving the larger trees in a given stand. However, treatments would be based on site-specific resource decisions and could remove trees of any diameter if necessary to attain forest health objectives and move a forest stand towards ARV. Large trees are described in each of the applicable BpS descriptions (on file with the Prineville District BLM)."

The range of diameters suggested in the comments indicates the need to tie large structure definitions to the site potential. The adjusted wording in the FEIS directs management back to meeting ARV objectives based on the BpS descriptions. Treatment prescription designed to fit the objectives of the project and the conditions of the forest stand in question would be developed by an IDT. Most treatments would favor the retention of the larger trees on site. The DEIS (pg 47-48) does not establish a diameter limit; however, consistent with BLM Handbook H-1601-1—Land Use Planning, it does provide examples of the types of appropriate criteria that may require cutting large diameter trees to meet resource objectives:

- Stocking densities are such that the stand is susceptible to bark beetle, mountain pine beetle, or root rot mortality.
- Dwarf mistletoe in overstory trees will inhibit development of the understory, and risk stand loss.
- Species composition adjustments are necessary to achieve ARV objectives.
- An IDT identifies a need to create spatial and structural diversity within the stand.

Summary Statement #221

There should be no post-fire salvage logging due to increased erosion, sedimentation and other impacts.

Summary Response:

Section 1701 (7) of FLPMA specifies that management will be for multiple use and sustained yield unless otherwise specified by law. Section 1701 (8) requires that federal lands be managed in a manner that will protect resources and Section 1701 (12) provides for the generation of domestic products.

The action alternatives in the DEIS propose post-fire salvage as a possible response to fire disturbance. It would not be pursued in all instances, depending on the extent of mortality, as well as concern for other resource values. The primary purpose of salvage would be to recover the economic value of the fire-killed trees. The proposed actions do not prescribe any post-fire salvage logging; however, consistent with FLPMA, post-fire salvage is an allowable action. Any proposal for post-fire salvage would be evaluated in a site-specific NEPA analysis, which would address the environmental impacts of the action. Site-specific BMPs would be prescribed as appropriate to mitigate potential impacts.

Summary Statement #222

What is the appropriate reason for and amount of forest treatments. Comments ranged from treating for ecological restoration to an opposition to the shift of forest management intent away from timber yield.

- The BLM should gear all logging and fuel reduction toward ecologically sound restoration principles.
- Treat only for ecologically sound restoration.
- How are sustainable limits defined for commercial and non-commercial use of forest and juniper products?
- Since when was it the BLM's goal to make resource outputs a secondary by-product of achieving another arguably idealistic intangible?

Summary Response:

The BLM shares the commenter's concern for vegetation treatments that are ecologically sound as well as the need to provide products. The proposed actions provide guidance for all vegetation management, including logging and fuel reductions, that are consistent with both FLPMA and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA).

Section 1701 (7) of FLPMA specifies that management will be for multiple use and sustained yield unless otherwise specified by law. Section 1701 (8) requires that federal lands be managed in a manner that will protect resources and Section 1701 (12) provides for the generation of domestic products.

HFRA identifies the need to reduce wildfire risk to communities, municipal water supplies, and other at-risk Federal land and to protect, restore, and enhance forest ecosystem components while reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire across the landscape.

The DEIS (Chapter 2, Vegetation Objective V4, pg 41) identifies that the objective of vegetation treatments is for the restoration and maintenance of healthy forest and rangelands and establishes guidelines on page 42 for treatment need. The ARV of each Biophysical Setting establishes the required vegetative conditions necessary to restore or maintain sustainable vegetative conditions and natural disturbance patterns. Vegetation Objective V5 allows for the use of forest and rangeland products generated when vegetation treatments are undertaken to meet conditions specified in Vegetation Objective V4 in the DEIS.

Over the last 10 years, the plan area has averaged only 0.956 MMBF per year, or 27 percent of the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) of 3.58 MMBF per year under Alternative 1. The action alternatives assume treatment of 1,000 acres annually based on departure from ARV. A large percentage of forested stands exist in the currently identified priority treatment areas. Treating 1,000 acres annually will provide a Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ), of 2.54 MMBF per year. While the average log size will generally be smaller than those historically harvested, the volume offered should increase substantially under the action alternatives when compared to the average level of timber offered under the current plan. The goal of the BLM has always been to provide products in an ecologically sustainable manner.

Summary Statement #223

The BLM should/should not allow the use of nonnative seed.

- Allow for the use of nonnative seed for wildlife habitat.
- Use only native seed.

Summary Response:

BLM Manual 1745—Introduction, Transplant, Augmentation, and Reestablishment of Fish, Wildlife and Plants, provides direction that native species should be used whenever possible to meet objectives. The DEIS (Chapter 2, Vegetation Objective V 4, pg 46 and Appendix B: Best Management Practices, pg B-12) provides direction for situations where it is allowable to use nonnative seed to meet resource objectives. The use of nonnative seed to restore key wildlife habitats would be considered by an IDT on a case-by-case basis relative to the specific project objectives and may be allowed if it is determined that a mix of native and nonnative species best meets the objectives. Often the limited supply of native seed necessitates the use of nonnative seed in whole or part.

Summary Statement #224

Fuels reduction should not be done in moister mixed conifer because they are naturally denser and subject to less frequent fire intervals.

Summary Response:

Management direction in the DEIS (Chapter 2, Vegetation Objective V4, p. 41), recognizes your point: vegetation will be managed “appropriate for the site’s potential based on disturbance patterns and frequencies.” However, while fire return intervals in moist mixed conifer stands may be of a longer duration than drier sites, the lack of uncontrolled fire for several decades has resulted in denser stands than historic even in moister mixed conifer. Precluding management actions like fuels reduction in these stands would increase the risk of losing large structure trees due to competition stress or insect or disease that can kill the entire stand.

Summary Statement #225

The use of chemicals and chaining to treat juniper should not be allowed. The use of toxic chemicals, napalm to start prescribed fires, extensive sub-soiling, and bush-whacking should not be over used.

Summary Response:

Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Handbook H-1601-1—Land Use Planning). The DEIS contains planning actions. The Vegetation section in Chapter 2 discloses vegetation objectives and allowable actions to meet those objectives. Chapter 4 contains an analysis of the effects of the alternative as they relate to meeting resource objectives.

The PRMP/FEIS contains no site-specific implementation level projects relative to these actions. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects associated with the proposed action. The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Summary Statement #226

Why is there no Wild and Scenic River (WSR) suitability recommendation in Alternative 4 when the rest of the Objectives and Actions appear to be environmentally conservative?

Summary Response:

The FEIS considered a range of alternatives designed to meet the BLM's legal duties and purpose and need for action (DEIS, Chapter 1). According to CEQ regulations and the Department of the Interior NEPA regulations, "[t]he range of alternatives includes those reasonable alternatives (paragraph 46.420(b)) that meet the purpose and need of the proposed action, and address one or more significant issues" (40 CFR § 1501.7(a)(2-3)) related to the proposed action.

While the DEIS did attempt to include like Objectives and Actions within a given alternative to ensure consistency of management direction of that alternative, the alternatives were not themed or labeled. The North Fork was not recommended for suitability in Alternative 4 in order to analyze the full range of alternatives relative to WSR suitability recommendations in compliance with NEPA and is not felt to be inconsistent with other Objectives and Actions specified in Alternative 4. The DEIS presented the decision maker with sufficiently detailed information to aid in determining whether to proceed with the DEIS or make a reasoned choice among the other alternatives in a manner such that the public could have an understanding of the environmental consequences associated with the alternatives, in accordance with 40 CFR § 1502.1.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #227

BLM should protect all lands that were found to contain wilderness characteristics during BLM's Wilderness Inventory Update.

Summary Response:

In response to comments, Alternative 4 has been modified between the DEIS and FEIS to include the protection of all lands with wilderness characteristics.

Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 identify the majority of lands with wilderness characteristics to be managed for the protection of those characteristics. However, some of the lands within these inventory units are in a condition that needs restoration. Restoration actions (such as cutting large areas of juniper, thinning diseased and/or over-crowded forest stands, or improving or maintaining a road in order to reach a rehabilitation project area) may not be compatible with protecting wilderness characteristics. The BLM believes that in order to successfully rehabilitate the condition of some of these lands, it may be necessary to employ a broad range of rehabilitation projects; because of this, mechanical vegetation management is an allowable action in these areas. In other cases, BLM believes there are compelling reasons to manage a particular area for other purposes that outweigh the reasons to manage the area for wilderness characteristics. One example is the Little Aldrich inventory unit north of Aldrich Mountain WSA. This 80-acre inventory unit was found to have wilderness characteristics, but it is surrounded on three sides by state lands and lies within the boundary of the Philip W. Schneider Wildlife Management Area which is managed by ODFW in cooperation with BLM. It seems reasonable to continue to manage this unit for wildlife purposes, rather than manage this 80-acre piece differently than the surrounding wildlife management area. The BLM recognizes the benefits of preserving wilderness characteristics.

The Wilderness Characteristics section in Chapter 2 and the effects analysis in Chapter 4 display the proposed actions and effects for wilderness characteristics. The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for wilderness characteristics in full compliance with the NEPA.

Summary Statement #228

BLM should not manage any additional lands to protect wilderness because we let wildfire burn these areas up.

Summary Response:

The FEIS proposes no new Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas (WSA). The Spring Basin Wilderness was designated by Congress between DEIS and FEIS. Spring Basin was formerly a WSA.

As identified in the Fire section of Chapter 2 (DEIS), the full range of appropriate responses, including full suppression, are allowable within Wilderness and WSAs. The use of mechanized equipment is very limited, and

when appropriate, fire is allowed to play a natural role on the landscape. Each fire situation is different; in many cases it is desirable to allow fire to play a natural role because years of fire suppression have contributed to the expansion of juniper and the associated degradation of grasses, soils and spring function. Wildfire management policies written specifically for Wilderness and WSAs do not apply to management of areas identified for the protection of wilderness characteristics. The Fire section of Chapter 2 has been updated between DEIS and FEIS to reflect allowable fire suppression tactics within areas designated to be managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics. The BLM will continue to make fire suppression decisions on a case-by-case basis for these lands.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #229

Traffic particularly ATV running up & down the roads keeping the deer & elk away from their feeding area of their preference, ATV are becoming a problem. I think picking up your game is ok, road hunting is not.

Summary Response:

Road and OHV travel management proposed in Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would increase the availability of security areas, some of which will naturally be located near forage areas. Effects analysis in Chapter 4, Wildlife, discusses the expected effects of the proposed actions on deer and elk.

Summary Statement #230

Agriculture leases on wildlife areas are devastating. Get the agricultural leases out. Stop each and every one.

Summary Response:

Agricultural leases include wildlife food and cover plots that primarily benefit upland game birds, but also provide habitat for nongame species as well (DEIS, Vol. 1, pg 423).

Wildlife food plots are addressed in Chapter 4 (see Wildlife Indicators; Wildlife Assumptions; Effects of Agricultural Leases on Wildlife).

Summary Statement #231

Any Fuel Reduction, Logging, or Biomass reduction should leave all large snags, large down wood and avoid critical habitat for interior forest dependent species, such as Northern goshawk and adapted Neotropical songbirds.

Summary Response:

The DEIS (Vol. 1, pg 79) prescribes appropriate minimum snag retention levels by forest type. Guidelines also prescribe that, except where public safety is a concern, management activities will retain all soft snags, and for forest health or timber sale treatments occurring on lands previously treated within the last 20 years, retain all snags. Appendix S provides guidelines for the amount of area to exclude from salvage logging after high severity disturbance to meet snag retention objectives. Guidelines for large down wood retention are also provided in the DEIS (Vol. 1, p. 43, Table 2-2) and are prescribed by biophysical setting. Snag and large down wood retention levels prescribed under the action alternatives are tied to the site productivities and densities expected under natural disturbances (DEIS, Vol. 1, pg 402).

Measures to secure goshawk nesting and PFA habitats are described in the Best Management Practices (DEIS, Appendix B, pg B-7). Also, patch size and connectivity parameters appropriate for the biophysical setting(s) would be incorporated into project design under all action alternatives (DEIS, Chapter 2, pg 73). Measures to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds have been added in the FEIS.

Summary Statement #232

Wild horses: 50 horses is too small to allow for genetic diversity and population vitality. Wild horses create very little ecological impact compared to cattle and sheep, which should receive priority for control or removal. Where wild horses are a localized problem it is probably due to being boxed in with too many fences, and some could be

relocated to other lands or fences removed if livestock are removed or don't require them for exclusion from other allotments or sensitive areas.

Summary Response:

BLM Handbook 1601-1—Land Use Planning requires that plans identify an estimated herd size or Appropriate Management Level (AML). This represents a herd size that can be managed while still preserving and maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship for that area, and guidelines and criteria for adjusting herd size. Chapter 2 of the FEIS contains direction for the AML and other management considerations. The AML for the Murderer's Creek horse herd has been identified as 50-140 animals. The herd averages about 100 individuals (DEIS, Vol. 1, pg 273). Issues related to population size and genetic diversity of the herd are addressed in the Murderer's Creek Wild Horse Territory/Herd Management Area Management Plan (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/malheur/projects/wildhorseplan/murderers-creek-whp.pdf>). Direction in this plan is incorporated into the PRMP/FEIS by reference.

Summary Statement #233

Though the BLM minimally analyzes the effects of OHV use on wildlife and water quality in LCM, and admits to some of the worst effects of its preferred action, it does not effectively minimize the adverse effects on wildlife and water quality. This lack of compliance with the Executive Orders and BLM's own regulations must be remedied before a final decision is made. In order to minimize the effects to wildlife and water quality, both pit areas should be closed to motorized use, and motorized use outside of the pit areas should be limited to routes used for access to private inholdings, mines, and trailheads.

Summary Response:

Effects analysis of OHV designations on Little Canyon Mountain were discussed in the DEIS (Chapter 4, p. 309 and 417-419) in the Aquatic Resources and Wildlife sections. Effects analysis was reviewed between Draft and Final and specific determinations regarding Executive Orders 11644 (Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, February 8, 1972), 11989 (Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, May 24, 1977), and CFR 8342.1 were added in the following sections of the PRMP/FEIS in Chapter 4, 'Travel Management and OHV Effects on Aquatic Resources' and 'OHV Designation Effects on Wildlife.'

Both effects determinations concluded that an Open OHV designation in the North and/or South Pit of Little Canyon Mountain would not be in violation of Executive Orders 11644 (Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, February 8, 1972), 11989 (Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, May 24, 1977), and CFR 8342.1.

Additionally the following language was added to the FEIS (Travel Management Objective T3): "Where off-highway vehicles are causing or will cause considerable adverse effects upon soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, historical resources, threatened or endangered species, wilderness suitability, other authorized uses, or other resources, the affected areas shall be immediately closed to the type(s) of vehicle causing the adverse impact until the adverse effects are eliminated and measures implemented to prevent recurrence." The FEIS analyzed a range of alternatives in Little Canyon Mountain consistent with the NEPA.

Summary Statement #234

If the BLM closes down roads and trails they will be setting the stage for game animals to be wasted by hunters that are not able to retrieve the meat.

Summary Response:

The State of Oregon game hunting regulations state "No Person Shall: Waste any game mammals or parts thereof, except that meat of cougar need not be salvaged." The privilege to hunt also comes with the responsibility to make informed decisions regarding the ability to retrieve game. The DEIS (Vol. 1, p. 460) acknowledges the need for additional law enforcement to enforce motorized game retrieval restrictions; however, enforcement is an implementation-level decision and outside of the scope of the RMP.

Summary Statement #235

If protection of fish and game species is a significant issue, then a reasonable alternative that would produce far more positive results would be a different management scenario for fishing and hunting in the area rather than the closure of trails to OHV use. The human environment is also important but it has been ignored and not adequately quantified. If there is some over-arching mandate to maximize fish and wildlife populations, then fishing and hunting management scenarios must be developed as reasonable alternatives to be considered.

Summary Response:

The designation of fishing and hunting management regulations are the responsibility of the ODFW and thus outside the scope of the RMP. FLPMA directs the BLM to manage for multiple use: "the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations." The PRMP/FEIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives (Chapter 2) and evaluates the effects to fish and wildlife populations and the human environment (Chapter 4).

Summary Statement #236

More areas should be designated off-limits to mineral and energy leasing, including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and critical habitat for all federal and state-listed species. The 1872 mining law is archaic and inappropriate and should be superseded.

Summary Response:

Potential impacts to Special Status species from mineral and energy development are discussed in the DEIS (Chapter 4, pg 422). Table 2-17 has identified restrictions to mineral and energy development for ACECs and pertinent special status species and locally important species. Site-specific analysis will be completed and will follow RMP objectives and BMPs during implementation. Superseding the General Mining Act of 1872 is outside the scope of the RMP.

Suggests New Alternative

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #237

We believe the public should be able to use roads where the BLM has administrative access through a right of way for timber management. Judge Hubel clearly states in (Exhibit A) that the language used in those agreements is broad enough to include public use. The public wants to be able to use those roads.

Summary Response:

The BLM acquires two separate types of easements, Exclusive and Nonexclusive. Exclusive easements typically provide administrative access for the recreating public. Nonexclusive easements typically do not include the general public. The term assigns is in reference to contractors or other entities assigned by the BLM to carry out its mission. In fact, some Non-exclusive easements include the following language, "and does not include recreationist or members of the general public."

BLM management is consistent with Judge Hubel's ruling for the specific road in question in court case CV-97-889-HU. However, the BLM does not agree with the assertion that this ruling applies to all BLM acquired easements. Judge Hubel's Opinion and Order (Exhibit A) contains the following substantiation for the decision:

"To determine an easement's purpose [the court] look[s] first to the words of the easement, viewing them in the context of the entire document." Id. (quoting-Kell, 154 Or. App. At 426, 961 P.2d at 863). If the easement's terms clearly express the easement's purpose, the analysis ends here. Watson, 158 Or. App. At 230, 973 P. 2d at 400.

For these reasons each easement must be examined individually based on the specific language contained in the easement agreement. If you have a question about specific easements please contact the Prineville District Office. Altering existing easements to allow public access is outside the scope of the RMP.

The FEIS travel management maps identify roads with public access and Map 12 has been updated to show areas where acquiring public access is a priority.

Aquatic

Summary Statement #238

BLM should analyze an alternative to transfer all water rights in-stream to protect aquatic and riparian species.

Summary Response:

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for water use in the DEIS in full compliance with NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives for water use included allowing up to 10 cubic feet per second of water to be used for agricultural uses. See Table 2-17, "Distribution of management direction for agricultural lands for all of the action alternatives" and Table 4-11 "Comparison of water right uses between alternatives" in Chapters 2 and 4, respectively, of the FEIS. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for water use are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA to provide a reasonable range of alternatives.

The alternatives contain stipulations on water withdrawals sufficient to protect aquatic species and water quality. Under the existing management, stipulations on withdrawing water from streams and rivers covered portions of the plan area and the action alternatives extend these stipulations across the entire plan area (see Table 2-17, Table 2-23, and Agricultural Land Management Objective AG2 in the FEIS). Water withdrawn for long-term river and floodplain habitat restoration are allowed to continue after flows drop below instream flow goals, in balance with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act. Under the action alternatives, the majority of agricultural lands are allocated to permanent conversion. Permanently converted fields are planted to vegetation which does not require irrigation after establishment, and provides habitat for species naturally found in rivers, riparian areas and the surrounding landscape (see Chapter 2, Agricultural Land Management Objective AG2, Actions and Guidelines). Therefore, the alternatives protect aquatic, riparian, and wildlife species and comply with existing laws and regulations.

Lands and Realty

Summary Statement #239

If the BLM wishes to discontinue managing the grazing rights, they should give the current permit holder the option to purchase the land. A number of parcels are landlocked with no legal access.

Summary Response:

Except for public lands in large blocks and in areas with designations that favor retention, the remaining lands in the planning area are Zone 2: Classified for Retention with the option to Exchange, or Zone 3: Classified for Disposal. As such, these remaining lands are available to the current permit holder to negotiate for purchase or exchange.

Social/Economics

Summary Statement #240

The area surrounding LCM is zoned rural/residential. No alternative addresses whether the proposed uses are compatible with the present zoning of the area.

Summary Response:

The FEIS in the Social and Economic section of Chapter 4 specifies that all action alternatives are consistent with local zoning. Alternatives for Little Canyon Mountain were developed based on comments received from the Little Canyon Mountain Group led by the Grant County Judge, and reflect a range of actions that are consistent with current local ordinances and BLM policy.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #241

- BLM should designate Sutton Mountain, Sand Mountain, and Pat's Cabin as Wilderness Areas to protect their unique natural resources.
- Why does BLM say they "no longer have the authority to designate public lands as Wilderness Study Areas?"
- BLM should consider one alternative that designates new WSAs.
- What percent of the planning area has been designated by Congress as Wilderness?

Summary Response:

Only Congress has the authority to designate Wilderness Areas. To date, Congress has designated one BLM Wilderness Area (Spring Basin, 6,452 acres) and several USFS Wilderness Areas within the planning area. Currently, 1.4% of the planning area has been designated by Congress as Wilderness. Congress authorized several land exchanges as part of the Spring Basin Wilderness legislation. When these land exchanges are finalized, approximately 2% of the planning area will be Wilderness.

BLM does not currently have the authority to designate new WSAs. The BLM's authority to designate additional lands as WSAs pursuant to FLPMA Section 603 expired on October 21, 1993, as affirmed in 2003 with the settlement agreement in the case of *Utah v. Norton*. Any remaining authority for managing lands to protect or enhance wilderness characteristics is derived directly from FLPMA Section 202 (43 U.S.C. §1712). This section of the BLM's organic statute includes a provision that gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to manage public lands for multiple use and sustained yield. Nothing in this section constrains the Secretary's authority to manage lands as necessary to "achieve integrated consideration of physical, biological, economic, and other sciences" (43 U.S.C. §1712(c)(2)).

Suggests Faulty Assumptions

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #242

The BLM should not use a lack of maintenance funding as a reason for motorized closures.

Summary Response:

Each of the action alternatives in the DEIS, Chapter 2, Travel Management lists the criteria the BLM used for exclusion or selection as interim routes. In addition, we have listed in the Management Common to All Action Alternatives the criteria we will use to determine the Final Transportation Plan. Nowhere in these sections does it list maintenance funding as a criteria.

Summary Statement #243

The BLM should not use road density limits as a metric for determining healthy status of watersheds, water quality, habitat, forest accessibility, recreation use, range land management, or fire protection.

Summary Response:

The BLM is not solely relying on road density limits to determine its transportation system. In the DEIS, Chapter 2, Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, the BLM listed the criteria it will use to determine which routes will become part of the Final Transportation Plan. Each route and its management

objective will be assessed as part of that Final Transportation Plan and a determination made to keep, rehabilitate, obliterate, decommission, close, place seasonal restrictions, change the use classification, and set the maintenance intensity.

Healthy Land Status metrics identified in the DEIS include, but are not limited to, the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS), habitat security zones, seasonal restrictions, VRM classes, Standards for Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management on Public Lands, and Benefits-based Recreation Setting Criteria.

Access and Travel Management and Wildlife

Summary Statement #244

It appears that the disturbance of wildlife by OHV use including wildlife corridors is being exaggerated to further the conversion of multiple-use lands to non-motorized lands. There are no compelling reasons to justify reduced road densities as a sought-after or necessary wildlife management criterion. Lastly, there are reasonable alternatives including permit hunting and seasonal travel restrictions that can better accomplish the outcome sought by reduced road and trail densities. The agency is encouraged to avoid road and trail closures based on wildlife concerns except where negative wildlife impact can be specifically identified and documented.

Summary Response:

Motorized access and use has been shown to affect various wildlife species, both directly and indirectly (DEIS, Chapter 4, p. 407-412). The DEIS provides direction relative to road and trail location, season of use, density, and recreational emphasis. In the DEIS, road densities are used as an upper limit within, which the objectives for ecological resources and recreational needs will be balanced during the development of the Final Transportation Plan and does not simply rely on road densities.

Vehicular traffic on open roads poses a level of disturbance to wildlife, not only during the hunting season, but during all seasons that the species are present. Additional roads closed during the hunting season may increase game animal escapement. The DEIS provides rationale to restrict motorized entry into areas that are critical for wildlife (DEIS, Volume I, p. 74-76). The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for travel management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives.

Grazing Effects on Fuels and Fire

Summary Statement #245

Livestock grazing is generally contrary to meeting hazardous fuels reduction objectives in that it can increase flammable fuels and fire risk by reducing grasses and forbs to carry low intensity fire and increasing density of small, highly flammable juniper and other tree seedlings.

Summary Response:

Livestock grazing actually reduces fire risk, which is the probability of a fire occurring on a particular parcel of land. By eliminating fine fuels it reduces the potential for low intensity fires that can result in greater densities of juniper. Higher density stands with more vertical fuel continuity have increased fire intensities and thus hazard when they burn. Grazing that is managed correctly should still allow for Wildland fire (which is both wildfire and prescribed fire). Fire and Fuels Objectives in Chapter 2 were designed to address fire risk and include direction such as: "Reduce three-dimensional fuel profiles (continuous vertical and horizontal vegetation distribution) and reduce the risk of crown fire or uncontrollable surface fire." Effects to fuel loading, vegetation structure, and potential fire intensity and spread are discussed in Chapter 4, Effects analysis in the Vegetation section.

Livestock Grazing

Summary Statement #246

It is very important that any matrix that is adopted not contain any bias toward closure of allotments. Even though the proposed matrix is to have fairly limited application, after adoption, the criteria will be used by commenters on future land use plans as to why active allotments should be closed according to the BLM's own criteria.

Summary Response:

43 CFR 4100, BLM Handbook 1610-1 — Land Use Planning, and IM 2007-067 all provide planning direction for the determination of land use designations relative to livestock grazing. The FEIS provides a range of alternatives with varying amounts of area being closed to livestock grazing if leases are relinquished consistent with the NEPA. Through the land use planning process, the BLM has authority to close vast areas to grazing for whatever purpose, with whatever criteria, as long as the decisions are not arbitrary or capricious. The BLM has specifically chosen to apply that authority to a very limited set of circumstances . . . the relinquishment of grazing preferences. That the BLM has chosen not to apply the criteria to active allotments throughout the basin should speak volumes as to what the agency believes to be proper application of those criteria. BLM believes that grazing regulations and direction provided by land use plans have proven to be successful in meeting resource objectives.

There is always potential that interested public will attempt to misuse agency decisions in a manner that supports their agenda. The FEIS contains language that we feel clearly states the intended use. The potential for misuse of these criteria is beyond the scope of this land use plan. The preferred alternative has been changed from the grazing matrix to a 'decision tree' which contains much fewer criteria by which to close an area to grazing, though the closures would be much more difficult to reverse.

Summary Statement #247

Acreage in WSA or wilderness should not tip the grazing matrix decision towards closure. Congress specifically included grazing as an acceptable use of wilderness; to consider wilderness as a factor towards closing an allotment changes the intent of Congress.

Summary Response:

The DEIS presented a range of alternatives with differing values in the matrix consistent with the NEPA. The matrix was not intended to indicate that grazing was not an acceptable use in Wilderness. The FEIS has further expanded the range of alternatives relative to grazing lease relinquishment. Wilderness or WSAs will remain in the grazing matrices for Alternatives 3, 4, and 5; however, the preferred alternative is now a 'decision tree' which does not include Wilderness status as a factor for closing an allotment.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #248

Under the plan's 'Benefit opportunities and outcomes, Economic statement,' it states this play area would make it desirable as a place to move and retire in, I am sure people retiring would not choose to live in an area with so much noise and congestion that would be caused by sanctioned ATV use. Recognize consequences of conflict over OHV noise and presence from play areas.

Summary Response:

It was not apparent in the DEIS where the statement was made that play areas could encourage retirement or migration to the area. The consequences of concentrated motorized use in play areas are discussed in the DEIS (pages 464-469). In addition, general conflicts associated with OHV use are discussed on page 314 (OHV Use Trends – DEIS).

Summary Statement #249

The "Pit" area of Little Canyon Mountain is near a rural-urban interface boundary and private land zoned-rural residential with many residents living within a one-mile radius who are affected by OHV noise. The BLM cannot claim that noise from OHV use here will not be "intrusive" to local landowners just because the noise from each

individual OHV meets the Oregon state limit of 99 decibel. The BLM is trying to conclude that OHV noise at Little Canyon Mountain is acceptable because it meets the legal decibel level. The plan says nothing about the quality of the sound produced by an OHV or its impact on mental and physical health.

Summary Response:

The BLM acknowledges that the level and types of sound which could be deemed "intrusive" or "acceptable" can vary with individual perceptions. Text in the plan (under "Recreation Assumptions") suggesting that OHV sounds at LCM would not be intrusive has been removed. The following text has been added:

"Sounds emanating from a point source, such as a single moving vehicle, are attenuated at the rate of 6 db with each doubling of distance from the source of the sound. For example, an OHV emitting 96 db at 25 feet would register 90 db at 50 feet, 84 db at 100 feet, and so on. Sounds emanating from a line source, such as continuous traffic on a roadway, are attenuated at the rate of 3 db with each doubling of distance, e.g., sound levels of 96 db at 25 feet would register 93 db at 50 feet, 90 db at 100 feet, and so on." (Fleming and others, 2000)

The BLM acknowledges that the "Pit" area is adjacent to private land boundaries and the rural-urban interface, and notes that ambient background sounds in this area include sounds from the nearby airport and from vehicles traveling on the adjacent highway. The proposed actions provide a range of alternatives designed to mitigate OHV sounds at LCM, while also continuing to accommodate some of the firmly established demand for OHV use there. In Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), the BLM has reduced the limit for allowable sound emissions from 99 db to 96 db at the South Pit Area of LCM. The South Pit Area will be open to Class II OHVs only, which typically emit lower-frequency sounds than Class I or Class III OHVs. The BLM notes that much of the past change in OHV use has been in the Class I category, which includes single-rider, 4-wheeled vehicles less than 800 pounds in weight. Under the Preferred Alternative, use of these vehicles (and of motorcycles) would be excluded from the South Pit area. Instead of being designated Open to OHV use, the North Pit Area will serve only as a parking area and trailhead. As part of any planned OHV route development at LCM, the BLM will use one or more of the following guidelines to minimize the propagation of OHV sounds toward private residences: (1) the use of natural topography and constructed berms to buffer OHV sounds, (2) preclusion of "hill climbs" that follow the fall line directly up slopes, and (3) location of the steepest trail grades as far as possible from private residences.

The BLM also added analysis regarding OHV sound to the RMP in the Recreation section of Chapter 4. The analysis discusses physical and socio-psychological factors that affect how humans respond to noise in outdoor recreation settings. The analysis also describes physical factors that affect how motor sound propagates across the landscape which in turn affect how loud the sound appears to a person who hears it.

Finally, the BLM will convene a group consisting of local citizens, stakeholders, and agency staff to review management of OHV use in the LCM SRMA 3 years from the implementation of this plan. If the BLM concludes that there is sufficient conflict, this group will be asked to help develop mitigation measures and triggers for moving the South Pit area to a Limited OHV designation if mitigation measures are unsuccessful.

Soil

Summary Statement #250

The reduced annual volume of sediment attributed to proposed motorized closures versus the annual volume of sediment runoff is only 10 or less parts per million differences. This level of predicted reduction in sediment production is not significant and should not be used as the basis for motorized closures.

Summary Response:

The Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's water. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1323, requires the Federal land manager to comply with all Federal, State, and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of water pollution in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity. Executive Order 11644 (37 FR 2877), on February 8, 1972, provided that OHV use will be controlled and managed to protect resource values, promote public safety and minimize conflicts with uses of public lands. This executive order directed federal agencies to designate specific areas and trails on public lands where OHV use may be

permitted and areas where OHV use may not be permitted. On May 24, 1977, President Carter amended this order with Executive Order 11989. This executive order further defined OHV, administrative use exemptions, and directed agencies to immediately close areas and trails whenever the agency determines that the use of OHV will cause or is causing considerable adverse effects on the soil, wildlife, and wildlife habitat, cultural or historic resources (42 USC 4321). The Bureau of Land Management's National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands (2001) provides agency guidance and offers recommendations for future actions to improve motorized vehicle management.

The above comment talks about volume of sediment runoff from the land surface as a 10 ppm difference. There are no parts per million sediment measurements used or referenced in our plan. The road unit sediment outputs modeled in our plan are referenced as pounds of sediment by road segment. The sediment outputs were summarized and totaled by road designation for comparing the alternatives in this resource management plan. The methodology is summarized in the introduction to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, under the "Data Methods and Models" paragraph.

The comparison of total surface erosion and sediment delivery using total Wildland fire acreages across the US is not comparable to the sediment erosion or delivery that our model is predicting off of the transportation network for the JDBRMP plan area. The model was not used to close roads but to compare road closure actions associated with the different alternatives for the JDBRMP. It is hoped that this information will be useful in locating roads with the highest probability of erosion on BLM lands and be used in a transportation management plan. We are using a 0.75 pounds per foot sediment erosion rate or higher to identify these probable areas. This would help us design road improvement projects to minimize erosion and sediment delivery off our road/transportation network.

Vegetation

Summary Statements #251

Large tree removal is not necessary to address dwarf mistletoe. Clear understory trees within 50 feet of less infected, overstory trees to reduce spread. Large tree removal is not necessary or desirable.

Summary Response:

The guidelines for removal of large trees state that removal may be appropriate when it can be shown that removal will benefit obtaining/maintaining large structure or forest health for the entire stand (DEIS, p. 47-48). This is not a prescription for the removal of all large trees with mistletoe. The decision would be made through the NEPA process when documented as a silviculturally necessary treatment. The primary reason would be for the forest health of the entire stand. Heavy dwarf mistletoe infestations in the overstory can inhibit understory development and increase the risk of the loss of the entire stand.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #252

BLM should define "public use roads" and explain why this term would prevent closure of these roads to permit management of wilderness characteristics, especially in the case of route #3408, Graves Creek. BLM should correct their inventory so it does not rely on the unsupported assertions of "public use roads" to prevent identification and management of wilderness values.

Summary Response:

In their Wilderness inventory update report for the Wall Creek inventory unit, the BLM incorrectly identified Graves Creek Road as a public use road. BLM has corrected this language in the inventory report. Please see Summary Response #124. See also the glossary for a definition of "public use road."

Wildlife

Summary Statement #253

BLM should not use disturbance of wildlife or wildlife mortality as reasons to limit motorized access unless negative wildlife impacts can be specifically documented. Hikers disturb elk more than motor vehicles, so when

there are concerns with wildlife disturbance, the BLM should place greater emphasis on restricting hikers than on restricting motorized visitors.

Summary Response:

As part of its multiple-use mandate, the BLM is responsible for managing wildlife habitat and populations that occur on lands under its jurisdiction. The agency recognizes that all forms of wildland recreation can affect wildlife. The BLM is aware of the study referred to, which assessed the heart rates of 2 adult and one subadult members of a hunted population of elk, in response to humans on foot, on a motorcycle, and to other stimuli (Ward and Cupal, 1976). While elk, especially individuals in hunted populations, are sensitive to being approached by humans on foot, research generally shows they may be more sensitive to motorized use. For example, research conducted in 2002-2004 on the Starkey Experimental Forest near La Grande, Oregon (Wisdom and others, 2005) found that elk movement rates and probabilities of flight were highest during OHV riding and mountain biking, and lowest during horseback riding and hiking. This research also found that when elk were near an OHV route there appeared to be significant responses to OHVs traveling even at distances as far as two kilometers away (Preisler and others, 2006).

The BLM manages populations and habitat for numerous wildlife species in addition to elk. The preponderance of scientific and peer-reviewed evidence documents negative impacts to elk and many other wildlife species from roads and OHV use; these effects are generally more extensive than for non-motorized uses. In addition to their much greater power, weight, and track width, OHVs travel much farther on a typical outing and are audible over a much larger area than foot travelers. Avoidance of otherwise suitable habitat, habitat fragmentation, mortality from collisions, increased disturbance, and loss of security habitat are all factors that affect how roads and motorized use influence wildlife and the quality of wildlife habitats. The BLM also notes that disturbance to wildlife is only one of a number of factors considered during travel planning.

Preisler, H.K., A.A. Ager, and M.J. Wisdom. 2006. Statistical methods for analyzing responses of wildlife to human disturbance. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 43:164-172.

Ward, A. L. and J. J. Cupal. 1976. Telemetered heart rate of three elk as affected by activity and human disturbance. Study funded by Federal Highway Administration. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Laramie, WY. 9 pp.

Wisdom, M. J., A. A. Ager, H. K. Preisler, N. J. Cimon, and B. K. Johnson. 2005. Effects of off-road recreation on mule deer and elk. *Transactions of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference* 69.

Summary Statement #254

We have not observed significant wildlife mortality resulting from OHV activity, nor are we aware of reports documenting wildlife being hit or injured by OHV activity. We request that wildlife mortality from OHV activity be considered minor and that wildlife mortality not be used as a reason to close roads and trails to OHV visitors.

Summary Response:

The DEIS states that high-speed roads (state highways and paved county roads outside the jurisdiction of the BLM) have the greatest potential for direct mortality of individual animals (DEIS, Chapter 4, p. 407). Direct wildlife mortality is one of many factors associated with open roads; however, it is not used as a specific criterion for route selection (see Chapter 2, Travel Management).

Summary Statement #255

The Draft failed to address a number of carnivore species habitats and effects inconsistent with the federal and state recovery objectives and FLPMA because such planning could contribute incrementally to population trends towards federal ESA listing, and uplisting under Oregon state provisions as well.

- Species such as wolves are known to be returning to this area of Oregon. The RMP as proposed fails to adequately address wolf recovery and its provisions as such may delay, hinder, or otherwise impede recovery of this protected wildlife species.

- Given the sensitive nature of this species, it is highly possible that the proposed RMP may decrease Wolverine viability through the actual loss of connective travel, nocturnal, and seasonal foraging habitat, and possible loss of individuals.
- The BLM has failed to analyze the effects to lynx, their habitat, and their prey based on RMP provisions, actions, and implementation.

The viability and sustenance of predator species including cougars, Oregon state threatened listed wolverine, and federally-listed wolves will depend in part largely upon viable populations of native ungulates and other prey species.

Decommissioning of as many unnecessary or destructive roads as possible and creating areas for Gray wolf, Lynx, Wolverine, and American marten dispersal (less than 0.9 mi.²/sq. mi. for wolves) and welcome the strongest possible move in this direction.

The BLM should analyze connectivity at the landscape level and provide for identified and potential species dispersal between mountain ranges and other habitat types.

The EIS fails to adequately address native ungulate populations, including historical variability and current population levels and trends. Current and future desired forage conditions and management objectives for native ungulate species are not adequately disclosed and addressed. Habitat needs, including cover, forage, fawning and/or calving areas, the ratios of bulls/bucks to cows/does, survival rates and fluctuations of young and overall cumulative impacts to these species are not sufficiently assessed. Potential adverse changes and impacts to native ungulate populations, habitat, and forage conditions from foreseeable future livestock grazing within area allotments are not assessed. Native ungulate populations are prey species for native predators within the planning area.

The analysis fails to assess the cumulative impacts of potential future livestock grazing in combination with increasing presence of native predators in the area, particularly regarding returning wolves. How livestock grazing may impact native ungulates in combination with increased predation as wolf and wolverine recovery objectives are met has not been sufficiently disclosed or assessed in the NEPA analysis. Without such assessments, the agency lacks sufficient direct and cumulative impacts understanding upon which to base their allotment designations for these lands.

Summary Response:

The DEIS displayed existing conditions (Chapter 3) and the effects of proposed actions on priority communities and species (Chapter 4), which includes ungulates and carnivores.

- Neither the American marten nor the cougar is designated as a BLM Special Status Species within the planning area (DEIS, Appendix H). However, the condition of habitats applicable to these species and many others are addressed within the Priority Community Assessment (DEIS, Chapter 4, p. 396).
- The DEIS (Volume I, p. 268) states that wolverine use of BLM lands in the planning area is highly questionable and any use is likely to be incidental since these lands have very limited moist forest that is relatively roadless at suitable elevations that support snow pack for reproductive sites.
- The DEIS has identified the gray wolf as extirpated from the John Day Basin (Chapter 3, p. 269). USFWS was contacted in regard to wolf status and management in the planning area. The species is not considered to occupy counties applicable to the planning area. Through informal consultation, the USFWS stated that they agreed with a No Effect determination for wolves based on the proposed actions in the FEIS. Should wolves eventually become established within the planning area, the BLM will follow appropriate state and/or federal management or recovery objectives.
- The DEIS (Volume I, p. 268) states that the analysis area is outside of designated lynx denning, foraging, or travel habitat. Self-sustaining lynx populations have not existed historically, and lynx occurrence here is likely the result of dispersal from occupied areas with declining prey populations (Verts and Carraway 1998).

- The DEIS (Chapter 2) presents a range of alternatives relative to travel management (road- and OHV-related) as well as proposed management direction at the project level implementation that requires consideration of connectivity issues.
- The DEIS (Chapter 3, p. 264) describes status and key habitats of native ungulates, including deer, elk, and bighorn sheep. Environmental consequences of the proposed alternatives are also presented in the DEIS (Chapter 4). Specifically, effects to ungulates are described for vegetation management, livestock grazing, aquatic resources management, transportation and road density within key habitats, OHV designation, recreation, and land tenure. The DEIS (Chapter 2) provides direction to maintain or improve ungulate habitat and security, as well as meet ODFW deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope objective numbers consistent with habitat capabilities.

Summary Statement #256

The presence of wildlife habitat tips the decision toward closure, often wildlife benefit from grazing it is inappropriate to assume a negative relationship between wildlife and livestock.

Summary Response:

The potential effects to wildlife from livestock grazing are described in the DEIS (Volume 1, p. 405-406). The DEIS presented a range of alternatives with differing values in the matrix consistent with the NEPA. The matrix was not intended to indicate that grazing always has a negative relationship with wildlife; rather it identified potential for conflict.

Summary Statement #257

On page 72, Objective W2-DEIS states "Improve and maintain vegetative condition to benefit livestock and wildlife." Under the actions it states "Forage would be provided to meet ODFW management objective numbers for deer and elk. Additional forage may be allocated to livestock whenever present big game population objectives are exceeded." We fail to see how this action would meet the objective. When deer or elk are over management objective, increasing livestock AUM's would cause increased degradation to the range. We think it would be appropriate to state that ODFW would increase cow hunting to reduce the population management objective, not increase grazing to compensate for increased grazing.

Summary Response:

This is an objective brought forward from the existing John Day Resource Management Plan (1995). The intent is to allocate additional competitive forage to livestock before wildlife, wherever present big game population objectives are exceeded.

Suggests Faulty Analysis or Conclusions

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #258

The BLM should not close any existing roads because they are needed for fire fighters, emergency personnel and law enforcement. In addition, with these roads closed criminal activity on public lands will increase.

Summary Response:

Under Executive Order 11989, the BLM can issue regulations and administrative instructions that will ensure the use of OHVs on public lands will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands, to promote the safety of all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands. Exempt from these regulations and rules are any fire, military, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense purposes.

Summary Statement #259

The BLM should not decommission, close or gate the roads because they were built with Public Funds.

Summary Response:

Many of the roads that are not part of the BLM's interim transportation plan were not built with U.S. taxpayers dollars but were created by the public using them. Roads that are closed in the alternatives, were closed for one or more of several possible reasons including, but not limited to, protecting aquatic, wildlife, and other outstanding resources; short segments surrounded by private land with no public access rights; duplicate routes; short, ill-defined, user created routes; utility routes; short dead end routes; or routes leading to private lands but not currently authorized as a ROW. Executive Order 11989 established the policies and procedures to ensure that the use of OHVs on public lands will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands, to promote the safety of all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands.

Aquatics

Summary Statement #260

BLM conducted no special analysis on these lands and management relies on monitoring to detect impacts on the system. Management plans have yet to significantly limit activities which may influence their population basin-wide, such as cattle grazing, agriculture and off-road vehicle activity. So far, these plans fail to recognize that healthy and viable steelhead and Chinook salmon populations on this river are a nationally recognized public treasure, and lack of direction on the part of the BLM maintains fish populations at their current level. This plan simply does not address the problems affecting this crucial ORV.

Summary Response:

The Prineville District BLM, from 1993-1999, analyzed all grazing actions in watersheds that contained salmon and steelhead. Grazing prescriptions were changed, if needed, to protect these fisheries resources. Most grazing allotments are on an upward trend for fisheries habitat within the planning boundaries. In cases where streams are not on an upward trend, the BLM is currently working to change management. Previous functionality inventories combined with the proposed Aquatic Conservation Strategy will provide protection to allow these systems to continue to improve.

The Wild and Scenic River eligibility inventory (2006) included all streams within the planning area (Appendix I-1, Attachment A) and lists each stream with a justification of why fisheries was not found to be an ORV. These justifications were reviewed again in 2009 and found to be correct. All BLM lands within the Mid-Columbia River Distinct Population Segment for summer steelhead were designated critical habitat by the National Marine Fisheries Service. This designation alone does not meet the Eligibility Criteria under the Wild and Scenic River Act. Critical Habitat does not consider population size or condition of habitat. Eligibility Criteria used for fisheries can be found on page I-1-7 (DEIS and FEIS). No BLM Lands within the planning area contain critical habitat for bull trout.

Energy, Minerals

Summary Statement #261

The BLM should display the effects of closing existing and proposed developed recreation sites in SRMAs (campgrounds, boat launches, etc.) from mineral material disposal.

Summary Response:

Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) are areas where the BLM makes a commitment through management presence and/or facility design to ensure or allow for specific activity, experience, or benefit opportunities and/or outcomes. These areas require explicit recreation management to provide specific recreation opportunities and meet recreation objectives, and require direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific recreation opportunities. See glossary for definitions of SRMAs, Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs), and Recreation Management Zones (RMZs). Interdisciplinary review of existing and proposed developed recreation sites in the plan area SRMAs found that minerals and recreation uses would not be consistent with the values associated with these recreation sites. The variation of acreages of accessible versus inaccessible BLM mineral estate is displayed in Chapter 2, Table 2-23, Summary of Alternative Outcomes, in both the DEIS and the FEIS. Further analysis is provided in the Energy and Mineral Resources and Communities and Economies sections in Chapter 4.

Fuels

Summary Statement #262

The banding concept radiating out from the WUI area in Juniper Woodlands is excessive. They should only extend out several hundred feet. Old growth Juniper should be maintained, and wildlife and aesthetic values should be maintained.

Summary Response:

The distances of the bands are guidelines listed in Alternative 2. From page 49 of the Draft, "As in forested areas, the actual width and treatment prescriptions of the two treatment bands would vary according to site specific conditions." However, according to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, WUI areas are defined as extending 1.5 miles from the edge of the communities. Many communities have Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) that identify strategic sites and methods for fuel reduction projects across the landscape and jurisdictional boundaries. The treatment in bands is designed to reduce the fire intensity and radiant heat to provide for public and firefighter safety with the intensity of vegetation treatments being greater the closer you are to residences and having a greater emphasis on other objectives in the further bands. Intense fuels treatments would not, in most cases, extend out several hundred feet. On page 53 of the Draft, the fourth guideline states, "All old growth juniper will be retained except those that provide a risk of fire spread to a structure or make control efforts unsafe." The fifth guideline states, "Treatment objectives would place a higher emphasis on ecological objectives as long as fuel continuity and ladder fuels are reduced to minimize hazardous fire. Mosaic patterns of old juniper, shrub, and grass types would be emphasized." The objectives, actions, and best management practices provide balanced direction shifting priority of objectives toward public and firefighter safety closer to residences or ingress/egress routes.

General, Vague, Miscellaneous, Other

Summary Statement #263

The planning team should not use outdated references for the RMP.

Summary Response:

NEPA requires the best available science to be used while preparing NEPA documents. In some cases, the best reference can be from early studies, more recent data may not be available and the older data is still valid, or older, but credible data, may provide a good historical reference for establishing current trends and conditions.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #264

Acknowledge that public land has significant meaning and socio-economic value to the public; and specifically consider all significant issues involving the human environment for motorized recreationists during the evaluation and decision-making process. In addition, the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits the government from taking private property without fair payment. This should apply to the motorized recreational losses that the public has suffered under the ESA.

Summary Response:

Chapter 3 of the DEIS qualitatively acknowledges the diversity of meaning and values motorized recreationists place on public lands (DEIS, p. 302). The human environment for motorized recreationists is then considered as the alternatives are evaluated in the reference to these OHV users (DEIS, p. 489-499). While the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits the government from taking private property without fair payment, public land providing motorized recreation experiences cannot be considered private property.

Summary Statement #265

The BLM is not following direction in its own National Management Strategy for OHVs to define the nature and extent of problems related to OHV use. Problems documented in the public record regarding OHV use and noise at Little Canyon Mountain are not listed anywhere in the RMP, nor are they analyzed or addressed appropriately

in its alternatives. We do not see that OHV noise at Little Canyon Mountain is addressed in the RMP in a way that mitigates this ongoing issue.

Summary Response:

The RMP acknowledged that OHV noise is an issue for some landowners in the DEIS (Chapter 1, Issue 2: Access and Travel Management, p. 13; Chapter 3, Affected Environment, Recreation, p. 313) and includes the following sentence in a discussion of Little Canyon Mountain (LCM): "The BLM regularly receives complaints about motorized vehicle use in this area, especially regarding noise." The document further notes (DEIS, p. 454) that OHV noise may affect adjacent landowners differently than other stakeholders, and that some landowners may find OHV noise irritating.

Text in the DEIS (under "Recreation Assumptions") suggesting that OHV sounds at LCM would not be intrusive has been removed.

The BLM also added analysis regarding OHV sound to the FEIS/RMP in the Recreation section of Chapter 4. The analysis addresses physical and socio-psychological factors that affect how humans respond to noise in outdoor recreation settings. The analysis also describes physical factors that affect how motor sound propagates across the landscape, which in turn affect how loud the sound appears to a person who hears it. BLM staff also conducted a field test of OHV sound at the North and South Pit areas. Sound data was collected while seven vehicles, including two single-rider 4 wheel vehicles (Class I OHV), two 2-stroke motorcycles (Class III OHV), two full-sized 4WD trucks (Class II OHV), and one "side-by-side" utility terrain vehicle, were used concurrently in a manner intended to produce the highest possible combined sound levels at adjacent residences (i.e., use concentrated at the side of each pit closest to the nearest residence, heavy application of throttle, climbing steep inclines, directing exhausts primarily at the receiving location). This use scenario was judged to be a reasonable approximation of "average maximum" OHV sound conditions at the North and South Pit areas. In this controlled test, sound levels at the nearest adjacent residences did not exceed 47 decibels.

The BLM is taking several actions to mitigate OHV sounds at LCM, while also continuing to accommodate some of the firmly established demand for OHV use there. In Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), the BLM has reduced the limit for allowable sound emissions from 99 decibels to 96 decibels at the South Pit Area of LCM. The South Pit Area will be open to Class II OHVs only, which typically emit lower-frequency sounds than Class I or Class III OHVs. The BLM notes that much of the past change in OHV use has been in the Class I category, which includes single-rider, 4-wheel vehicles less than 800 pounds in weight. Instead of being designated Open to OHV use, the North Pit Area will serve only as a parking area and trailhead.

As part of any planned OHV route development at LCM, the BLM will follow one or more of the following guidelines to minimize the propagation of OHV sounds toward private residences: (1) use of natural topography and constructed berms to buffer OHV sounds, (2) preclusion of "hill climbs" that follow the fall line directly up slopes, and (3) location of the steepest trail grades as far as possible from private residences.

Finally, the BLM will convene a group consisting of local citizens, stakeholders, and agency staff to review management of OHV use in the LCM SRMA 3 years from the implementation of this plan. If the BLM concludes there is sufficient conflict, this group will be asked to help develop mitigation measures and triggers for moving the South Pit area to a Limited OHV designation if mitigation measures are unsuccessful.

Social/Economics

Summary Statement #266

Account for social and economic values of the local setting for timber, ranching and recreation access, use and management. Ensure active management is not stifled with prescriptions, prohibitions and administrative jargon such as "objectives," "actions," and "guidelines."

Summary Response:

On page 485, the DEIS states "traditional ways of life rooted in timber and range remain culturally important in the area." These values are also emphasized in the section on *Communities living and interested in the John Day Basin*

starting on page 399. Individuals and groups interested in recreation and resource uses (which include timber and range uses) are discussed under the subheadings *Recreationists* and *Individuals and groups who give a high priority to resource use* on page 301 of the *Communities living and interested in the John Day Basin* section. Similarly, the subheading *Individuals and groups interested in access* on page 302 discusses the value communities in the area place on access for these uses. These communities are then used as a reference in the discussion of effects on *Communities and Economies* in Chapter 4. It should also be noted that in addition to traditional forest products, an effort has been made to consider special forest product uses. On page 490 the DEIS states:

“During formation of the plan, all communities, regardless of size, have been considered as specialists examined areas for special forest product uses. Areas within 25 miles of communities greater than 100 in population were considered for these uses, which essentially amounted to the entire plan area.”

The BLM considered a reasonable range of alternatives for uses characterized as active-management in the DEIS in full compliance with the NEPA. The CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.1) require that the BLM consider reasonable alternatives, which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. While there are many possible alternatives or actions, the BLM used the scoping process to determine a reasonable range of alternatives. The BLM determined that reasonable range of alternatives based on resource values of other resource values throughout the John Day Basin. Based on this description, the range of alternatives for uses characterized as active-management are sufficient to comply with the requirements of the NEPA.

Summary Statement #267

The RMP fails to make this all-important connection with the communities and culture.

Summary Response:

The BLM was very concerned with the local communities in the planning area. Thus the effects of this RMP to the community were assessed in Chapter 3, *People in the John Day Basin*, and in Chapter 4, *Communities and Economies*. The primary purpose of the JDBRMP is to provide objectives, land use allocations, and management direction to maintain, improve, or restore resource conditions over the long term.

Vegetation

Summary Statement #268

BLM should evaluate the effects of all type of uses that contribute to the spread of invasive and noxious weeds.

- Livestock grazing is unquestionably a primary vector for weed dispersal.
- Without the removal of artificially high levels of cattle weed management cannot be successful.
- Herbicide and pesticide should be avoided and phase out their use completely over time.
- BLM should use the Forest Service Region 6 guidance, especially the citizen group alternative.
- Effects of herbicide use are insufficient.

Summary Response:

Several laws provide for management and control of invasive vegetation.

- Carlson-Foley Act of 1968
- Plant Protection Act of 2000
- Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974
- Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004
- Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978
- Executive Order 13112

Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Handbook H-1601-1 – Land Use Planning). FEIS, Chapter 2, vegetation objectives for

noxious weeds are management common to all alternatives, and are a continuation of existing direction. They refer to existing District Integrated Weed Management plans, Bureau-wide EIS for *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States*, and subsequent guidance being developed through the *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon* EIS. The specific effects of herbicide and pesticide use are addressed in these plans. The FEIS, Chapter 4, describes the effects of various management actions on invasive plants as well as the effects to other resources based on management to control invasive plants. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses as necessary.

The FEIS, Chapter 4, recognizes that livestock are one of many vectors of weed dispersal. There are many ways in which weed seed is spread. Vegetation management objectives are intended to provide healthy vegetative communities more capable of resisting the invasion and spread of weeds. Land Health Standards and Guideline assessments evaluate each site's soils and vegetation communities relative to invasive vegetation and identify if livestock grazing is impacting the vegetation.

Summary Statement #269

- Livestock rather than juniper should be blamed for the desertification of rangelands including the spread of juniper itself.
- The BLM should manage juniper for diverse seral conditions.
- Manage all BpSs with juniper toward or retain old growth.
- Do not eradicate all young juniper - juniper is not a weed.
- Juniper cutting and burning activities should be closely evaluated on a site-by-site basis. We recommend the BLM convene a committee to assess the restoration potential of each site, and the [USFW] Service would like to participate on that committee.

Summary Response:

The BLM Handbook H-1601-1 — Land Use Planning provides the following direction for impact analysis:

“In the Environmental Consequences section of the EIS, characterize impacts to existing conditions and trends from each of the alternatives under consideration, including the no action alternative, relative to the baseline assessment. This baseline assessment should be included or summarized and referenced in the Affected Environment section of the EIS.”

Chapter 3, Affected Environment (DEIS, p. 238) recognizes that juniper expansion is a result of multiple factors including historic overgrazing. The Objectives and Actions identified for vegetation and livestock grazing management in Chapter 2 of the DEIS are designed to maintain and restore healthy rangelands.

The BLM recognizes the importance of vegetation management including western juniper. Juniper treatments will be designed to move BpS seral structural conditions into ARV and provide protection of old growth trees (FEIS, Vegetation Objective V3).

The following BpSs have juniper as a seral species: Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees, Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees, Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers, Juniper Steppe Woodland, and N. Rocky Mt. Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric. Appendix E displays the percentages of these BpSs that will be managed in a given seral structural condition.

Managing all BpS sites with juniper potential to retain old growth is inconsistent with natural disturbance patterns and the capabilities of the sites to sustain these conditions and provide the variety of habitats necessary for wildlife populations.

The BLM works with a number of partners through the Central Oregon Fuels Committee to ensure the latest techniques and approaches to vegetation treatments are considered.

Wilderness Characteristics, Wilderness, WSA

Summary Statement #270

BLM should analyze in the RMP the potential environmental and cumulative impacts of each alternative, including decisions on grazing and road building, to lands found by BLM and/or ONDA to have wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics should receive further analysis in the RMP, as there is significant public controversy.

Summary Response:

The BLM expanded the range of alternatives for wilderness characteristics in the FEIS to include an alternative that protects all lands with wilderness characteristics. Chapter 4 analyzes the potential effects and cumulative impacts of each alternative. The BLM is not required to analyze potential effects to lands where the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) found wilderness characteristics but BLM's wilderness inventory update did not. In completing their wilderness inventory update, the BLM followed the direction, procedures and guidance provided in the document titled Draft BLM H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington. BLM issued Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2011-154 during the period of time between the publication of the Draft RMP and the FEIS. Because the substance, criteria, and terminology remained consistent between the draft and final inventory guidance, no further analyses are merited. The BLM assessed ONDA's citizen wilderness inventory report and has provided ONDA with a written response to this report, comparing BLM's inventory findings with ONDA's inventory findings. A summary of the findings is included in Chapter 3, Wilderness Characteristics and the full report can viewed on the JDBRMP planning web site at <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/plans/johndayrmp/jdbdocuments.php>.

Summary Statement #271

BLM should state how it plans to keep wilderness characteristics inventories current, what would prompt a re-inventory of an area disqualified due to human impacts, and how new information that arises from changes in conditions would be used.

Summary Response:

The BLM plans to re-inventory an area when a substantial change has occurred that could result in a change in inventory findings. A substantial change could include a large fire that results in increased naturalness or a land acquisition that increases the size of an inventory unit. The BLM will follow all relevant laws and policies at the time of such a determination. The criteria for re-inventory are described in IM 2011-154 which is on file at the Prineville District Office.

Summary Statement #272

Wall Creek Subunit C was found by BLM to have wilderness characteristics, but the RMP fails to acknowledge this finding and contains no evidence that this subunit was considered for protection of wilderness characteristics.

Summary Response:

The BLM determined that Wall Creek Subunit C (Wickiup Creek) has wilderness characteristics, and all alternatives propose to protect the wilderness characteristics of this subunit. The BLM inadvertently omitted this information in the DEIS and this has been corrected in the FEIS.

Summary Statement #273

BLM should clarify the acreage criteria used in their wilderness characteristics inventories. BLM should complete a full inventory of units that are less than 5,000 acres in size, where the acreage is substantial, as the presence or absence of naturalness, opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation, and supplemental values is a key factor in determining whether the size of the unit is sufficient.

Summary Response:

In completing their wilderness inventory update, BLM followed the direction, procedures, and guidance provided in the documents entitled Draft BLM H-6300-1—Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington and BLM IM 2011-154. The BLM considered roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres in size where

BLM felt an area was of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation as wilderness. The BLM's inventory identified one such area, the 4,927-acre Clark Canyon inventory unit, and has proposed to protect the wilderness characteristics of this unit.

Summary Statement #274

BLM should reconsider managing Sand Mountain, Pats Cabin, and Wall Creek Inventory Units to protect wilderness characteristics because despite areas of juniper cuts or past timber harvest, there is a high likelihood that these areas can return to a natural condition, as acknowledged by BLM. BLM should manage these areas now for potential future wilderness protection.

BLM should manage Wall Creek Subunit A to protect its wilderness characteristics, given the size of the subunit and the opportunity for it to return to a natural state, which BLM acknowledged when it said, "the level of naturalness (of the subunit) is expected to increase over time." BLM should consider the natural portions of the large Wall Creek Unit on their own merit, and not exclude the entire unit because some portions of the unit have human impacts.

Summary Response:

In completing their wilderness inventory update, the BLM followed the direction, procedures, and guidance provided in the Draft BLM Handbook H-6300-1—Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington. Subsequently the BLM issued IM 2011-154. BLM's inventories and planning recommendation and process are consistent with this new direction as well.

Portions of the Wall Creek unit (1,525 acres) and Pat's Cabin unit (4,581 acres) were found by BLM to currently possess wilderness characteristics and would be protected in all action alternatives. The remaining areas in these inventory units do not currently possess wilderness characteristics.

The BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 and IM 2011-154 require the BLM to identify decisions to protect or preserve existing wilderness characteristics. Since these characteristics do not exist on the majority of lands at the present time, none of the alternatives identify protections for this resource on lands where it does not exist. Identifying protections for a value that does not exist is not identified as a planning requirement; however, the lack of protection does not imply that these areas will not receive some of the same protective measures identified to protect other resource values. Table 4-19 in Chapter 4 displays the protective allocations for all areas managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics.

The following protections were identified as necessary to protect wilderness characteristics: Limited or Closed OHV designation, VRM Class II designation, 0 mi/mi² road density prescription, limit the type and amount of mechanical vegetation treatment, and limit (to the extent possible) mineral and right-of-way entry.

BLM agrees that over time the existing juniper cut and timber harvest areas are likely to become less noticeable. The BLM will re-inventory these areas in the future consistent with policy, and if wilderness characteristics are found, will give consideration to managing to protect those resources.

Lands within Sand Mountain and those portions of Pat's Cabin inventory units not identified by BLM as having wilderness characteristics would still be provided all protections listed above, with the exception of limiting mechanical vegetation treatment and mineral and right-of-way entry.

The proposed actions in the Preferred Alternative for the acquired lands in the Wall Creek inventory unit were developed to meet the management intent provided by Congress in Public Law 106-257—AUG. 8, 2000; Oregon Land Exchange Act (OLEA) of 2000, Sec. 6 (g) 2.

"Lands acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 4 which are within the North Fork of the John Day subwatershed shall be administered in accordance with section 205(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1715(c)), but shall be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife habitat, and for public recreation. The Secretary may permit other authorized uses within the subwatershed if the Secretary determines, through the appropriate land use planning process, that such uses are consistent with, and do not diminish these management purposes."

Many of the historic activities on the acquired lands were not designed in a manner that would meet the current intent specified by Congress in the OLEA of 2000. An example of this includes the existing transportation system that was designed to facilitate logging and cattle operations and in many cases does not facilitate recreational access or the protection of fish and wildlife habitats. Active habitat restoration needs have been identified by BLM staff as well as through public comment. Restoration needs include, but are not limited to, logging slash pile removal, travel and access management (close, reroute, improve, etc.), stream restoration, noxious weed management, and vegetation restoration activities (planting, seeding, forest health treatments, etc.).

Outside of the areas proposed for protection of wilderness characteristics in the action alternatives, the BLM would not manage lands acquired in the OLEA of 2000 to protect wilderness characteristics even in the event that those characteristics are found while the John Day Basin RMP is in effect due to the need for restoration through active management. The BLM may amend the RMP in the future, but the present intent is to not manage this area for wilderness characteristics. However, BLM's focus on fish and wildlife habitat and public recreation, as identified in the OLEA, will provide benefits to the ecology and public enjoyment of the area. The BLM believes that a designation to protect wilderness characteristics would unnecessarily limit the BLM's ability to conduct restoration and to provide a variety of public recreation experiences.

The Wilderness Characteristics section of Chapter 4 discusses the effects of management designations on wilderness characteristics. The FEIS considered a range of alternatives consistent with the NEPA.

Summary Statement #275

BLM should develop criteria for evaluating wilderness proposals that are consistent with agency directives and allow for maximum protection of wilderness-quality lands. BLM should consider existing or potential WSAs and adjacent public lands managed by other agencies in their wilderness characteristics analysis.

There are deficiencies in BLM's inventory process including inconsistency over "road" definitions, failure to conduct field work where necessary, lack of maintenance records, failure to assess areas under 5 K acres, failure to re-assess non-recommended WSAs, and arbitrary, unsupported decisions concerning naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. BLM must correct contradictions, omissions, and errors contained in their evaluations for wilderness inventory units.

BLM should include in the RMP, the decision criteria for each inventory unit, regardless of the size of the unit; definitions used for "road" and "public use road", and how roaduse/maintenance was recorded. BLM should release its wilderness evaluations for full public review as part of the NEPA process for the JDRMP, and open this process to public review and comment.

Summary Response:

In completing their wilderness inventory update, the BLM followed the direction, procedures and guidance provided in the document titled Draft BLM H-6300-1 – Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington. BLM issued Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2011-154 during the period of time between the publication of the Draft RMP and the FEIS. Because the substance, criteria and terminology remained consistent between the draft and final inventory guidance, no further analyses are merited. Copies of both documents are available for public review at the Prineville District Office.

The Draft RMP contained a summary of BLM's wilderness inventory findings, and the FEIS contains an updated summary based on additional wilderness inventory findings that were completed after the Draft RMP was published. The FEIS also contains a summary of BLM's evaluation of the 13 citizen proposed wildernesses. The

BLM's complete wilderness inventory files including methods, definitions, road maintenance records, findings, review of citizen proposals, and conclusions, are available for public review at the Prineville District Office and at <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/plans/johndayrmp/jdbdocuments.php>.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #276

The EIS fails to study adequately the impacts of the plan on sage-grouse and this species' habitat. The final EIS should analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the JDBRMP to the sage-grouse population and shrub-steppe habitat in the planning area, and discuss mitigation to offset adverse impacts. Activities that can adversely impact sage-grouse and their habitat include agricultural conversion, rangeland conversion, including herbicide and mechanical treatments, OHV use, livestock management including grazing and seeding, juniper encroachment, exotic species, wildfire, prescribed fire, structures, including fences, and recreational use. All of these activities occur within the planning area. Information regarding status of sage-grouse within the planning area and monitoring information on the condition of the range would be necessary in assessing project impacts to this species.

The RMP should provide for adequate project buffers around sage-grouse leks. In its site-specific decisions, BLM often uses a 1 km (0.6 mi.) buffer around livestock developments. This is wholly inadequate and will imperil sage-grouse within the planning area. The scientific literature indicates there should be no manipulation of sagebrush habitats within at least 3 miles of active leks. This is important to stave off direct loss of sagebrush habitat and further fragmentation of existing remaining habitat. Sage-grouse also will opportunistically form new leks when adequate nesting and brooding habitat is provided, raising concerns over why BLM is not seeking to increase sage-grouse capacity in productive areas to compensate for the severe impacts that reduced populations across their range may be having on their viability.

Summary Response:

The DEIS (Chapter 3, pages 270-271) describes that no known sage-grouse populations currently occur within the planning area, but acknowledges that additional surveys are necessary to acquire better population and distribution data. In addition, condition and trend of sage-grouse populations and habitats within the region are also discussed. The *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon* refers to the only potential sage-grouse habitat in the planning area as unoccupied on page 20 (Hagen, 2011).

Management direction has been added in Appendix W of the Final EIS to clarify how potential sage-grouse habitats and areas where sage-grouse use may occur in the future will be managed. Management direction is consistent with BLM IM-2012-044. Both the recommendations identified in the National Technical Team Report and the *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon* (Hagen 2011) were considered and incorporated as appropriate. ODFW and USFWS have been consulted at the local and state levels and agree that the approach taken in this PRMP is consistent with the intent of the Oregon strategy (Hagen 2011).

The DEIS (Chapter 4, page 405) provides a range of alternatives under which the potential area open for grazing varies in the long-term if permits are relinquished. In addition, under all alternatives, annual adjustments in the timing, duration, or location of grazing uses would allow for adjustments necessary to address grazing management issues associated with wildlife habitat identified through Standards and Guidelines or other processes on allotments being grazed (Chapter 4, pages 405-406).

Spatial buffers of 1 km (0.6 mile) refer to the minimum distance from active lek sites to prevent noise and visual disturbances to breeding sage-grouse (DEIS, Chapter 2, pages 74-75), which are consistent with disturbance buffers prescribed by Connolly *et al.* (2000). The *Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon* conservation guidelines address mineral and fossil fuel site occupancy, transmission line construction, OHV use (during the breeding season), and facility construction in relation to important habitats identified through the Core Area approach.

Summary Statement #277

There is no documentation or data to support closure of any motorized routes in the project area to improve wildlife connectivity. The existing level of roads and trails does not significantly impact wildlife connectivity, i.e. it functions as such with the existing level of roads and trails and closing any roads or trails to motorized use would not make any measurable difference. Additionally, non-motorized routes would have the same impact on wildlife connectivity as motorized routes and the evaluation must recognize this fact.

Summary Response:

The DEIS (Chapter 3, p. 265) states that there are no known barriers to connectivity; however, the BLM acknowledges that connectivity has not been analyzed in detail at the landscape scale. The DEIS states that potential impacts to connectivity are one of a number of factors to consider at the local level when prioritizing travel routes for closure (see Chapter 2, p. 74 and 144).

Summary Statement #278

Bald Eagle management direction and analysis is lacking in the DEIS.

- Direct and cumulative impacts to eagles and their prey are inadequate and violate NEPA.
- Develop eagle management plans for the maintenance (e.g., protection from disturbance) and restoration of these important habitats.

Summary Response:

The DEIS discusses current status, use, and distribution of bald eagles in the planning area (Chapter 2, p. 268). In addition, the DEIS (Chapter 2, p. 271-272) identifies bald eagle winter roost potential and bald eagle winter roost sites as key wildlife habitats. The effects of alternatives and management activities that may impact these habitats are disclosed within the document (DEIS, Chapter 4, p. 404 and 420-422).

Bald eagle roost sites and potential roost sites have been identified and delineated as key wildlife habitats. The DEIS (p. 75) provides guidelines for seasonal restrictions and distance buffers associated with bald eagle nest and roost sites in order to reduce potential disturbance. In addition, bald eagles continue to be protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald Eagle Protection Act (see DEIS, p. 268). Vegetation objectives would return community composition to within the ARV for all BpS to the extent possible on BLM lands (see Appendix E). They would also maintain and restore healthy rangeland, forest, and woodland habitats with diverse species compositions appropriate for the site's potential based on disturbance patterns and frequencies (DEIS, p. 41).

Summary Statement #279

The RMP's proposed livestock grazing and management provisions could significantly impact migratory birds in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712 (1994). The proposed RMP management provisions would likely directly kill nesting and fledgling migratory birds, and impair otherwise viable habitat. Migratory and native bird species habitat has already been significantly diminished due to the cumulative impacts of past management throughout much of the planning area.

The adverse cumulative impacts from livestock grazing and ecological fragmentation, include loss of viable nesting habitat within central and eastern Oregon's public lands ecosystems, is considered to be a primary cause behind declines observed in many songbird species. Further loss or fragmentation of habitat could lead to a collapse of regional populations of some avian species birds (Robinson *et al.* 1995). As landscapes become increasingly fragmented, regional declines of migrant populations may result (Id). In the Pacific Northwest, researchers have found that native grasslands, intact riparian systems, and old growth forests and these systems natural ecological processes (including natural fire-recovery) are integral to the survival of many habitat-specialized species of migratory birds. The past and continuing grazing and logging-oriented management of public lands in Oregon and Washington, which provide nesting and fledgling habitat for numerous migratory birds, has resulted in severe ongoing population declines in natural ecosystem-dependent migratory and native birds. Among the many avian species experiencing population declines due to livestock grazing, management disturbance, and logging are: band-tailed pigeon, rufous hummingbird, olive-sided flycatcher, winter wren, song sparrow, golden-crowned kinglet, pine siskin, solitary vireo, willow flycatcher, tree swallow, red-eyed

vireo, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and others as well. This information was not adequately addressed in the EIS despite the obvious direct adverse impacts to many migratory and native bird species from the RMP's management provisions. Failure to sufficiently disclose and comprehensively analyze this pertinent, essential, scientific information violates provisions of the NEPA. Implementation of this project would violate both FLPMA and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The RMP EIS fails to fully and adequately disclose the current population status and trends of native grassland and native forest dependent Neotropical migrant and native avian species within the planning area and adjacent lands. Compliance with both the FLPMA and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act requires that all alternatives presented within the EIS must be capable of protecting essential nesting and foraging habitat for these many avian species, and of reversing any current downward population trends. Such a course of proactive protective action is also required by the ESA and the NEPA, Presidential and federal agency directives, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and recommended as well by credible conservation science.

The BLM has failed to comply with these legal and scientific obligations. Until the agency can demonstrate that it has complied with the requirements of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the current deficient EIS analysis for this RMP must be revised and a new EIS must be prepared. The lack of adequate scientific assessment pertaining to avian species fails to meet NEPA's requirement for high quality scientific analysis that would satisfy the "hard look" standard.

Summary Response:

The DEIS contained management direction and analysis of priority communities and species that includes neotropical migratory birds. However, the FEIS contains additional objectives, actions, and guidelines pertaining to avoiding or minimizing unintentional take of migratory birds. The FEIS also provides measures for maintaining, enhancing, and restoring migratory bird habitats consistent with FLPMA and NEPA.

Summary Statement #280

Energy development, off-road vehicle designations, construction of power lines, roads and other infrastructure, conversion to agricultural lands, and similar actions within the planning area all contribute direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to sagebrush health and distribution. Livestock grazing can affect the habitat quality and connectivity, and the viability of ESA and state listed species and regional species of concern that have not been sufficiently disclosed or addressed in this planning analysis. Among these are reductions in cover and available forage, impacts to soils affecting hydrology and vegetative growth, diminished populations and altered distributions of native prey species, potential predation on livestock by federally protected wolves and by other native predator species, and potential impacts to these and other predator species due to predator control programs.

Summary Response:

Effects analysis (direct and indirect) for all proposed management actions contained in the alternatives were analyzed in the DEIS. Additional analysis is included in the FEIS. Baseline information on existing conditions is the aggregate result of all past actions and previous land use plans; therefore, Chapter 4 did not individually analyze these past actions (DEIS, Volume I, p. 341). The FEIS, however, contains a list of reasonably foreseeable actions as well as a summary of cumulative effects to habitats and species where applicable.

Summary Statement #281

Hikers disturb elk more than motor vehicles and "disturbance of wildlife" should not be used as a reason to justify motorized recreation and access closures. Additionally, when there are concerns with wildlife disturbance, restrictions on hikers should be given a greater emphasis than restrictions on motorized visitors.

Summary Response:

The scientific literature does show that both motorized and non-motorized road and trail use can affect wildlife with variations exhibited by species, human activity type, terrain, and time of year. However, Rowland *et al.* (2004) reviewed the state of knowledge associated with the effects of roads on elk. They reported that a plethora of studies have demonstrated that (1) elk habitat use increases at greater distances from open roads, (2) elk vulnerability to harvest increases with increasing road density, and (3) elk exhibit higher levels of stress and

movement rates in areas of higher road density. Wisdom *et al.* (2005) reported that elk movement rates and probability of flight response were substantially highest for OHV riding and lowest for horseback riding and hiking. In contrast, mule deer showed little measurable response to all off-road treatments (OHVs, mountain bikers, horseback riders, and hikers), and surmised that deer may be using local dense cover in lieu of longer flight distances.

Summary Statement #282

The road density criteria is not valid because hundreds of deer in Helena and elk in the Montanan City area exist just fine with road densities far in excess of the targets for the project area. Obviously there are other factors that have a far greater influence on deer and elk populations and the analysis must uncover and use those.

Summary Response:

Habituation of deer and elk to suburban or urban areas can occur where such areas provide a food source and refuge from hunting, and where disturbance is predictable (Thompson and Henderson 1998). Areas within the planning area where vehicle access is permitted do not provide a refuge from potential harvest or chase.

Implementation

Access and Travel Management

Summary Statement #283

The BLM should not turn private roads into public roads to access small 40- to 160-acre blocks of public land.

Summary Response:

The BLM is not proposing to turn private roads into public roads. In Alternatives 2, 4, and 5, there are 241 miles of BLM roads on isolated parcels that would be closed to the public because there is no legal public access rights. In Alternatives 1 and 3, these routes would be open for public use, **but** would require the public to acquire landowner permission to cross private roads.

Summary Statement #284

The Friends of Rudio Mountain Inc. request to be involved with the future Transportation Planning efforts.

Summary Response:

Thank you for your interest and willingness to help us with future transportation planning. You are on our mailing list and will be notified.

Summary Statement #285

The BLM should allow adjacent landowners permits to access all closed routes, within isolated in-holdings, for the purposes of ranch management. If BLM permittees (lessees) are allowed access to closed routes than the public should be allowed access to these same routes.

Summary Response:

Under Travel Management, Management Common to All Action Alternatives, limited use entry permits issued by the BLM would be determined on a case-by-case basis for site-specific closed roads that are not part of the interim or final transportation system. These limited use entry permits are for the USA's assigns to conduct official business. This does not guarantee that an adjacent ranch or lessee will have unlimited access rights on routes that are otherwise closed to the general public. Open travel across the landscape is restricted to Open areas only.

Summary Statement #286

The BLM should show reduced trail maintenance costs if these trails are opened to all motorized recreationists, since these recreationists help maintain the trails.

Summary Response:

The BLM does not currently have any existing designated trails within the planning area to compare trail maintenance costs on motorized versus non-motorized trails. Trails will not be designated until we perform the Transportation Management Plan during the implementation phase of the RMP. Once trails are designated, there is no guarantee we will be able to find user groups to maintain these trails.

Summary Statement #287

The BLM should inventory all culverts in the North Fork area and if any block juvenile steelhead and salmon passage they should be replaced. The BLM should also install barricades at low water crossing locations on the North Fork.

Summary Response:

Replacing fish passage culverts and blocking low water crossings are implementation decisions. The DEIS (p. 5, paragraph 8) states, "... implementation level guidance will not be addressed nor described in this document." Map 6 of the DEIS shows the North Fork John Day River subbasin as a priority for stream restoration activities such as restoring fish passage and habitat.

The DEIS provides an adequate discussion of the environmental consequences, including the cumulative impacts, of the RMP and reasonable alternatives (DEIS, Chapter 2, Travel Management). As required by 40 CFR § 1502.16, the DEIS provides a discussion of the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. The DEIS presented the decision maker with sufficiently detailed information to aid in determining whether to proceed with the DEIS or make a reasoned choice among the other alternatives in a manner such that the public could have an understanding of the environmental consequences associated with the alternatives, in accordance with 40 CFR § 1502.1. Land use plan-level analyses are typically broad and qualitative rather than quantitative or focused on site-specific actions (BLM Handbook H-1601-1 – Land Use Planning). The DEIS contains planning actions. A more quantified or detailed and specific analysis will be required for future implementation actions. As specific actions that may affect the area come under consideration, the BLM will conduct subsequent NEPA analyses that include site-specific project and implementation-level actions, which may include but are not limited to timber harvest, fuels treatment, restoration, or other ground-disturbing activities. The site-specific analyses will tier to the plan-level analysis and expand the environmental analysis when more specific information is known. In addition, as required by NEPA, the public will be offered the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process for future implementation actions.

Access and Travel Management and Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #288

The BLM should provide printed information regarding signage for off-road use and signage for proposed road closures. This information should be distributed to OHV, ATV, and motorcycle vendors, posted in kiosks, or placed in brochures that the trail rangers can hand out.

Summary Response:

Thank you for your implementation suggestions on how we can inform and educate the public on where they can ride their motorized vehicles. These suggestions will be helpful, regardless of which alternative is selected.

Aquatic

Summary Statement #289

The BLM should annually monitor the effectiveness of management actions and restoration efforts. Specifically, BLM should use 'targets and thresholds related to stream bank condition and the utilization of mean annual woody and vegetative production.'

Summary Response:

BLM planning regulations require that the BLM plans contain plan level monitoring. The BLM has provided this plan level monitoring in Appendix N. As laid out in this Appendix, PFC assessments and activity level planning shall guide the identification of site specific riparian/aquatic attributes of vegetation, hydrology/geomorphology, and erosion/deposition to be monitored. These attributes may include annual utilization, stream bank condition, and vegetative production if related factors limit stream channel function.

Site-specific monitoring is used to inform short-term prescriptions in management actions. In order to provide assurance that management actions are attaining Aquatic Objectives, measures for attainment of Aquatic Objectives are listed in Chapter 2, Aquatics, Table 2-3, Measures and Attainment of ACS Objectives, in the DEIS and FEIS. When initial site-specific assessments indicate non-attainment, more information is necessary or definitions of 'potential natural condition' are required. The Aquatics Table 2-3 illustrates the more detailed types of data which may be used to determine if actions are meeting plan objectives. Although landscape-scale monitoring is intended to determine if the BLM is meeting the plan objectives across the entire plan area, the sum of the data collected during site specific management actions can be evaluated to conduct plan maintenance and inform future land use plans. Other landscape-scale monitoring efforts, such as the PACFISH Effectiveness Monitoring for the Interior Columbia Basin, are also available to inform land managers. The BLM has met its requirement to identify plan level monitoring for aquatic resources.

Enforcement and Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #290

The BLM should increase monitoring and enforcement of restrictions, closures, and other regulations that apply to OHV use. We are concerned about the lack of effective enforcement of existing OHV restrictions at Little Canyon Mountain and elsewhere in the planning area. Currently, OHV users often violate restrictions, probably because they know they can do so with little risk of being caught or cited. Why should we expect that the agency will have the necessary resources to effectively enforce additional OHV restrictions and closures specified in the RMP?

Summary Response:

The BLM has been given specific resource protection and law enforcement responsibilities that relate to its resource management mission. The BLM employs law enforcement agents and rangers who enforce a wide range of Federal laws and land use regulations in the prevention, detection, and investigation of crimes affecting public lands' resources, including violations of Wilderness and OHV regulations. The BLM investigations and enforcement actions focus on resource protection and public health and safety to ensure compliance with both Federal laws and land use regulations on public lands under BLM's management jurisdiction.

The JDBRMP will represent a long-term vision for managing the lands in this area. There are certainly resource and funding challenges to achieving the vision established. Some aspects of these issues addressed cannot be firmly established when making land use plan-level decisions. Resources and funding have always been limited and are anticipated to continue to be limited. However, the guidance in the RMP will serve as a focal point for where to direct limited resources, and emphasize partnerships with the community to help accomplish those objectives. A collaborative implementation strategy will be developed following the Record of Decision (ROD) to help integrate BLM and community resources where possible. Regarding OHV use at Little Canyon Mountain, the BLM will convene a group consisting of local citizens, stakeholders, and agency staff to review management of OHV use in the Little Canyon Mountain SRMA 3 years from the implementation of this plan. If the BLM concludes there is sufficient conflict, this group will be asked to help develop mitigations and triggers that would change the designation of the South Pit to Limited if mitigations are unsuccessful at keeping the triggers from being reached.

We anticipate BLM base funding levels to fluctuate over the life of the plan, an issue that is beyond the scope of the JDBRMP. Nevertheless, the BLM is committed to implementing the long-term vision it will set in the plan, including actions and decisions related to OHV use, and to committing available resources to that. The BLM may request funds for implementation of proposed actions, as well as seek partners and grants for further assistance.

Recreation—Motorized

Summary Statement #291

The OHV community supports the Rudio Plateau area as an excellent site for cross country motorized recreation. The Agency should choose easily defined boundaries for the area to minimize inadvertent trespass on adjacent private land. The proposed “triggers” for the area are acceptable, as long as the Agency procures funding for monitoring. The OHV community supports the monitoring effort, but fears the BLM will not aggressively pursue or provide funding, thus activating that trigger point.

Some RAC members have shown concern over the ability of the BLM to enforce ORV designations and closures. The ORV community believes the Agency should aggressively seek funding from state ATV and federal trails programs for education, signage and enforcement.

Active resource monitoring and damage repair is critical so that closure does not become the only management option. An advisory committee made up of staff, resource agencies and recreation users should carefully evaluate the triggers that may cause the Rudio Mountain OHV use to change from cross-country to limited.

Summary Response:

Between DEIS and FEIS, boundaries on Rudio Mountain were adjusted. Methods for identifying boundaries, partnerships, education, and enforcement are implementation level decisions but your suggestions are valid. The BLM budget and/or staffing have and are expected to continue varying yearly; these are realities of public land management. However, the guidance in the RMP will serve as a focal point for where to direct limited resources, and emphasize partnerships with the community to help accomplish those objectives. During the implementation phase, the use of partnerships and other methods can be pursued to ensure this trigger is not reached. However, if all possible staffing or funding means are pursued and objectives are still not being met, the trigger in question is designed to allow adjustments to management to meet objectives.

Wildlife

Summary Statement #292

BLM should work closely with ODFW to limit seasonal disturbance on critical big game range and coordinate with them when locating ORV areas.

Summary Response:

The ODFW is a cooperating agency that has participated in the development of the RMP. BLM coordination with ODFW is described in Chapter 1 of the DEIS and the FEIS.

Organizations or Businesses that Provided Comments

AE Huff LLC	Grant County Off Road Association
Alaskan Outback Adventures	High Desert 4x4 Trails Committee
American Forest Resource Council	Legend Hill Enterprises
American Hiking Society	Longview Ranch
American Rivers	Oregon Natural Desert Association
Associated Oregon Loggers	Oregon Cattlemen's Association
Blue Mountain Biodiversity Project	Oregon Pilots Association
Brotherhood Earth Animal River	Pacific Power
Capital Trail Vehicle Association	Prairie Wood Products
Crooked River Weed Management Area	Recreational Aviation Foundation
Ecotrust	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Friends of LCM	Tualatin Riverkeepers
Friends of Rudio Mountain	Western Rivers Conservancy



Oregon

Theodore Kulongoski, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

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December 31, 2008

c/o Christina Welch
Field Manager Central Oregon Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
Prineville Field Office
3050 NE Third St.
Prineville, OR 97754

Subject: Review of draft *John Day Basin Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*

Dear Ms. Welch,

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is one of the many partners in John Day Basin watershed assessment and planning efforts – for example, in Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, Sub-Basin Planning and other interagency planning. We appreciate having worked closely with BLM for several years now on John Day watershed assessment and management.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft RMP/EIS. I've reviewed the document and my comments are in the following text. This letter of comment is submitted as an email attachment rather than via conventional mail.

1. Generally, I find the document to be an extensive undertaking and abundantly informative.
2. Because we see substantial need for natural resource protection and restoration in the Basin (ref. Subbasin Plan and various water quality datasets from DEQ and other organizations) in order to attain water quality standards and support cold water fisheries and other beneficial uses, we agree with your selection of the most ecologically protective alternative (Alternative 2).
3. Page 55, ninth line: 'OAR 340-0605' is cited. As of the most recent revision of the State's water quality standards, this citation is no longer valid and should simply be shortened to 'OAR 340-041' which would cover all water quality standards applicable in the John Day Basin (as well as all other basins).
4. Page 55, second to last bullet on page: 'ODEQ 1977' is cited. This should be updated to the 2005 administrative rule containing the same requirement (OAR 340-042: Total Maximum Daily Loads).
5. Page 55, second to last bullet on page: The second sentence states that a TMDL will be established "in coming years." This could be modified to indicate that "DEQ intends to establish the TMDL by December of 2010." We are relatively firm on this deadline for our TMDL effort.
6. Page 55, last bullet on page: In accordance with the BLM-DEQ Memorandum of Understanding, this bullet should explicitly state that the WQRP will be BLM's document designed to meet WQMP-development requirement of the preceding bullet. Similarly, it should be made clear here or elsewhere that the WQRP would effectively modify the RMP, by reference, inclusion, update, or some other means. Otherwise it seems to me that the RMP is the one-stop guidance for all of BLM management of the John Day, which would not necessarily provide for policy modification subject to subsequent documents/requirements such as the TMDL.
7. Pages 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69 and others: 'Proper Functioning Condition' and 'site capability' are stated watershed planning objectives. PFC attainment does not necessarily correlate with attainment of water quality standards. 'Site capability' is by definition an ecological status limited by socioeconomic constraints (USDOI TR 1737-15 1998) and is subject to change as our social, political and economic environment evolves. Accordingly, please be clear (in the RMP/EIS or in your own institutional awareness) that though these targets may be beneficial adaptive management objectives, they are not indicators of compliance with State and Federal water quality statutes or rules. TMDLs require "reasonable assurance of implementation," and if surrogate targets are employed, they should be accompanied by an



- assessment that they establish a trajectory towards load allocation attainment (this comment will be more cogent later, after the TMDL is issued, but it may not be too early to begin preparing).
8. Page 62, second bullet: The second sentence states: "In watersheds where BLM administers at least 20% of impaired stream miles develop and continue to support joint efforts to restore water quality." Please provide the basis for this statement, or an explanation of how watersheds with less than 20% would be addressed. I don't know how a designated management agency could justify no action based on such a threshold, and I don't suppose that was the intent of the statement.
 9. Page 63, 5th bullet from the bottom of the page: A "diversity of plants with strong, deep root systems" is called for. Statements such as this, along with objectives such as PFC and site capability, don't necessarily account for the importance of large wood for channel morphology and shade that would reduce stream temperature. Stream temperature is the most widely listed impairment in the basin and there is a likelihood that the natural condition criteria of the temperature standard will apply in the basin, and that natural thermal potential conditions will be called for in the TMDL. We recommend that BLM address thermal potential as thoroughly as possible. At this time (pre-TMDL), we appreciate the vegetation-channel restoration efforts that BLM calls for throughout the document, and attention to flow restoration, all providing thermal benefits; and we urge BLM to consider an emphasis on natural potential woody vegetation as well. Page 69, 6th bullet, discusses managing "woody riparian species to achieve natural growth forms and status," however there is no discussion that this would take place other than at existing sites, which are depleted in size and number, relative to potential and/or historic conditions.
 10. Page 66, 7th bullet: This sentence calls for a reduction in bankfull channel width of 5%. Given literature values for channel recovery, to me this number seems small. If there is a time interval over which it applies, please state that. If this number is not explained elsewhere in the document, please provide documentation.
 11. page 44-45, Map 4: We recommend that it be stated whether this map includes riparian specificity. In our previous experience, some of the federal potential natural vegetation coverages primarily address uplands and not the more close-scale and complex riparian areas.
 12. Lastly, Chapter Two is an important part of the document, and is not only difficult to follow, but may be ambiguous due to its structure. I often found myself reading an action or objective without knowing which alternative or resource value it applied to. Header numbering, or a more detailed outline in the table of contents, would eliminate this uncertainty.

Please contact me at 541/278-4603 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Don Butcher

Don Butcher
ODEQ, Basin Water Quality Coordinator
541/278-4603





Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

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John Day Basin RMP/EIS
Prineville District Office
3050 N.E. 3rd Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754

File Code:

January 21, 2009

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find attached comments from Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Region 4
Geology staff on the Draft John Day Basin RMP/EIS.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact Curtis Ehlers at (541) 388-6093 or myself at
(541) 388-6088.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ryan Franklin
Project Geologist
ODOT Region 4 Geology

ODOT Region 4 Geology
Comments – Draft John Day Basin RMP/EIS
January 21, 2009

Comment 1

In Volume 1, page 173, Objective EM4 - Actions, first bullet, the last two sentences read:

“New quarry sites may be developed on a case-by-case basis if requested by state, counties, or other governmental entities. In all cases, they would be approved only if they are consistent with the protection of other values in the river corridor.”

The first sentence of the second bullet reads:

“Within river corridors, new sites for production of salable minerals will not be permitted and existing sites within the river corridor will either not be renewed when they expire or will be renegotiated.”

The first bullet seems to indicate that new material sites may be allowed in “the river corridor” (if certain conditions are met) while the second bullet seems to indicate that no new material sites will be allowed within river corridors. Please provide clarification on this.

Also, the first bullet doesn’t say which river corridor, it just says, “...the river corridor”. Was the restriction on new material site development in “the river corridor” meant to mean all river corridors within the planning area or just one? Or was the intent of the first bullet so say “...if they are consistent with the protection of other values in the planning area.”? Again, please provide clarification.

Comment 2

In Table 2-17 (Volume 1, page 176), the following statement is made regarding the development of material sites in old growth forest or juniper woodland under all action alternatives:

“**Avoid.** If avoidance is not possible, available with standard stipulations plus: No permanent structures. Avoid loss of old growth trees – mitigation may include permanent protection of other unprotected old growth areas.

In the context of this RMP, “avoid” seems to mean use alternatives to old growth forest or juniper woodland areas if possible and if there are no reasonable alternatives, a new material site can be permitted in an old growth area. If a new material source is permitted in and old growth area, then the material source development must avoid the loss of old growth trees.

Since the word “avoid” is used again in the context of the loss of old growth trees, does this also mean that old growth trees can be removed by material site development if “avoidance” is not possible?

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If the removal of old growth trees is strictly not allowed for material source development, it is suggested that the potential removal of some old growth trees be considered on a case by case basis instead. For example, development of a material source could be considered if the impact of the proposed source to old growth trees would be negligibly small compared to the contiguous old growth forest or juniper woodland surrounding the proposed source.

Comment 3

In Table 2-17 (Volume 1, page 177), in all action alternatives, there would be a requirement to “obliterate an equivalent footprint area of disturbance elsewhere in the plan area” as a condition of developing a new material source in areas having “Sensitive Soils.”

Soil conservation and erosion control measures that are employed by ODOT in material sources include but are not limited to:

- Soil overburden is stripped from the surface prior to mining and stockpiled around the edges of the excavation. Each soil overburden stockpile is seeded with an approved seed mix to prevent erosion. If necessary, additional erosion control measures such as straw bales, sediment fences, or other approved measures are utilized to prevent the loss of soil from the overburden stockpiles.
- On access roads and in the quarry, waterbars, stormwater control berms, sediment fences, straw bales, and other common and effective erosion control mitigations are utilized.
- When mining is complete, the material source is reclaimed. After the reclamation earthwork (backfilling the excavation and/or shaping and contouring slopes) is complete, the soil overburden is spread across the site and seeded with an approved seed mix. Additional erosion control features are employed as necessary to assure soil stabilization until re-vegetation has been completed.
- Reclamation can also be done concurrently with quarry site development. Unneeded areas within a quarry can be reclaimed as described above as the quarry expands in size.

It is suggested that on-site soil overburden management, erosion control, and reclamation plans as described above be allowed instead of requiring the obliteration an equivalent footprint area of disturbance elsewhere in the planning area. At a minimum, it is requested that on-site mitigations be considered as an alternative option on a case-by-case basis when a new material source is proposed in a sensitive soil area rather than automatically requiring obliteration of an equivalent area elsewhere.

Including this second option for sensitive soil areas would make the plan more flexible for both the BLM and applicants for new material sources while still meeting soil conservation objectives.

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Lastly, please include the definition of “sensitive soils” in the glossary.

Comment 4

In Table 2-17 (Volume 1, page 177), there would be a closure to material source development in existing and proposed developed recreation sites in SRMAs in all action alternatives. ODOT does not consider all recreation sites to be in conflict with material source activities and therefore requests that the total closure be removed from consideration and replaced with site-specific analysis on a case by case basis.

Material sources can provide recreation opportunities such as playgrounds for OHV riders and can be a component of OHV trail systems. ODOT is willing to work with BLM to develop recreational opportunities where new quarry sites are proposed in or near compatible recreation sites.

Most material sites are only active for a few to several weeks at a time with years of inactivity between mining events. The relatively short and infrequent periods of activity are not necessarily in conflict with some or many developed recreation areas.

Comment 5

In Volume 1, Page 98, the first sentence of the first bullet indicates that surface mining of common variety mineral materials would not be allowed in any ACEC under all action alternatives. ODOT has a pre-existing material source (material site ROW OR-013350) known as the Willow Creek Quarry that is located within the existing Horn Butte ACEC. This quarry is an important source of materials for projects on OR74 (Heppner Highway) and Interstate 84 (Columbia River Highway).

When ODOT can offer a material source for a project, bidding competition is increased by allowing contractors without access to their own material sources to bid on the project. The increase in bidder competition results in lower project costs. Further, the availability of a local material source reduces haul distance, resulting in additional cost savings.

There appears to be additional rock resource (also in the Horn Butte ACEC) adjacent east of the existing quarry and eventually, ODOT will probably have a need to expand the quarry outside of the existing ROW boundary to meet highway maintenance and improvement needs. It is requested that this area at least be made available for the consideration of material source expansion instead of the complete closure specified in the draft RMP. If the need for expansion arises, ODOT would like to have the opportunity work with BLM to determine whether quarry expansion can take place without impacting the values of the Horn Butte ACEC. It may be possible to develop special stipulations to allow quarry development while protecting these values.

More generally, it is suggested that all ACECs be available for material source development so that material sources can be developed where impacts to the ACEC values would not occur or could be mitigated. The availability of ACECs for material

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source development could come with the understanding that there may be special stipulations or that a material source application would be denied if the impacts to ACEC values were determined to be too severe.

As stated before, having this option would make the plan more flexible for both the BLM and applicants for new material sources

Comment 6

There are some corrections and additional information that ODOT would like point out in Table 3-26, Volume 1, page 325. The table below includes the material sources listed in Table 3-26 that ODOT controls through a deed of ROW. The highlighted cells under site name show quarry names that ODOT uses where BLM has listed the sites as "Unnamed". There is also a site number correction shown in the fourth row. BLM has this number listed as TD-030673. The correct number is TD-030637.

Site Name	Site Number	Instrument	Status
Unnamed	OR-02126	Material Site ROW	Developed
Parrish Creek Road	TD-029897	Material Site ROW	Undeveloped
I-84 @ Philippi Canyon Rockfall	TD-030633	Material Site ROW	Developed
Unnamed	TD-030637	Material Site ROW	Developed
Woelpern Quarry	TD-031358	Material Site ROW	Undeveloped
Unnamed	TD-031780	Material Site ROW	Undeveloped
Unnamed	TD-031811	Material Site ROW	Developed
Willow Creek Quarry	OR-013350	Material Site ROW	Developed

The table below shows additional BLM-administered sites that are not listed in Table 3-26 that ODOT controls through Material Site ROWs within the planning area. It is suggested that these sites be added to Table 3-26.

Site Name	Site Number	Instrument	Status
Unnamed	TD-31692	Material Site ROW	Undeveloped
Unnamed	TD-030912	Material Site ROW	Undeveloped
Ajax Quarry	OR-01795	Material Site ROW	Developed
Unnamed	OR-01953/OR-02079	Material Site ROW	Developed
Hoogie Doogie Mountain	OR-06135	Material Site ROW	Developed

Lastly, on page 325, 5th paragraph, last sentence, it states that ODOT has 8 existing material site ROWs and that only 2 have been developed. Based on research of ODOT records, it has been determined that ODOT has 13 material site ROWs and 8 have been developed. "Development" in this comment is meant to mean that the site has been used in the past, whether the disturbance is recent, old, large or small.



United States Department of the Interior

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Reply To: 6312.0001(09)
File Name: BLM JDBRMP DEIS Comments Jan09.doc
Tracking Numbers: 09-188
TAILS: 13420-2007-FA-0084

January 29, 2009

Memorandum

To: Central Oregon Resource Area Field Manager, Prineville District, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville, Oregon

From: Field Supervisor, Bend Field Office, Bend, Oregon *Nancy Gilbert*

Subject: Draft John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

The Fish and Wildlife Service Bend Field Office (Service) has reviewed the draft John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (JDBRMP) and Environmental Impact Statement dated October 2008. The JDBRMP analyzes the effects of a range of alternatives on 5,450,225 acres of land which includes 456,609 acres of public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM lands within the planning area are located in Grant, Wheeler, Gilliam, Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson, Umatilla, and Morrow counties. When approved, the JDBRMP will replace the Baker, John Day, and Two Rivers Resource Management Plans for the lands within the planning area.

The Service recognizes and appreciates the efforts made by the BLM in providing a collaborative citizen involvement approach to develop the draft JDBRMP. The Service has actively participated to advise the BLM during the planning process.

The JDBRMP examines five alternatives, including Alternative 1 the no action alternative. All the action alternatives (Alternatives 2-5) provide for a variety of differing levels of multiple uses, utilize a grazing matrix to address landscape health, and implement an Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS). The four action alternatives provide for different resource management

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emphasis. Alternative 2 is BLM's preferred alternative, and therefore will be the focus of Service comments.

The Service concurs with you that ecosystem health and diversity, including impacts to habitat and wildlife are key issues to analyze in the JDBRMP. Of particular concern to the Service are the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to wildlife and their habitat resulting from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. The Service appreciates your efforts to assess these impacts through the use of historic range of variability of vegetation, and extensive use of GIS analysis and maps. However, we have concerns that the variety of proposed activities within management areas will preclude your ability to support healthy ecosystems in conjunction with vegetation and wildlife habitat needs. The Service recognizes that key parameters within the JDBRMP area are exhibiting negative resource trends (e.g., wildfire risk, noxious weeds, juniper expansion) that will directly impact landscape health. The demand for amount and diversity of recreational opportunities (e.g., OHV use) is also expected to increase. As a result, the Service recommends that the BLM fully evaluate current habitat conditions (e.g., habitat fragmentation), wildlife trends, and cumulative effects of all activities within the planning area.

Our comments focus on the following issues: 1) North Fork John Day management; 2) Aquatic Conservation Strategy and restoration; 3) landscape health and special status species; 4) sage grouse and shrub steppe habitat 5) juniper woodland management; and 6) livestock grazing.

North Fork John Day River Management

The NFJDR has the best chemical, physical, and biological water quality in the John Day Subbasin. Most of the streams in this subbasin are considered in relatively good condition, with the exception of elevated late summer water temperatures that do not meet State standards. Because the NFJD contributes 60% of the flow to the mainstem John Day, the influence of the NFJDR on temperature is significant. Although riparian habitat has been largely degraded as compared to historic conditions, riparian habitat quality is improving in some areas receiving enhancement and/or protection.

Bull trout present in the John Day Subbasin are part of the Columbia River Distinct Population Segment, and are found within the NFJDR, Middle Fork John Day River, and Upper Mainstem John Day River. Local populations of the NFJDR were described as a special concern in the early 1990s, indicating the possibility that extirpation could occur (Ratliff and Howell 1992). Because of further reduced numbers since that time, these populations are considered to be at moderate risk of extirpation (John Day Subbasin Plan 2005).

The Service concurs with your assessment that NFJDR acquisition lands contain some of the most diverse riparian and coniferous forest communities on BLM land in the basin. The area also provides important mule deer and elk winter range, wintering habitat for bald eagles, and a large nesting populations of Lewis' woodpeckers. The protection and restoration of this important natural resource area is a high priority for the Service.

The NFJDR area is heavily roaded by all levels of routes, ranging from arterial systems to user created local roads and OHV trails. A significant number of roads parallel streams (e.g., Mallory Creek, Potamas Creek, Graves Creek, Jericho Creek, etc.) limiting our ability to restore the integrity of aquatic habitat, watershed processes, and quality of water resources. Full and seasonal closures for motorized travel and distance buffers have typically been the primary techniques to manage these disturbances to wildlife in the planning area. Disturbance from motorized travel should be managed to avoid and minimize impacts to aquatic habitat, winter range, seasonal migration corridors, breeding sites, and roosting sites.

Service Recommendations:

All roads currently closed should remain closed. All remaining culverts within fish bearing streams should meet ODFW's fish passage criteria, and all user created or maintained roads on the south side of NFJDR, including river fords should be administratively and physically closed.

A site specific road management plan should be developed to assess the need to hydrologically close (e.g., re-contour, culvert removal) roads within NFJDR acquisition lands to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The road management plan should include an assessment and management options for the 2104 road along Mallory Creek.

Due to high wildlife/aquatic values, and current sediment delivery problems within NFJDR acquisition lands, the Service recommends that the nine allotments containing acquired lands in the NFJDR are treated as having been voluntarily relinquished and the Grazing Decision Matrix results would determine the proposed use. Two of the nine allotments containing acquired lands in the NFJDR should be available for Reserve Forage Allotments or Closure to provide grazing management flexibility during large scale restoration actions, and seven should remain unauthorized for grazing use.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy and Restoration

The ACS includes the following elements: 1) desired conditions; 2) planning criteria; and 3) priorities, objectives, actions, guidelines and best management practices. The Service was involved in the early development of the ACS and complements the Prineville BLM for the substantial effort to date. The Service supports the use of a passive restoration approach to conserve and restore riparian and channel process in the basin. Similarly the Service supports the active restoration approach when passive restoration actions are insufficient or impractical.

Service Recommendation:

Establish an annual status assessment to evaluate effectiveness of restoration and management efforts, trend analysis of key natural resources exhibiting adverse effects; and a clear and concise adaptive management strategy to provide the management flexibility to effectively address restoration goals within the JDBRMP area.

Landscape Health and Special Status Species

The JDBRMP describes a downward trend for a number of key parameters of landscape health, including increased wildfire risk, expansion of noxious weeds, expansion of juniper, and decline in shrub-steppe quality and quantity. These interrelated parameters pose a significant challenge in the effort to manage both aquatic and wildlife resources within the basin. The impacts of these landscape level changes are a primary concern for the long-term maintenance and protection of special status plants, fish and wildlife.

We are particularly concerned that all the action alternatives propose to construct or allow extensive networks of new and user created trails while reducing or eliminating OHV use in some areas. Without successful implementation of the reduction or elimination in OHV use that is called for in some areas, the adverse affects will be expanded by creating, opening, or improving OHV trails in other areas.

Service Recommendation:

We would urge that the closures and other regulation changes be implemented and monitored for successful implementation before expanding OHV facilities/trail into NFJDR. The Service recommends that the BLM establish a team that includes the Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, local counties, and others, to assist in evaluating and monitoring the implementation of the use of roads and trails.

Columbia Spotted Frog and Riparian Habitat: The Service is concerned with potential project impacts to the Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*) (spotted frog), a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Spotted frogs are almost entirely aquatic dependent, generally found in or near a perennial water body including shallow water zones with abundant emergent or floating aquatic vegetation. Populations have been declining throughout most of its range, primarily due to the filling of shallow wetlands, degradation and fragmentation of habitat as well as the introduction of exotic predators. It is estimated that spotted frogs have disappeared from more than 80 percent of their original range. Activities that can adversely impact spotted frogs and their habitat include loss and degradation of habitat, exposure to contaminants, and exotic species introduction.

Service Recommendation:

The EIS should analyze direct, indirect and cumulative effects to spotted frog and its habitat (riparian and shallow water), particularly OHV use, livestock management, wildland and prescribed fire activities, realty transactions, and exotic species introduction and control. Additional information regarding the current status of the spotted frog population, maps of known oviposition sites and habitat condition monitoring data along waterways within the planning area would be useful in assessing project impacts to this species.

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles were determined to be successfully recovered and were removed from the threatened and endangered species list on July 28, 2007. On June 5, 2007, the Service clarified its regulations implementing the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and published a set of National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. These actions are designed to

give landowners and others clear guidance on how to ensure that actions they take on their property are consistent with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Management plans for bald eagles winter roosts and nest sites have not been developed by the BLM to assist in the long-term maintenance (e.g., protection for disturbance) and restoration of these critical habitats.

Service Recommendation:

Develop eagle management plans for the maintenance (e.g., protection from disturbance) and restoration of these important habitat areas.

Sage Grouse and Shrub Steppe Habitat

The Service is concerned with potential project impacts to the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) (sage grouse), a species petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Populations of sage grouse have been declining throughout much of its range since the 1930s, primarily due to loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitat. Sage grouse are present within the JDBRMP area. Activities that can adversely impact sage grouse and their habitat include agricultural conversion, rangeland conversion, including herbicide and mechanical treatments, OHV use, livestock management including grazing and seeding, juniper encroachment, exotic species, wildfire, prescribed fire, structures, including fences, and recreational use. All of these activities occur within the planning area.

Service Recommendations:

The Service supports and encourages the implementation of projects within occupied sage grouse areas that enhance and restore the shrub-steppe plant community, particularly in areas that optimize conservation of the sage grouse. We offer our assistance in working with you on habitat management and monitoring to help ensure that projects will provide for the long-term conservation of the sage grouse and other special status species.

The JDBRMP should provide the framework for the establishment of a sage grouse conservation strategy to: 1) address short and long-term restoration goals; 2) prioritize restoration actions; 3) develop a monitoring and adaptive management process to ensure sage grouse objectives are met; and 4) establish an independent review process to evaluate management plan effectiveness in meeting the management goals and direction for sage grouse and their habitat.

The final EIS should analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the JDBRMP to the sage grouse population and shrub-steppe habitat in the planning area, and discuss mitigation to offset adverse impacts. Information regarding status of sage grouse within the planning area and monitoring information on the condition of the range would be necessary in assessing project impacts to this species. We are concerned that without a thorough analysis of effects to sage grouse, activities under the JDBRMP may further degrade important sage grouse habitat.

Develop OHV management strategies including closures, trail realignment, and seasonal use restrictions to avoid and minimize impacts to sage grouse and their habitat.

Juniper Woodland Management

Invasive Juniper Woodlands: The Service would like to work with you on the juniper woodland removal projects. We are particularly interested in the removal of junipers that have invaded sage grouse habitat that still has the habitat potential to support sage grouse. Removal of junipers will not necessarily resolve the problem and initiate the natural successional process to reestablish native plant communities. Issues that may be key to successful restoration must be addressed on a site specific basis and include: 1) type of resources still present within the juniper stand; 2) type of impact fire will have on the remaining bunch grass and sage plant species; and 3) potential for an undesirable annual non-native grassland monoculture. It is possible that many of the plant communities subjected to juniper invasion within the JDBRMP have crossed a threshold, resulting in floral changes that are often irreversible. Corresponding invasions of exotic annual grasses further complicate restoration efforts.

Service Recommendation:

Juniper cutting and burning activities should be closely evaluated on a site-by-site basis. This would enable the BLM to prioritize mechanical removal and burns on areas likely to respond favorably to prescribed disturbance, such as target sites still hosting adequate densities of understory perennial bunchgrasses. The Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, based out of Burns, Oregon, has done a considerable amount of research on this issue and would be a valuable asset in assisting in prioritizing juniper control efforts and prescribing follow-up treatments to maintain or enhance the ecological integrity of impacted plant communities. We recommend that BLM convene a committee to assess the restoration potential of each site, and the Service would like to participate on that committee.

Old-growth Juniper Woodlands: Treatment objectives for Alternatives 2-5 are based on restoring historic condition and range of old-growth woodlands/savanna within the planning area.

Service Recommendation:

The Service supports the proposed management of old-growth juniper within the planning area. Treatments should include: 1) treat larger acreages to expand current range of old woodlands towards historic range; 2) thin young juniper establishing in the interspace between the older trees; and 3) manage for reestablishing old-growth juniper in areas that they once existed. Field surveys and historical accounts should be used to estimate pre-settlement structure/composition of plant communities.

Livestock Grazing

The Service recognizes that livestock grazing is not an action being analyzed under the JDBRMP. Livestock grazing is distributed across the Planning Area. Heavy grazing diminishes food supply and cover necessary for wildlife conservation and results in degraded habitats. BLM Rangeland Health Standards are a key mechanism for evaluating wildlife habitat conditions. The

Service would like the opportunity to work cooperatively with the BLM when assessments for rangeland health are being conducted in areas of high resource concern. 7

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the JDBRMP. The Service supports the BLM's efforts to provide a comprehensive framework for managing the BLM-administered public lands. We would like to work with BLM to further protect and enhance fish and wildlife species and their habitat in John Day basin. If we can be of any assistance, or if you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me or Jerry Cordova at (541) 383-7146.

Attachments

cc: Brian Ferry, ODFW, Prineville, OR
Glen Ardt, ODFW, Bend, OR
Jeff Neal, ODFW, John Day, OR

References

Ratliff, D.E., and P.J. Howell. 1992. The Status of Bull Trout Populations in Oregon. Proceedings of the Gearhart Mountain Bull Trout Workshop. Oregon Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. Corvallis, Oregon. p. 10-17.

John Day Subbasin Plan. 2005. Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Draft RMP Comments

From:

Carol Humphreys, Mayor of Mitchell

While we here in Mitchell understand the need for landscape health, vegetation, animals, fires and fuels, etc., in looking at your books and maps, I see several areas I believe need to be addressed.

Firstly, please note that as Mayor here, I am looking at several issues that affect the people of Mitchell, and yes, I did note that on page 282 of Vol. I, Ch. 3, you stated: "Special attention will be given to smaller communities that contain characteristics unique to that area." I will go over our needs first and then our unique characteristics.

Our needs that your plan affects are these:

- 1. Keeping our town and school viable**
- 2. Access for our people and tourism to public lands**
- 3. Our need for expanding the Urban Growth Boundary**
- 4. Need for better facilities for tourists who wish to camp**

If you will note on your map #15, the areas you have "classified for disposal" around Mitchell are almost all "private or other". Since there are no lands within that area for sale that would help our town, this has no benefit for Mitchell.

Obviously, you have had to do extensive research to get this RMP together, so you have undoubtedly seen that Mitchell has virtually no area available for growth. Our Main Street sits on a narrow piece of land, and the residential area is mostly on a hill and our water and sewer resources are at their absolute limit in the entire city. Any land around Mitchell where we could grow is all either private, BLM, or inaccessible.

However, there is one area that BLM owns that I would like to address. The area on Map 15 that is Eligible for Federal Lands Transaction Facilitation ACT is basically ALL of the land that would benefit Mitchell the most, but you have deemed "Classified for Retention". Therefore, we have no benefit from the FLTF unless this is partially negotiable, which is my main objective and respectful request that this be open to some negotiation.

As you know from our meeting and the recommendation that Mary Cannon sent to you, we have a great interest in obtaining at least some of the area known as the Owen's Ranch. The home is historic to our area – therefore a unique spot that could not only be restored (through grants, etc.) but also the west end is a perfect area for an R.V. park. We realize that the Oregon Hunter's Association has part of that area leased for 10 years to put in sunflower seeds and barley to benefit the deer, elk, and bird population, but I have spoken to one of their head people and they would be willing to relocate.

The area NW of Mitchell, from the public waste disposal area to the "logging road" would be another area that could be utilized for growth. I do not believe or see any of these two areas, (excepting the part near the Owen's Ranch that has the creek running through it), that is vital to your ability for management of natural resources. It is, in fact,

a very small part of what the BLM owns and almost all of the area west of Mitchell is owned by BLM.

Again, we simply have **no** room for growth, therefore no room for even a small industry to be brought into this area, or an expansion of our population. As you can note in Vol I, pg 286, Mitchell has lost 3.1% of our population, which has been an immense strain on our city's viability. Our few businesses struggle, our school stats are down, and even if we had a draw for people, there is nowhere new to put anyone. The ranches and other areas surrounding Mitchell that used to send children to school or utilize our city have many owners that are either long-term with no children anymore or absentee owners.

On page 285 of Vol I, you quoted a North Fork Community Resource Unit as stating: "People want enough growth to keep the school and the town going, but not enough to change the lifestyle." We need the help of BLM if we are to extend our Urban Growth Boundary. This is a serious issue that I, the Council, and many others in the community would like to meet with you about and hope you will consider when you are making the final draft of your RMP. Certainly, there are some people who live here who would not want this, but from the conversations I have had with residents here as well as the absolute fact that our town needs help to continue to be viable, this one area is something we must consider.

Regarding our **unique characteristics**, as you well know, the **Painted Hills** is Mitchell's primary draw. However, it is also OUR area that the new **dinosaur** was found in 2005, as well as our area being rich in **fossils** and **rocks**, along with several "thunder egg" mines nearby. As you know, we also have a "resident bear" that outside of his hibernation months is a draw for Mitchell as well.

We have wonderful **scenery** that brings **bicyclists** here yearly, as well as **motorcycle tours, recreational vehicles**, etc. Our **Painted Hills Festival** the end of each summer is a good draw of people and we would like to expand all of our tourist activities and advertising – but where do we PUT the tourists? We have 2 RV hook-ups at our park, and the next nearest camping areas are Ochoco Summit Park over 12 miles to the west, and a park as you head towards Fossil which is their draw not ours and is over 30 miles away, and then near John Day is a wonderful park – but WE have no place to put one!

We thank you for your consideration and hope to hear from you soon!

City Office –
PO Box 97
Mitchell, OR 97750
541-462-3121
Mayor's home – 462-3223

Christina M
Welch/PRFO/OR/BLM/DOI
01/05/2009 12:30 PM

To John_Day_Basin_RMP@blm.gov
cc
bcc
Subject Fw: BLM John Day Basin

Tina Welch :-)
Central Oregon Resource Area Manager
(541)416-6731

----- Forwarded by Christina M Welch/PRFO/OR/BLM/DOI on 01/05/2009 12:29 PM -----



Brenda J
Johnson/WRD/USGS/DOI@U
SGS
12/23/2008 04:15 AM

To Christina M Welch/PRFO/OR/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc Lloyd H Woosley/WRD/USGS/DOI@USGS
Subject BLM John Day Basin

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan

Dear Ms. Welch:

The U. S. Geological Survey has reviewed the subject Draft EIS. In this regard, we have no comment.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this document.

Brenda Johnson
Office of Environmental Affairs Program
U.S. Geological Survey Mail Stop 423
12201 Sunrise Valley Dr.
Reston, VA 20192
Tele (703) 648-6832
Fax (703) 648-5644



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

Central Oregon

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Fax: (541) 388-6391

January 29, 2009

Bureau of Land Management
Christina Welch, Central Oregon Field Manager
Prineville District Office
3050 NE Third
Prineville, OR 97754



RE: DRAFT John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and
Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS)

Dear Ms. Welch:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft RMP/EIS. The mission of Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) is "To provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations." The OPRD is pursuing acquisition of properties along the John Day River Scenic Waterway to improve public access to the John Day River and add a level of protection to its natural, cultural and scenic values. These properties would potentially intertwine with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and the John Day Wild and Scenic River considered in the RMP/EIS.

In our normal course of business, we provide amenities that can include, but are not limited to, recreational vehicle camping and day use facilities; interpretive displays; hiking, biking and equestrian trails; boat-in and hike-in only camp and day use areas. Through our grants program we assist federal, state and local governments acquire land and develop outdoor park and recreation facilities. These land acquisitions and developments provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences while benefiting economic development in their local areas.

The RMP/EIS proposes varying degrees of off highway vehicle (OHV) access. Proper management provides protection to the natural and cultural resources of the state, provides high quality recreation for OHV riders, prevents conflicts with other public land users and neighbors, and helps to promote economic development opportunities. Designating and designing motorized routes and facilities properly is important to managing the areas well. We offer the following recommendations:

The proposal for developing the Golden Triangle will be a good opportunity to help economic development in the Mitchell area. This could be a riding area both for local riders and capture people passing through to the Morrow County OHV Park.

OHV opportunities in the Little Canyon Mountain area would provide close to home riding for people in the John Day/Canyon City area. Facilities should include a staging area for riders to park and unload, along with a functioning trail system with signs, maps and loops. We suggest that BLM average the number of miles of trail per square over the entire Little Canyon Mountain area. This will allow flexibility for higher trail density and additional trail loops at the staging area and fewer trails in the remote areas. Riders need 20 – 25 miles of trail to allow for a days worth of riding. Proper trail layout and design would better disperse OHV riders than limiting use to daylight hours or particular days of the week. Having these restrictions would be difficult to enforce and not necessarily correct the issues in the area. Providing a variety of trail types and difficulty levels will entertain riders and keep them on the trails. For safety reasons, play areas should be open to all vehicle types so riders can warm up. Similarly, a kids riding area should be included.

Without compromising the state scenic waterway designation, providing routes in the North Fork area is important for connecting Highway 395 to the Umatilla National Forest in the Graves Creek area.

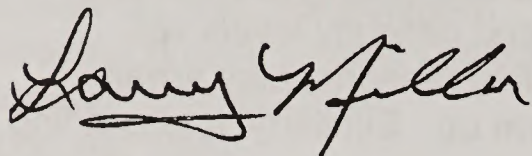
We encourage the careful management of the Rudio Mountain area to prevent negative impacts from cross-country travel. Active resource monitoring and damage repair is critical so that closure does not become the only management option. An advisory committee made up of staff, resource agencies and recreation users should carefully evaluate the triggers that may cause the Rudio Mountain OHV use to change from cross-country to limited. The evaluations must include factors such as drought, fire, forage, hunting, disease, weather, and predation, along with off-route travel impacts. If use is limited to constructed trails, BLM needs to ensure that there are adequate trails and loops in the area for riding. If the existing trail system cannot function properly, additional trails may need to be constructed. Any decision to limit travel should be reversible if the impacts are mitigated. These recommendations should be included in the Travel Management Planning.

Class II Rock Crawling opportunities are needed throughout the state. The OPRD Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Motorized Trail Plan breaks down issues by regions. One issue identified for the North Central Region is a "Need for more Class II (4-wheel drive jeep, SUVs) riding opportunities in the region. This includes a wide variety of Class II riding opportunities – particularly technical riding areas." The rock crawling area near Kimberly would help address this issue both statewide and locally.

We encourage BLM to conduct another inventory of routes. Dixie Mountain has good potential for motorized routes and deserves reconsideration for those opportunities. Any roads and trails missed in the first inventory should be included in the Travel Management Planning.

Our review of the RMP/EIS indicates that our mission and the desired future condition for the BLM lands will complement each other. We encourage BLM to consider our recommendations and continue to include us in your planning and monitoring process. We look forward to future collaborations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry Miller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Larry" being more prominent than the last name "Miller".

Larry Miller
Region 4 Manager



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife

John Day Field Office

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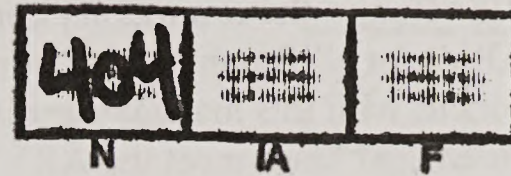
Received

FEB 19 2009

Bureau of Land Mgmt
Prineville District

February 4, 2009

Central Oregon Resource Area Field Manager
Prineville BLM Office
3050 N.E. 3rd Street
Prineville, OR 97754



The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Northeast Region has reviewed the draft John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (JDBRMP) and Environmental Impact Statement dated October 2008. BLM lands within the planning area are located in Grant, Wheeler, Gilliam, Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson, Umatilla and Morrow counties and will replace the Baker, John Day and Two Rivers Resource Management Plans.

We have the following comments:

Since BLM is assuming maintenance for the North Fork river road, we urge that all culverts are inventoried for fish passage status where the road crosses fish bearing streams. These culverts are on Deerhorn, Jericho, Hunter, Buckaroo, Potamus, Mallory and Graves creeks. If any are found to prevent juvenile steelhead and salmon passage then we recommend replacement to provide passage for all salmonid life stages. We also recommend modification/obliteration of all secondary roads that cross or unnecessarily confine the floodplains of these streams. We recommend physical barricades at 5 areas where old roads ford the North Fork. A considerable amount of resource damage has and will continue to occur in these areas by 4WD vehicles and ATV's. Access to the south side of the river should be limited to walk-in, horseback or the Skull Canyon Bridge.

On page 72, objective W2 states "Improve and maintain vegetative condition to benefit livestock and wildlife." Under the actions it states "Forage would be provided to meet ODFW management objective numbers for deer and elk. Additional forage may be allocated to livestock whenever present big game population objectives are exceeded." We fail to see how this action would meet the objective. When deer or elk are over management objective increasing livestock AUM's would caused increased degradation to the range. We think it would be appropriate to state that ODFW would increase cow hunting to reduce the population to management objective, not increase grazing to compensate for increased grazing.

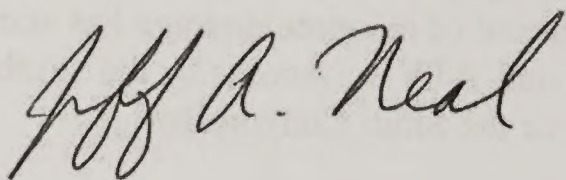
On page 96 of the JDBRMP it discusses the Horn Butte ACEC and the Objectives and Actions associated with that area. We recommend that an additional action item that prohibits the development of wind power projects on the ACEC be added to the draft plan for all of the alternatives. The Horn Butte ACEC (5,999 acres) is one of the few

remaining larger tracts of native habitat in the lower portion of the Oregon Columbia Basin that has not been affected by wind power development. Most of the surrounding area has either already had a wind farm constructed, permitted or is in the process of being considered for potential future development. The development surrounding the Horn Butte ACEC increases the importance of this area not only for long billed curlews but many of the other Sensitive species that inhabit that portion of the Columbia Basin.

The JDBRMP identifies juniper encroachment as a management issue and states the BLM intends to "Return the community composition to within the Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) for all Biophysical Setting (BpS) to the extent possible on BLM lands". We concur with this management issue and want to stress the importance of having BLM managed lands meet the ARV. This would mean that there would need to be an incredible amount of juniper treatment throughout the planning area. The benefits to fish and wildlife would be tremendous and increase everything from stream flows to forage availability. We hope to see many projects from the BLM to address juniper encroachment within the planning area.

In Alternatives 2 and 3 Rudio Mountain would remain open for cross county travel. At the present time we see very few adverse effects from that status. However, if Alternative 2 or 3 is adopted Rudio Mountain becomes one of the very few remaining places open to cross country travel. We are concerned that this would attract overwhelming attention to the area and, by default, make it a year round OHV park. Last year there were about 1000 elk wintering on Rudio Mountain and significant damage would result if they were forced onto the surrounding private lands. We propose that the Alternatives include a seasonal closure to off road use on Rudio Mountain from Dec 1 to April 31.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the JDBRMP. We offer our help and expertise in BLM's efforts to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitats within the John Day Basin. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding these comments.



Jeff Neal
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
John Day District Office
541-575-1167
jeff.neal@state.or.us

cc: Craig Ely
Kevin Blakely
Steve Cherry
Ryan Torland



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

January 28, 2009

Received

FEB - 4 2009

Bureau of Land Mgmt
Prineville District

EPA Ref: 06-010-BLM

Christina M. Welch
Field Manager Central Oregon Resource Area
3050 N.E. 3rd Street
Prineville, OR 97754

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Dear Ms. Welch:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP). Our review has been conducted in accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

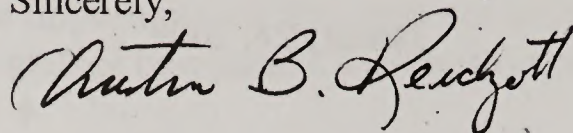
The proposed RMP will amend or replace the John Day RMP and portions of the Two Rivers RMP and Baker RMP that guide management of public lands located within the Planning Area. The Planning Area consists of about 5,450,225 acres of land mostly within the John Day River Basin in Eastern Oregon. Within this area, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages approximately 456,609 acres. The DEIS analyzes five alternatives, including a no action alternative. Alternative 2 has been identified as the Preferred Alternative.

EPA recognizes the management challenges created by the mixed private/federal ownership of the Planning Area, the diverse resource needs, and multiple statutory requirements. The BLM staff is to be commended for its effort in this ambitious undertaking. The resulting document takes a forward-looking approach to addressing key issues in the basin, including grazing management, off-highway recreation, and landscape health. We are also appreciative of the effort taken to address issues identified by EPA at the scoping phase, including source water protection.

EPA is broadly supportive of the direction of the Preferred Alternative, though we recommend incorporation of the Alternative 4 grazing strategy, and the continuation of watershed analysis as prescribed by Alternative 1. We also seek additional information about the management of Reserve Forage Allotments, and additional clarity in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as it relates to proper functioning condition, management of livestock, and water withdrawal. The enclosed comments detail these questions and concerns. We have assigned this draft EIS a rating of EC-2 (Environmental Concerns - Insufficient Information). A copy of the rating system used in conducting our review is enclosed for your reference.

EPA appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEIS. If you have any questions regarding EPA's comments, please contact me at (206) 553-8574, or Teresa Kubo of my staff at (503) 326-2859.

Sincerely,



Christine B. Reichgott, Manager
Environmental Review and Sediment Management Unit

Enclosures: 1) EPA Region 10 Detailed Comments
2) EPA Rating System for Draft EISs

EPA Region 10 Detailed Comments
Draft John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and
Environmental Impact Statement
January 28, 2009

Grazing

EPA is supportive of the grazing matrix approach in the action alternatives. The grazing matrix will be a valuable tool for managers seeking to identify and weigh resource demands and potential conflicts in the event that a grazing permit is voluntarily relinquished. Because grazing has a disproportionately large influence on the protection and restoration of water quality, water quantity, and aquatic and riparian species, we recommend that the FEIS modify the Preferred Alternative to apply a greater degree of sensitivity to conflict over social and ecological values (consistent with the approach taken in Alternative 4). We are also supportive of the proposed closure of 13,158 acres (3%) of the currently designated allotments within the basin (consistent with Alternative 4). These acres represent areas of high ecological and social value that may contribute greatly to the achievement of water quality and habitat goals in the basin. Given that permit relinquishment has been a rare occurrence in the basin (DEIS page 110), it is unlikely that land managers will see an increase in permit relinquishment in the near term. The current planning effort presents an opportunity to ease resource-related conflict and achieve restoration goals in these high priority areas without awaiting voluntary relinquishment.

Reserve Forage Allotments

One tool for reducing conflict and achieving ecological goals identified in the DEIS is the adoption of reserve forage allotments. These allotments would not be allocated to one specific grazing operator, but could be used on a temporary, non-renewable basis to allow for rangeland restoration and recovery. EPA is supportive of the RFA concept, but we continue to have questions about how such a system would be managed. We recognize that each allotment would be subject to the development of a site-specific management plan. We recommend, however, that the RMP establish overarching guidelines for their use. These guidelines should establish what would trigger the use of an RFA, and what would be considered high versus low priority. For example, due to the widespread nature of drought, we recommend that drought not be considered as a need for use. Similarly, overuse of a customary allotment should not be considered as a need for use. The RMP should also establish sideboards for the term of use of an RFA, including ecological thresholds. Finally, direction should be provided on how the number of permittees able to graze simultaneously would be established, and how forage would be allocated.

Proper Functioning Condition

EPA is supportive of the expanded riparian management areas under the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS), as well as of the established ACS Objectives. The ACS relies heavily on site-specific determinations conducted by an interdisciplinary team to determine whether management actions will move a riparian area toward proper functioning condition (PFC). Because of the dependence on the concept of PFC, this management construct should receive additional treatment in the DEIS. The DEIS makes reference to national guidance related to PFC (page 383), but does not provide detail as to what parameters would be assessed. National guidance can tend to be broad and general, and not account for regionally specific conditions.

We therefore recommend that PFC be more fully explored, and included as an appendix to the FEIS.

Watershed Analysis

We also note that page 57 of the DEIS indicates that the ACS includes a provision for multiscale analysis. It is not clear, however, whether the proposed multiscale analysis is intended to be a continuation of watershed analysis as prescribed under PACFISH/INFISH. Watershed analysis provides context for management activities and is a systematic analytical procedure for characterizing watershed physical and ecological processes. Use of information from watershed analyses can help managers meet specific management and social objectives, and can be helpful in considering the role RMAs play in connectivity and habitat.

Watershed analysis should serve as the basis for determining restoration needs and developing project-specific proposals. Further, watershed analysis can identify the most useful indicators for diagnosing existing and potential conditions, and provide context for multi-scale monitoring programs. This may be of particular importance given the management emphasis on PFC. We recommend that the FEIS clarify the intended role of the multiscale analysis discussed in the ACS. If this analysis is project specific, we recommend that the FEIS bring forward the watershed analysis requirement within the No Action Alternative. This will be critical to gaining understanding of the complex array of biophysical processes and the existing range of watershed conditions, and is essential to support broad-scale restoration and monitoring programs across the planning area.

Desired Future Conditions

Among the desired future conditions identified in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy is a vision of "vigorous vegetation [that] provides high nutrient forage" and "Consistently available water and nutrients [that] improve weight gain for livestock." These statements do not appear to be consistent with the stated objectives and BMPs that seek to limit the impacts from livestock within the riparian management area. We recommend that this desired future condition be revised to focus more specifically on high functioning flood plains that effectively replenish groundwater, and riparian areas that have achieved full expression of appropriate plant association groups and site potential vegetation.

We further recommend that actions related to grazing activity be included under Objective AQ10. Among these we recommend the following:

- New livestock handling, management or watering facilities shall be located outside of RMAs, except for those that inherently must be located in an RMA and those needed for resource protection.
- During allotment management planning consider removal of existing livestock handling or management facilities from RMAs.
- Livestock trailing, bedding, loading, and other handling activities should be avoided in RMAs.

We further recommend that the FEIS establish targets and thresholds related to streambank condition and the utilization of mean annual woody and vegetative production. Having these thresholds established in the RMP will assist both managers and permittees in ensuring the RMA is functioning at or moving toward PFC.

Water Withdrawals

Among the actions identified under AQ8 we recommend the following be included:

- Water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and fish habitat.
- Pumps shall be screened at drafting sites to prevent entrainment of fish and shall have one-way valves to prevent back-flow into streams.

North Fork John Day Acquired Lands

EPA supports the recommendation under Alternative 2 that the 37 mile segment of the John Day River within the acquired lands be recommended as administratively suitable for designation by Congress as a Wild and Scenic River. Consistent with this recommendation, we encourage the BLM to adopt the Alternative 4 approach to grazing allotments within the acquired lands (grazing allotments should remain unauthorized for grazing use).

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Rating System for
Draft Environmental Impact Statements
Definitions and Follow-Up Action***

Environmental Impact of the Action

LO – Lack of Objections

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

EC – Environmental Concerns

EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce these impacts.

EO – Environmental Objections

EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no-action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

EU – Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potential unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

Adequacy of the Impact Statement

Category 1 – Adequate

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis of data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

Category 2 – Insufficient Information

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

Category 3 – Inadequate

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

* From EPA Manual 1640 Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment. February, 1987.



"VANHOUTEN Gary E"
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.state.or.us>

11/19/2008 01:26 PM

To "John_DaLBasin_RMP@blm.gov." N JA
<'John_Day_Basin_RMP@blm.gov.'>
ee

bee

SUBject FW: ODOT Quarries within John Day RMP

Should you need the map for Parrish Creek Road Quarry, please let me know. It was too large an e-mail to send with both maps, previously. Thanks.

Best Regards,

Gary E. Van Houten, CEG

Sr. Engineering Geologist

OOOT Region 5 Material Sources Manager

La Grande, OR 97850

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From: VANHOUTEN Gary E

sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2008 1:19 PM

To: 'John_DaLBasin_RMP@blm.gov:

Subject: ODOT Quarries within John Day RMP

It appears from review of the DRAFT John Day Basin RMP that there may be an additional material source to add to the listing on Page 325. In addition to the ODOT-owned 8.12 acres and ODOT-controlled (BIM land) material source property about 2 miles west of the Town of Spray that is listed (TD029897), there is an additional site that appears not listed in the DRAFT RMP which is an ODOT-controlled (BIM land) material source site on the southwest side of Hoogie Doogie Mountain. Information on these quarries is listed below for your reference.

1. "Hoogie Doogie Mountain Quarry," ODOT Source #OR-35-008-5, State Hwy #005 Mile Point 83.70, SW 1/4 Section 1 and NW 1/4 Section 12, T 9 S, R 23 E, W.M., BIM #'s OR06135 and OR51739.

«Highlighted Quarry Property_Hoogie Ooogie Mtn Quarry.jpg»

2. "Parrish Creek Road Quarry," ODOT Source #OR-35-009-5, State Hwy #005 Mile Point 90.20, NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Section 35, T 8 S, R 24 E, W.M., BIM # TD029897.

As Parrish Creek Road Quarry is already listed in the DRAFT RMP, please also include information on the Hoogie Doogie Mtn. Quarry in the John Day Basin RMP. Should you have any questions, please contact me. Thanks.

Best Regards,

Gary E. Van Houten, CEG

Sr. Engineering Geologist

OOOT Region 5 Material Sources Manager

La Grande, OR 97850

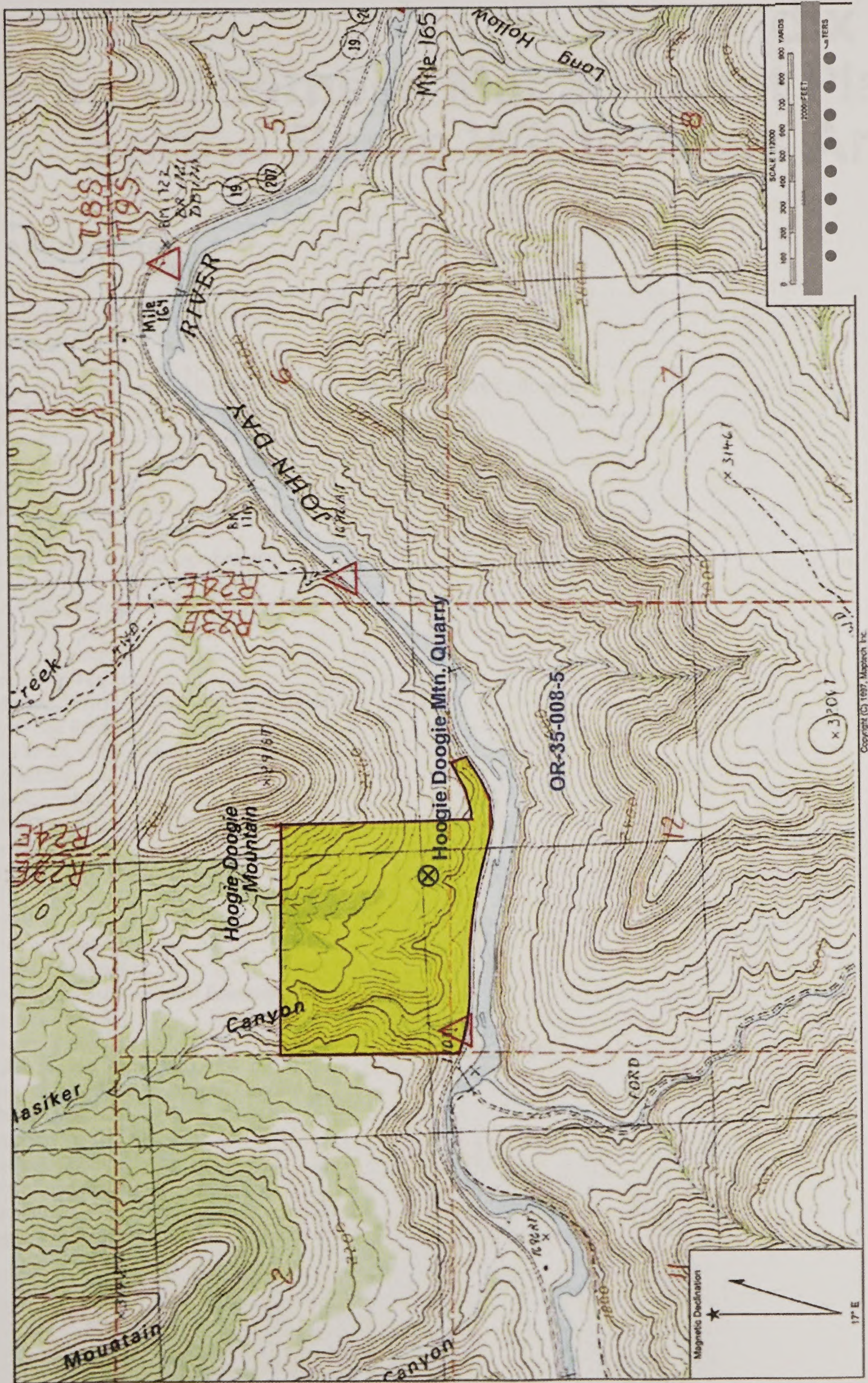
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Highlighted Quarry Property_Hoogie Doogie Mtn Quarry.jpg





Appendix U:

Interim Wilderness Management Plan- Spring Basin Wilderness Area

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Spring Basin Wilderness Interim Management Plan

Introduction

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the agency responsible for managing the Spring Basin Wilderness area. The Spring Basin Wilderness is located within the Central Oregon Resource Area of the Prineville District, and is located in Wheeler County, approximately 6 miles southeast of Clarno, Oregon and State Highway 218.

Background

On March 30, 2009 the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009, subtitle J, designated the 6,382 acre Spring Basin Wilderness. The Spring Basin wilderness study area inventory unit was first identified by BLM in 1980 in the "Wilderness Inventory, Oregon and Washington, Final Intensive Inventory Decisions." Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM was directed to complete wilderness inventories and prepare a wilderness study area report based on a legislative environmental impact statement. The study report was forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress in 1991 and the Secretary recommended that the majority of the 6,481 acres of the Spring Basin study area be designated by Congress as wilderness. Since then, the study area has been subject to interim management guidelines designed to preserve its wilderness characteristics. Its special status has been acknowledged in applicable federal, state and local land use and activity plans. In 1994, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation (CTWSR) purchased a 40-acre in-holding within the Spring Basin Wilderness Study boundary, along with lands to the east and north of the WSA. Since that purchase, there have been no substantive changes to the study area lands.

Interim Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to provide interim management guidance for the Spring Basin Wilderness and document BLM's commitment to comply with the letter and spirit of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 until a final wilderness management plan can be written with public input. While the BLM's proposed (FEIS) and approved (ROD) plan documents could have simply acknowledged the legislation and expressed intent to complete a long term management plan, there could have been some uncertainty or ambiguity over overlapping land use and natural resource plans, policies and operating procedures. By documenting the extraordinary values and related protective management needs of Spring Basin, we hope to avoid proposals by the public or staff that are inconsistent with the Congressional intent.

This interim management plan is designed to set broad goals and objectives, so that any near-term on-the-ground actions and planning efforts will be fully consistent with protective management. Management actions may be proposed and modified as additional resource and visitor data become available.

Relationship to BLM Land Use and Activity or Project Planning

This interim management plan is a component of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan. The Two Rivers RMP (1986) directed that areas under wilderness review, which included the Spring Basin WSA, continue to be managed following the guidance of the Bureau's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review. Subsequent plan amendments and the (interagency) John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan provided the same direction. Since the Congressional designation occurred during the Prineville District's RMP revision process, it was not considered a planning issue or subject to a variety of alternatives in the draft environmental impact statement. Nevertheless, it was addressed in the sense that it was assumed to be under management prescriptions to protect its wilderness characteristics (see DEIS pp 80-84, 273 and 426-429).

The following proposed interim plan elements are broad in nature and are consistent with or validate Congressional intent. None of the land use prescriptions, restrictions or exclusions, proposed partnerships or monitoring activities would diminish the wilderness values of the Spring Basin Wilderness area. The interim plan does not contain any "project level" or site specific project proposals or decisions; however, this interim planning direction is considered an appealable decision.

At most, interim management actions would be insignificant, reversible protective actions, such as installing signs, providing interpretive and educational materials and developing cooperative partnerships to facilitate protection of the Spring Basin's wilderness characteristics.

Public Involvement

The public was deeply involved in the wilderness inventory, wilderness review, interim management and support of the applicable component of the 2009 Omnibus Act. The public was involved in the John Day Basin RMP process. Activities included mass mailings, public meetings, posting information on-line and one-on-one contacts. The Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation and draft environmental impact statement were made available to the public for review and comment. The final EIS will be subject to a public review and comment period, concurrent with a public protest opportunity (43 CFR 1610.5-2). The Governor of Oregon will be invited to indicate if there are any inconsistencies between the proposed plans (43 CFR 1610.3-2(e)) (including this interim guidance) and any officially approved, natural resource related plans, programs or policies of the state or applicable counties.

Snake-John Day Resource Advisory Council

The John Day/Snake Resource Advisory Council (JDSRAC) has provided input to the John Day Basin RMP throughout the development of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). On April 17, 2009 the JDSRAC subcommittee assigned to provide input to the John Day Basin RMP met with District Staff to discuss possible modifications to the Draft EIS that would make the Final EIS a better document. At this time options for management of the Spring Basin Wilderness and the legislatively identified land exchanges were discussed and it was agreed that this appendix identifying interim management would benefit wilderness values and future wilderness planning efforts.

Spring Basin Wilderness Area Overview

General Location and Boundaries

The Spring Basin Wilderness is located between ¼ mile and one mile east of the John Day River in the Clarno Valley of Wheeler County, Oregon, approximately 6 miles southeast of Clarno, Oregon. The western and southern boundaries are a combination of high standard graded county roads, bladed and low standard private roads and private lands. Private land and a low standard private road form the eastern and northern boundaries. The area has rugged, diversified, steep rolling topography with sagebrush, western juniper, and bunchgrass covering its slopes. Isolated springs are the only source of perennial water. Three intermittent streams flow southerly and southwesterly towards the John Day River.

Access

The nearest State Highway is route 218, which passes through the small community of Clarno at the John Day River. County and private roads provide access to the boundary at several points. Points on the western boundary of the wilderness are accessible by boat from the river.

Land Ownership

Land ownership within and adjacent to the Spring Basin area has not changed except for the purchase of former private lands by the CTWSR in 1994. Several owners have indicated a willingness to exchange private lands for BLM managed lands, as discussed in the realty section of the FEIS and the Lands and Realty section below.

Unique Attributes of the Spring Basin Wilderness

The Spring Basin wilderness has colorful geologic features and rugged cliffs which give it a unique beauty. Numerous vista points provide a sweeping view of the John Day River valley, and 360 acres of the Wilderness fall within the Wild and Scenic River corridor. Solitude is provided by the remote canyons and vegetative diversity growing in a predominantly perennial bunchgrass and shrub-steppe plant community. The Spring Basin wilderness contributes a variety of values to the Wilderness Preservation System including several wildlife species, a prehistoric cultural site, several plant species of interest, as well as a rare cactus (*Pediocactus simponii*). Elevations range from 1340 to 2827 feet above sea level.

Significant History

One American Indian pictograph site is known within the wilderness. Other American Indian site types are known to exist in areas adjacent to the wilderness and it is likely that these same site types also exist within the wilderness. Historically, early settlement occurred along water courses at the edges of the wilderness as noted in the 1873 General Land Office survey maps and notes. Homestead claims begin to appear in the early 1900s, mostly along the water courses north and west of the wilderness and continue through the 1930s. A few claims were filed in the interior of the wilderness but were relinquished only after a few months time. This was probably due to the harsh condition of the landscape and lack of adequate water sources. Homesteading was typically associated with livestock (cattle and sheep, and later, horse) ranching. A few deteriorating corrals from the mid-1900s occur within the boundaries of the wilderness. Several early wagon road routes skirt the wilderness, primarily along the western and northern boundaries. There is one known mining claim for Morrisonite within the wilderness filed in 1976. This claim produced a bladed path to minor surface exploration, and has no recent evidence of mining activity.

General Management Situation

Nine miles of abandoned ways (primitive roads) within the previous WSA continue to revegetate. Wildlife habitat would be maintained and meet ODFW targets for mule deer. The BLM's 1991 Wilderness Study Report to Congress indicated actual livestock grazing use was 89 AUMs and recreation use totaling 8,000 visitor days per year.

Vegetation management activities that have occurred include treatment of noxious weeds and prescribed fire.

Desired Conditions for the Natural Environment

Natural succession occurs in all existing vegetation communities and is influenced by natural processes and disturbances. Structure, composition, function and special distribution of vegetative types are influenced and sustained by natural processes. Human influence on vegetation is minimal, except where prescribed fire or other treatments are needed to protect or restore wilderness resources. Plant species are predominantly native and indigenous to the immediate area. There are no known increases in non-indigenous species composition. Evidence of fire, insects or disease may be present.

Human influence on the composition, structure and function of ecosystems is minimal in most areas, except where restoration is determined necessary to restore or facilitate natural processes. A range of habitats is sustained for all naturally occurring species. Special status species abundance and distribution is maintained or increased. Human influence on physical features, such as soils and geologic materials is minimal.

Desired Conditions for the Human Environment

In more rugged areas, opportunity exists for a moderate level of risk and challenge. Contact with other users, or agency personnel are relatively infrequent. Day use opportunities are common within this management area and campsites are dispersed, providing a wilderness experience. Signing to indicate trail routes or trail junctions may be present provided they are the minimum necessary to protect resources or visitor safety. Boundary signs, trailhead signs, and other information are provided to educate and inform wilderness users.

Permitted outfitters provide services to visitors for activities meeting identified public needs and which generally cannot be provided in non-wilderness settings. All users follow Leave No Trace practices, effects are limited and meet Desired Future Conditions for the Natural Environment (see above). Conflicts between human users and livestock are minimized. No facilities or improvements within the wilderness area are provided for the safety and convenience of the visitor. Evidence of historic and cultural sites may exist, but sites are not interpreted or signed within Spring Basin Wilderness.

National Guidance

Additional guidance related to management of wilderness and WSRs is provided in BLM Manual 8560 for Management of Designated Wilderness Areas (April 1983), H-8560-1 Manual Handbook for Management of Designated Wilderness Areas (July 1988), 8561 Manual for Wilderness Management Plans, and the 8351 Manual for Wild and Scenic Rivers - Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management (May 1992). Other guidance for wilderness can be found at Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR) Part 6300 and for WSRs at 43 CFR Part 8351.2. This guidance will be incorporated into management activities that take place in the Spring Basin Wilderness or WSR corridors. New guidance will be incorporated into this management plan as manuals are periodically updated or new guidance becomes available and applicable.

Spring Basin Interim Management

General management of the Spring Basin Wilderness and John Day W&S River is guided by the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988, and the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009. It is assumed that where management requirements differ between Congressional Acts, the more restrictive requirements shall apply. Since the Spring Basin Wilderness designation was signed into law during the BLM's Resource Management Plan Revision process, we have incorporated the non-discretionary management direction into the proposed plan, to provide consistency and facilitate management until such time as a formal wilderness plan can be prepared and approved. The interim direction is designed to enhance natural values and allow protective management. Public scoping and input related to the interim direction and resulting management actions will be used to help guide the development of a long term plan.

Wilderness Guidance

The Wilderness Act provides four main goals guiding management of statutory wilderness. These goals are reiterated as standard goals for BLM wilderness management plans as directed in BLM Manual 8561, Appendix 1. The goals are as follows:

1. **Wilderness character:** To provide for long-term protection and preservation of the area's wilderness character under a principle of non-degradation. The area's natural condition, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value present will be managed so they will remain unimpaired.
2. **Wilderness use:** To manage the wilderness area for use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that will leave the area unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resource is dominant in all resource decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use.
3. **Minimum Requirement Decision:** To manage the area using the minimum tool, equipment, or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish an objective. The chosen tool, equipment or structure should least degrade wilderness values temporarily or permanently. The BLM will use

the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide (MRDG) for all projects undertaken in the wilderness to determine the need and type of actions to be taken.

4. **Nonconforming Uses:** To manage nonconforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the area's wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are an exception rather than the rule; therefore, emphasis is placed on maintaining wilderness character.

Wild and Scenic Rivers and State of Oregon Scenic Waterway Guidance

In addition to the BLM's February 2001 John Day Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, the State of Oregon adopted Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 736-040-0065 for the John Day Scenic Waterway, including the segment flowing on the west and southwestern boundaries of the Spring Basin Wilderness. The State rules are enforceable at both the state and local government levels and address the full suite of historic, existing or potential uses of all land ownerships. Prohibitions or restrictions apply to structures, commercial services, mining operations, roads, timber harvest, recreational facilities, and utility facilities for all classes of state scenic waterways. Although the state regulations generally are applicable to only those lands within a ¼ mile of the river boundary, the net effect for the Spring Basin Wilderness is a de-facto buffer on one of its most scenic borders. In addition, the State Land Conservation and Development Commission Statewide planning goal 5 requires state and local governments to recognize and protect federally designated wilderness areas when developing comprehensive plans or approving projects.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Assumptions

1. In general, requirements associated with protection of wilderness resources are more restrictive than those for WSRs, even those with a Wild River classification. In this case, the federal recreational classification and the State Scenic Waterway classification are both considered less restrictive. An estimated 360 acres of BLM managed land have the overlapping management prescriptions. About 640 acres of non-federal land between the federal wilderness and east bank of the John Day River are within the State Scenic Waterway.
2. Unless, otherwise addressed, the protection of wilderness resources and character will provide adequate protection for the Outstandingly Remarkable Values within the John Day W&SR corridor.
3. Any management action or project proposed for the Spring Basin Wilderness that falls within the WSR or State Scenic Waterway corridor will be screened for compliance with the applicable acts and plan restrictions.

Wilderness Minimum Requirement Decision Guide (MRDG)

Development of the MRDG was an interagency effort among United States Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service, BLM and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with assistance from the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center. The guide was developed to provide consistency in evaluating project proposals to help determine if decisions strive toward or maintaining wilderness character. There are two steps to the minimum requirement analysis; 1) To determine if the project or activity is the minimum necessary for the administration of the area for purposes of the Wilderness Act, and 2) to determine which tool(s) will have the least effect on the wilderness resource. Any analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for project implementation that falls within the Spring Basin Wilderness is preceded by an MRDG evaluation. The MRDG is meant to assist, not replace, analysis required by NEPA. Management direction described in the elements below is meant to provide overall guidance for the Spring Basin Wilderness. As project implementation occurs, the MRDG is part of the planning process.

Wilderness Administrative Elements

The Spring Basin Wilderness falls within the John Day Basin planning unit of the Central Oregon Resource Area (RA) of BLM's Prineville District Office (DO). The BLM also actively manages other programs within these areas including recreation, rangeland resources, wildlife and fisheries habitat, soils, watershed, cultural and paleontological resources. Administrative responsibilities are vested with the Central Oregon Field Manager and

are carried out by the Resource Area staff. On-the-ground management activities, such as visitor contact, visitor use data collection, monitoring and informational signing are accomplished mainly by BLM staff and volunteers. Cooperative management with various state and local governments and Native American tribes, as well as other federal agencies is also important for comprehensive and consistent management of the John Day Basin natural resources. Below are other administrative functions associated with managing the Spring Basin Wilderness and associated Wild and Scenic rivers.

Aircraft Overflights

Current Management Situation

The BLM does not have jurisdiction to regulate aircraft flight paths, altitude parameters, or noise levels caused by civilian or military aircraft and overflights. By agreement in 1992 between BLM and the Federal Aviation Administration, civilian aircraft are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above ground level or higher while in airspace over designated wilderness. This altitude advisory does not apply to military aircraft operating within an established training corridor.

During wildlife management activities, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) uses aircraft over Spring Basin to conduct aerial big game census activities and inspect wildlife habitat. During winter months, low-level helicopter and fixed-wing inventories are taken of mule deer, elk, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep. Historically, some livestock grazing operations on allotments have been conducted with periodic use of helicopters to locate and monitor cattle, transport supplies and equipment, and manage fences and gates. Any potential landing and dropping of supplies by aircraft into Spring Basin Wilderness will be analyzed in an environmental assessment (EA) prior to the landing of the aircraft or landing of supplies.

Aircraft, fixed wing and helicopter, are used for emergency operations such as search and rescue. Use of aircraft for such purposes is authorized by 43 CFR Part 6303.1. The Wheeler County Sheriff's Office is responsible for search and rescue operations in this area, with the BLM assisting these efforts as necessary and within their capabilities.

Use of aircraft by BLM personnel for administrative purposes includes use of fixed wing and helicopter for reconnaissance of wildfires. Aircraft are used in wildlife and invasive species monitoring and management programs. Analysis required by NEPA for use of administrative flights includes use of an MRDG evaluation. Fire suppression activities involving aircraft are considered annually, prior to the fire season. Aircraft activities are developed and considered through an MDRG evaluation. This consideration aids in decision making for potential initial attack during Wildland Fire situation analyses and other planning cycles. The need for aircraft to participate in the protection of human life is considered emergency activity during fire suppression or prescribed fire activities.

Management Objectives

- Prevent unnecessary overflights and landing of aircraft within the Spring Basin, except as necessary for emergency situations or as otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

Management Direction

- Pursue development of agreements with cooperating agencies and permittees, which give concise direction for authorization and use of aircraft within Spring Basin Wilderness.
- Direct BLM personnel by education and policy to restrict overflights and landing of aircraft within the Spring Basin Wilderness except as necessary for emergency situations or as otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

Lands and Realty, including Renewable Energy

Current Management Situation

Land management requirements in the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act regarding land exchanges, Spring Basin Wilderness designation, created minor inconsistencies between the current land tenure allocations and legislative requirements. These inconsistencies are addressed in the proposed John Day Basin RMP/FEIS by adjusting land tenure zones to provide consistency with the Omnibus Act. The FLPMA also provides

authority for the acquisition of lands within areas with high public values, such as the Spring Basin Wilderness and components of the WSR system. As per specific language in the Omnibus Act, acquired lands within the designated Spring Basin Wilderness boundaries will be managed in accordance with the Act.

The Spring Basin Wilderness was identified as a right-of-way avoidance/exclusion area in the Two Rivers RMP, as amended in 2001. The revised John Day Basin RMP adjusts these zones to reflect the Spring Basin Wilderness as a realty use exclusion zone. Commercial activities including filming permits will be generally prohibited in Spring Basin Wilderness. Commercial activities allowed in the wilderness are addressed in this management plan under Special Recreation Permits (SRPs).

Management Objectives

- To retain, consolidate, and acquire land or interest in land with high public resource values for effective administration and improvement of resource management, as specified in the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act, Subsection J.
- To acquire legal public access or administrative access to public land where necessary.

Management Direction

- Public land holdings in Spring Basin Wilderness will be retained and increased. Public lands within Spring Basin Wilderness may not be disposed of under any circumstances. However, BLM lands in the Spring Basin Wilderness Study Area not designated as part of the Spring Basin Wilderness were released from Wilderness Study area status through a combination of a specified map and Section 1753 of the Omnibus Act. Some of these lands may be subject to exchange.
- Acquisition opportunities within or adjacent to special management areas, including Spring Basin Wilderness are considered higher priority than non-public lands elsewhere in the Central Oregon Resource Area. All forms of acquisition will be with willing landowners.
- Spring Basin Wilderness is designated as a right-of-way, realty use and renewable energy exclusion area, except authorizations necessary to provide reasonable access to non-public lands and interests in lands.
- Valid existing rights within Spring Basin Wilderness not currently noted on the BLM's land status records will be adjudicated, acknowledged and noted in accordance with applicable law.

Wildland Fire Management

Current Management Situation

Plant and animal communities throughout the Spring Basin Wilderness have developed with some influence of wildland fire. The extent of the influence depends on many physical and biological factors. Biophysical Settings in the Spring Basin Wilderness have fire return intervals that range from 5 – 115 years with the entire area likely burning at least once every 62 years. More Wildfires may be ignited, but are not discovered because they are extinguished by accompanying precipitation, or burn only a short time because of limited quantities of fuel.

Wilderness prescribed fire issues are addressed by subsequent NEPA analysis on a "project-level" basis. These documents analyze objectives of such actions. In addition, an MRDG will be developed for each action taken. BLM Manual 8560, Management of Designated Wilderness Areas, also allows for use of prescribed burns to achieve resource management goals and restoration of natural ecological processes.

Firefighter and public safety are the highest priorities during all wildland fire incidents. Once human safety has been secured, protection of private property and natural and cultural resources becomes the next priority in suppression actions.

Management Objectives

- To protect human life, private property or areas that possess significant resource values that are threatened by wildfire.
- To restore and maintain the integrity of ecosystems by reestablishing appropriate wildland fire regimes.

Management Direction

- Fire Management Plan (FMP) direction will be tiered to the RMP and will be stepped down to meet the resource objectives of the RMP. Emphasis is given to restoring appropriate wildland fire regimes and ecosystem integrity, while still protecting human life, private property or other significant resource values. Appropriate rehabilitation guidelines associated with protecting wilderness resources will also be developed as needed.
- As part of the FMP, agreements with other land management agencies and private landowners to facilitate cooperative wildland fire management will also be developed as needed.
- All unplanned ignitions in the Spring Basin Wilderness will be managed, to the greatest extent possible, to minimize adverse effects of suppression actions on wilderness resources.
- Consider using aerial resources first before ground based mechanized equipment when protecting improvements on private land along the perimeter from wildfire.

Emergency Services and Law Enforcement

Current Management Situation

The BLM law enforcement rangers enforce Federal regulations on 1.65 million acres of BLM administered land in the Prineville District. Law enforcement violations in the Spring Basin Wilderness could include motorized vehicle travel in closed areas, illegal outfitters/guides, illegal wildlife hunting, vandalism and theft of archeological or paleontological resources, trash dumping, and vandalism of signs or facilities.

The Wheeler County Sheriff's Office is responsible for managing all search and rescue operations in the Spring Basin Wilderness. The BLM assists the County in search and rescue operations, as requested, generally providing personnel, and on occasion, aircraft. The Oregon State Police also conducts patrols focused mainly on violations of State fish and game laws, although officers respond to other violations.

The 43 CFR 6303.1 states "As necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the wilderness area, BLM may: (d) Prescribe measures that may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons in the area including but not limited to, the conditions of use of motorized equipment, mechanical transport, aircraft, installations, structures, rock drills and fixed anchors. The BLM will require any restoration activities that we find necessary to be taken concurrently with the emergency activities or as soon as practicable when the emergency ends." In addition, BLM manual 8560 states mechanical transport and motorized equipment may be used for emergency situations involving human health and safety and for emergencies involving criminal law and pursuit of fugitives.

Management Objectives

- To increase BLM law enforcement capabilities to protect Spring Basin Wilderness resources.
- To pursue coordination and cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and work to inform them about Spring Basin Wilderness enforcement issues.

Management Direction

- Where needed, develop additional supplemental regulations governing public use in Spring Basin Wilderness as provided by 43 CFR 8365.1-6.
- Continue and promote law enforcement and other cooperative agreements with Wheeler County Sheriff's Office and Oregon State Police for protection of Spring Basin Wilderness.
- Develop written materials to help educate cooperating law enforcement and search and rescue agency personnel about protection of Spring Basin Wilderness and resources related to public use appropriate use of motor vehicles, aircraft and other motorized or mechanical equipment needs during emergency situations.

Partnerships and Volunteers

Current Management Situation

Partnerships and volunteers can be vital parts of managing the Spring Basin Wilderness. BLM staff potential projects include removal of unneeded fences, noxious weed and other inventories, trail monitoring, visitor use monitoring, etc.

Management Objectives

- To develop relationships and cooperative agreements with partners to benefit management of Spring Basin Wilderness.

Management Direction

- Initiate/continue efforts to recruit and utilize individual and group volunteers for work projects in Spring Basin Wilderness.
- Develop an inventory of work projects needed to improve or monitor Spring Basin Wilderness resources and values, which can be used for recruiting volunteers.

Education and Outreach

Current Management Situation

At present there is little specific education information available to the public regarding the Spring Basin Wilderness; however BLM distributes a map of Spring Basin WSA which includes information on Leave No Trace practices and general wilderness use and materials regarding wilderness use and ethics, including single sheet handouts and general "Leave No Trace" information.

Management Objectives

- To create a wilderness education program on Prineville District that informs staff and public about unique aspects of Spring Basin and wilderness management guidelines.

Management Direction

- Include wilderness ethics in brochures and include similar information on the Prineville District website.
- Post use ethics information about Spring Basin in high use areas such as trailheads, developed recreation and boat launch sites and appropriate locations in nearby communities.

Research

Current Management Situation

There are currently no known short or long term research studies in the Spring Basin Wilderness. Partnerships could be possible with other agencies or universities.

Management Objectives

- To work with other agencies, universities and interested entities to conduct research activities in a manner that preserves the area's wilderness character and furthers management, scientific, educational, historical and conservation purposes of Spring Basin Wilderness.

Management Direction

- Pursue cooperating partners for wilderness dependent research projects.
- Initiate cooperative management agreement between researchers and BLM.
- Use information gained through research for developing management projects and actions which promote wilderness and WSR character and values.

Visitor Use Elements

Recreational Facilities

There are no developed campsites, day use or other facilities within the Spring Basin Wilderness Area. There are no developed water sources with reliable, potable water for human consumption. There are no developed or authorized "cherry stem roads" that intrude into the original BLM portions of the Spring Basin wilderness study area. There are no management objectives or guidelines for new recreational facilities within the wilderness area in the interim plan. Any future proposals would be subject to appropriate reviews including use of the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG), application of NEPA, and appropriate public and interagency review and comment.

Wilderness Trails and Trailheads; Use Guidelines

Recreation facilities include a signed trailhead and parking area located just outside the western boundary of the wilderness along Clarno Road, a Wheeler County Road. Visitors may also park along other portions of Clarno Road in road-side turn-outs located on BLM land or within the County Road Right-of-Way. About nine miles of abandoned "ways" are available within the previous WSA for use as de-facto trails for foot or equestrian travel. The non-WSA portion of the wilderness is being inventoried for possible additional hiking routes. Cross country travel is permitted provided resource damage does not result. There are no current plans to construct new trails; however any information materials should identify any defacto routes that are noteworthy, safe and unlikely to diminish wilderness values. Mechanized equipment such as bicycles, game carts and other wheeled devices, and motorized equipment such as ATVs, motorcycles, snowmobiles, chainsaws and generators are not permitted within the wilderness boundary.

Use regulations will be posted on the BLM Prineville District website and at trailheads.

- All users are required to practice Leave No Trace principles.
- The maximum group size is 12 people (dogs are permitted and are not counted in group size).
- Camping is permitted for up to 14 days.
- All trash must be packed out of the wilderness and disposed of properly.
- Human waste must be fully buried in a cat hole that is approximately six inches deep and located at least 200 feet away from water, trails, or camping areas.
- No personal equipment or supplies may be cached within the wilderness.
- No temporary structures may be erected, except for portable camping equipment (such as tents), or as authorized in advance by BLM permit.
- The use of recreational stock or pack animals is permitted provided the user follows the special requirements for such use posted on the BLM Prineville District website and at trailheads.

Management Objectives

- Provide and manage a trail system, if found necessary for visitor safety or to reduce sensitive resource damage, that could also allow visitors to experience wilderness resources and opportunities for solitude.
- Trails will likely follow old two-track ways that were closed to vehicle use in 2003, and are naturally converting to single tracks.
- Any new trail construction or maintenance will meet wilderness trail design and safety standards for hiking and horseback riding use.
- Allow for non-motorized/non-mechanized cross country travel, but minimize the establishment of user-established trails from designated trails.

Management Direction

- Identify any trail construction or maintenance needs for Spring Basin Wilderness that meet minimum requirements for ensuring visitor safety or preventing resource damage. Any proposals for trail construction would be subject to appropriate reviews including use of the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG), application of NEPA. Signs will be installed to clearly identify the wilderness boundary on major trails.

- Obliterate and restore user established trails that cause resource damage. Seek trail development opportunities outside the Spring Basin Wilderness to reduce the effects to wilderness resources if they begin to show signs of overuse or crowding.

Special Use Permits

Current Management Situation

Historically, the BLM has not authorized any commercial activities within Spring Basin WSA, however some unauthorized commercial use is known to have occurred by educational groups and hunting guides. The wilderness management plan will include a needs assessment to consider the appropriate types and use levels of commercial use to be authorized for the wilderness. All commercial use and organized group use will require a special recreation permit in advance from the BLM. Until decisions on commercial use are made in the wilderness plan, no commercial use will be authorized. Organized group use will be considered during the interim planning period on a case-by-case basis.

Management Objectives

- To provide for the level and type of commercial or educational services necessary, consistent with the Wilderness Act to enable the public to use, access, enjoy and experience recreational and other values of wilderness, emphasizing opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and solitude.

Management Direction

- New proposals for special recreation permits will be considered after preparing a needs assessment. No permanent caches are allowed for either outfitter/guides or the general public.
- Monitor future permitted activities to assure consistency with the Wilderness and other applicable acts.

Natural and Cultural Resource Elements

Air Quality

Current Management Situation

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires federal agencies to comply with all Federal, State and local air pollution requirements. Under criteria established through the CAA as amended in 1990, Spring Basin Wilderness (as well as most BLM land) is designated as a Class II airshed (Loomis 2002).

Management Objectives

- To manage wildland fires to avoid degradation of the Spring Basin airshed.

Management Direction

- Utilize wildland fire to meet wilderness management objectives, while meeting Federal and State air quality and opacity standards.

Water Resources

Management Objectives

- To comply with State and Federal requirements to protect public waters.
- To maintain or improve ground water recharge and holding capacity of riparian/wetland areas to maintain or increase base flow conditions of water sources (streams and springs).

Management Direction

- Develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for management and restoration activities to maintain or restore water quality, and to reasonably prevent, reduce or mitigate localized or short-term effects to water quality through project specific planning.
- Maintain existing water developments for protection and management of existing uses and wilderness resources in accordance with regulations, policies and wilderness program objectives.

- Maintain, reclaim or restore existing water developments for management of existing and grandfathered uses and wilderness resources through active or passive measures.
- Manage riparian/wetland areas through active or passive measures using the MRDG and methods comparable with wilderness [and WSR] designations to maintain or increase the distribution and abundance of riparian/wetland vegetation.

Soils and Biological Soil Crusts

Current Management Situation

Soils of spring basin are formed on highly dissected hills, and on alluvial fans overlying the John Day-Clarno volcanic formations. Common soil series are Donning, Simas, Day, Sorf and Courtrock. These series are predominately fine textured and range from 16 to 60 inches deep to hard or soft bedrock. On steep colluvial hill slopes, rock fragment content can range from 35 to 60 percent mostly as cobble and stone sized rock fragments. Calcium carbonate is present in many of these series at depths of 12 to 30 inches. These soils are dry, warm up early in the spring, and have a long growing season. With excessive detrimental soil disturbance, these conditions favor the spread of annual grasses (cheat and medusahead).

Management Objectives

- To manage soils to maintain, restore or improve soil productivity, watershed health and to reduce detrimental soil disturbance and control existing soil erosion especially in sensitive soil areas.

Management Direction

- The John Day Basin RMP Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to protect and manage soils and biological soil crusts (if any) for all ground disturbing activities including but not limited to livestock grazing, rehabilitation of closed roads and trail maintenance and construction.
- To maintain biological soil crusts, minimize soil disturbances. Crusts are sensitive to trampling by hikers, livestock, and vehicles. There is considerable debate over recovery times for biological soil crusts, from a few years for visual recovery of the crust structure to several decades for full community recovery; recovery times depend on the site and degree of disturbance (Cole 1990; Belnap 1993; Johansen *et al.* 1993).
- Where restoring biological soil crusts is the goal, use exclosures or non-fence methods to eliminate trampling. Inoculating disturbed soils with material from surrounding biological crusts can hasten recovery times (Belnap 1993).
- Where your goal is to protect or recover biological soil crusts, limit grazing to wet periods and winter months. Crusts are more sensitive to damage in dry months and can better tolerate the impact of hooves when wet or frozen.

Vegetation

Current Management Situation

According to the Soil Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) completed in the early 1980's, the ecological condition of the eastern 1/3 of the Wilderness Area is poor due to high amounts of western juniper and cheatgrass. Also in poor condition are the alluvial fans adjoining the alluvial terraces of the John Day River on the northwestern side of the wilderness area. The condition here was rated poor due to the high amounts of cheat grass. The western and central uplands were rated mostly in good condition with perennial bunch grasses being mostly bluebunch wheat grass on south and west aspects and Idaho fescue on north to northeast aspects. Shrub cover consists of Basin and Wyoming big sagebrush mostly in the alluvial valleys and in pockets on the uplands. Bitterbrush occurs on upland slopes at higher elevations.

Management Objectives

- To maintain or improve the ecological status of native plant communities, utilizing management tools consistent with wilderness guidance.

Management Direction

- Develop a restoration strategy where invasive species encroachment does not threaten ecological function and species diversity, using the MRDG and methods compatible with wilderness designation.

Noxious Weeds [and Invasive Plant Species]

Current Management Situation

Noxious weeds are present within the Spring Basin Wilderness. Medusahead has invaded the valleys and alluvial fans of Rhodes Canyon to the southeast of the wilderness area. It is highly probable that medusahead has spread into the poor condition rangeland on the south east side of the Spring Basin Wilderness. The Prineville District has an ongoing weed management program, which involves education/awareness, prevention, inventory, treatment and monitoring. Disturbance, especially along roads and other transportation corridors, is the primary contributor to the introduction and spread of weeds. Biological spread through birds or mammals also plays a role. The Prineville District Weed Management Program is intergovernmental in scope and practice and incorporates a variety of treatment options including manual, chemical, mechanical and biological methods of control. Additional analysis and guidance for noxious weed and invasive plant species is underway at the statewide level for all BLM lands and programs, including those in wilderness areas.

Management Objectives

- To reduce existing and prevent new noxious weed infestations in wilderness. Priority is given to lands with high-quality natural resource areas or disturbed areas.
- To improve awareness in BLM staff, permittees, private landowners, and the public about what they can do to help identify weed infestations and prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive plant species in wilderness areas.

Management Direction

- Identify areas with noxious weed infestations and implement the treatment method(s) consistent with Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (2009 revision) and protecting wilderness character.
- Continue with current outreach activities, which include handouts, displays and posting information on noxious weed identification, and preventing the spread of noxious weeds. Consider targeting key public areas, like trailheads, where there is a specific noxious weed concern.
- Maintain partnerships with local groups and government agencies to combine efforts in the control and prevention of noxious weed infestations.
- Control new weed infestations in the first year of discovery whenever possible, consistent with Minimum Requirements Decision Guide and protecting wilderness character.

Fish

Current Management Situation

There are no known fish-bearing perennial streams or bodies of water within the Spring Basin Wilderness. Fisheries in the John Day River are addressed in the proposed RMP/FEIS and 2001 John Day WSR plan.

Management Objectives

None required at this time.

Management Direction

None required at this time.

Wildlife

Current Management Situation

The Spring Basin and adjacent segment of the John Day WSR contain a wide diversity of wildlife habitat with many species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals found in the area. Commonly found species include

mule deer, elk, Chukar, golden eagles, prairie falcons, mountain lions, bobcats, California quail, meadowlarks and mountain bluebirds. The northern bald eagle is an occasional winter resident. Parts of the wilderness are in close proximity to the John Day River. A summary of Special Status and other species is listed in the John Day Basin FEIS in Appendix H. The ODFW is responsible for managing wildlife species populations through management objectives in their respective management plans; the BLM is responsible for managing habitat that supports these populations. The ODFW and BLM work cooperatively together on the management of wildlife and wildlife habitat under a statewide Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 2001. The entire wildlife program is also subject to various international and tribal treaties, numerous federal laws, executive orders and actions related to the Endangered Species Act.

Management Objectives

- To the extent possible, wildlife species are allowed to maintain a natural balance with their habitat and each other. Depending on wilderness conditions, however, management actions may be necessary at times for the preservation of sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species.
- To evaluate habitat requirements and conditions for the reintroduction of extirpated species into historic habitat within the wilderness.
- To continue cooperation and coordination with other State and Federal agencies on the management of wildlife, wildlife habitat, and protection of the character of the wilderness.

Management Direction

- Develop and implement habitat management actions, using the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG), where necessary to preserve special status wildlife species, while still protecting wilderness values.
- Continue coordination with ODFW and other State and Federal agencies on wildlife habitat management actions necessary to provide critical habitat (i.e., mule deer winter range) for these populations while still protecting wilderness resources.
- In wilderness, actions such as transplants, trapping, distribution of medicine, and emergency situations may be authorized on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the Wilderness and other applicable acts.
- Predator control measures will only be initiated when necessary to protect federally listed threatened and endangered species, prevent diseases from infecting other wildlife or humans, control non-indigenous species in order to reduce conflicts with indigenous species. Direction is provided by BLM Manual 8560, Section .34 H. Any control activities undertaken on predator or non-native wildlife will be the minimum necessary to effectively control the situation. An MRDG analysis will be conducted for each action on a case-by-case basis. Any predator control programs must be approved by the State Director on a case-by-case basis.

Paleontological Resources

Current Management Situation

Paleontological resources are defined as fossilized remains of plants and animals. Of particular interest and importance are vertebrate fossils such as those of camels, saber-toothed tigers, rhinos, mammoths, giant sloths, turtles and horses. Fossil localities have been reported on public lands throughout the Clarno subbasin and the Spring Basin Wilderness. Public education and interpretation has been initiated at the basin scale, especially at the USDI, National Park Service, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. No specific interpretive materials have been prepared for paleontological resources within this specific wilderness area.

Management Objectives

- To preserve, protect and manage vertebrate, noteworthy invertebrate and plant paleontological resources in accordance with existing laws and regulations to make these resources available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Management Direction

- Use predicative modeling and sample inventory for identifying significant paleontological localities, which may be in conflict with other resource uses.
- Excavate significant paleontological localities in cooperation with universities, museums, and other Federal agencies in compliance with all laws, regulations or other requirements, if compatible with wilderness designations and the MRDG.
- Create paleontological interpretive opportunities for public education including but not limited to brochures and portable or static interpretive displays for local, regional, and national education, where applicable.

Cultural Resources

Current Management Situation

Approximately one percent of the designated Spring Basin Wilderness has been inventoried for cultural resources. One pictograph site is known to exist within the wilderness. Illegal surface-collecting and excavation are the greatest threats to site integrity. Under current management, sites in conflict with other resource uses are mitigated on a case-by-case basis. Inventory data are used in site evaluation, effects assessments, interpretation and public education.

Management Objectives

- To preserve, protect and manage cultural resources in accordance and in compliance with existing federal laws, regulations, and Executive Orders in coordination/consultation with applicable federally recognized American Indian tribes and other interest groups to make cultural resources available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Management Direction

- Use inventory data, site evaluations, condition assessments, site management plans and interpretation in public education.
- Research significant cultural sites in cooperation with universities, applicable American Indian tribes, and other interested entities.

American Indian Traditional Practices and Cultural Values

Current Management Situation

Prior to establishment of a Euro-American population, the area now designated as Spring Basin Wilderness was used by a variety of tribes. Many of their descendents now live on the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Warm Springs, Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation near Pendleton, Oregon, the Burns Paiute Reservation in Burns, Oregon. The BLM does not know of any specific American Indian traditional use areas within the Spring Basin Wilderness.

Management Objectives

- To monitor and protect archaeological sites, tribally identified traditional use areas, and other areas of interest in consultation with the applicable tribes.

Management Direction

- The BLM continues to consult with the appropriate tribes to identify and manage traditional use areas. Traditional Cultural Properties will be nominated for formal listing and protection. Burial sites, if discovered, will be monitored. Coordination and consultation with American Indian tribes are documented.
- Where appropriate and practical, integrate maintenance of native subsistence species into vegetation management objectives.

Visual Resources

Current Management Situation

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 requires the BLM to consider effects of management actions on the visual quality of the landscape. The BLM uses Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes, which are assigned site-specifically through visual resource inventories. Because Spring Basin has been Congressionally-designated a Wilderness Area it has been assigned a Class I VRM class to preserve its natural landscape and wilderness character. Class I provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change should be very low and must not attract attention.

Management Objectives

- To protect, maintain, enhance or restore visual resource values by managing all BLM administered lands in the Spring Basin Wilderness in accordance with Class I objectives.

Management Direction

- Spring Basin Wilderness is designated as VRM Class I, which requires the preservation of the existing character of the landscape with very limited management activity.
- A Visual Contrast Rating worksheet (BLM form 8400-4) is used to assess visual changes from key observation points before implementing any project that may affect visual resources.

Energy and Minerals

Current Management Situation

The BLM administered land within the Spring Basin Wilderness is withdrawn by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 from mineral exploration and development under terms of the Wilderness Act. There were no pre-designation claims, leases or permits with grandfathered or valid existing rights in the Spring Basin Wilderness on BLM lands. Under Section 1754 of the Omnibus Act, any acquired lands or interest in lands will be "withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws; location, entry and patent under the mining laws; and disposition under any law related to mineral and geothermal energy leasing or mineral materials."

Management Objectives

None required.

Management Direction

None required.

Wild Horse and Burro Herd Areas

Current Management Situation

Under the Wild Horse and Burro Protection Act of 1971, the BLM has responsibility for inventory, management and protection of historical herds. No wild horse or burro herds currently or historically occupied the Spring Basin Wilderness or nearby public lands. The area would not be available for relocation of wild horse or burro herds or portions of herds.

Management Objectives

None required.

Management Direction

None required.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Current Management Situation

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires the BLM to give priority attention to potential areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC). The draft John Day Basin RMP/EIS identified numerous potential and contingent areas for ACEC designation (volume 1). The designation of the area as wilderness by Congress supersedes any potential Spring Basin ACEC and makes it unnecessary and redundant, since the Wilderness Act requires an equal or higher level of protection.

Management Objectives

None required.

Management Direction

None required.

Permitted Uses

This section addresses permitted nonconforming uses in the Spring Basin Wilderness and those roads bounded by wilderness, but not considered part of wilderness.

Roads and Trails

Current Management Situation

There are approximately nine miles of unimproved and unmaintained primitive roads or “ways” within the WSA portion of Spring Basin Wilderness. There are no maintained roads or trails within the area. Several county, BLM and private road segments, with various surfaces and degrees of road maintenance, form portions of the wilderness area boundaries, as designated in the Congressional referenced map in subtitle J of the Omnibus Act.

Spring Basin Road WEPP Erosion Summary

The following table is a summary of the potential for road erosion completed for the John Day RMP. The 0.75 pounds of sediment per foot was the threshold used to separate erosive vs. nonerosive conditions on actively used roads – over half of these roads for the wilderness boundary and thus are not subject to wilderness management. See Chapter 4, Soils for an explanation of WEPP analysis.

Route Type	Total Miles	Erosive (≥ 0.75) Miles	Nonerosive (< 0.75) Miles	Erosive %	Nonerosive %
Road	18.5	8.21	10.32	44%	56%
Trail	0.92	0.39	0.53	42%	58%
Null	0.06	0	0.06	0%	100%
Total	19.48	8.6	10.91	44%	56%

Management Objectives

Maintain or support county or other road maintenance for public, private, and permittee routes and other related infrastructure located outside of the wilderness boundary in a manner that minimizes effects to wilderness resources, such as solitude.

Management Direction

- Maintain BLM owned boundary roads and BLM wilderness portals or trailheads on non-BLM roads at their assigned condition and maintenance standards.
- Repair boundary roads with erosive characteristics. Repair wilderness trails with erosive characteristics subject to appropriate reviews including use of the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG).

Livestock Grazing

Current Management Situation

The Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 subsection J specifically provides for the continuation of grazing of livestock in the Spring Basin Wilderness unless the allotment is voluntarily relinquished. The 1967 Wheeler County Range Survey indicates a forage base of 350 animal unit months in the Wilderness. The area includes all or portions of the Hayfield (#2535, 11 AUMs), Spring Basin (#2536, 146 AUMs), Rim (#2649, 3 AUMs), and Dry Knob (#2656, 7 AUMs) grazing allotments as well as approximately 1580 acres of unallotted range. There are no wells or water diversions for livestock and there has been no historical use of pipelines or water tanks for livestock on the BLM lands. There has been no significant use of non-native plant seed, except as an emergency reseeding effort following wildfire. There may be some livestock management developments on the non-BLM lands which may be acquired within the congressionally designated wilderness boundary.

Management Objectives

- Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing while meeting Standards for Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington (S&G).
- Implement administrative solutions and analyze any rangeland projects that are the minimum necessary to preserve wilderness character and to ensure proper management for livestock grazing.

Management Direction

- Within the area open to grazing, management actions will provide for sustainable levels of livestock grazing that meets allotment management (natural resource) objectives and the S&Gs. Revision of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) is based on evaluations and Land Health assessments, which determine allowable AUMs and plant community management.
- Interim and long-term grazing management levels are adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies, allotment evaluations, and Land Health assessments. Accepted livestock management practices (e.g., adjustment of timing, duration and frequency of grazing or periodic rest and or deferment) will be implemented. These will be supplemented by administrative actions (e.g., season of use changes, stocking level adjustments, exclusionary pastures) or rangeland projects to accomplish natural resource management objectives, including preservation of wilderness character.
- Existing grazing management projects will be maintained if they continue to support grandfathered livestock grazing. Projects not functioning to support grazing or wildlife will be abandoned and the sites rehabilitated (e.g., removal of fencing).

Private Land Inholdings

Current Management Situation

Neither the Omnibus Act, Wilderness Act, nor FLPMA provides federal land management agencies with authority to regulate private land. Pending the outcome of a land exchange, there are, at most, approximately 40 acres of private lands (and no State lands or mineral interest in lands) surrounded by the Spring Basin Wilderness.

Management Objectives

- Encourage a cooperative working relationship between BLM and private landowners within Spring Basin Wilderness.
- Provide reasonable access to private in-holdings while minimizing impacts to wilderness characteristics.

Management Direction

- Pursue cooperative agreements or projects with willing landowners that help improve wilderness resources.
- Pursue cooperative agreements, projects or land tenure adjustments with willing landowners.

Monitoring

Monitoring will be consistent with BLM Wilderness Manual 8560. Appendix N of the PRMP/FEIS addresses monitoring for other resources.

Management Sequence

Upon signing of the Record of Decision for the John Day Basin RMP, this interim wilderness management plan will guide management of the Spring Basin Wilderness until a final Wilderness Management Plan is completed and approved.

Management Objectives

The following management objectives are intended to guide the management of the John Day Basin. These objectives are derived from the findings of the FEIS and the values at risk identified in the study. The objectives are intended to be achieved through the implementation of the management plan and the monitoring and evaluation program.

Management Objectives

- 1. To maintain and enhance the biological resources of the John Day Basin, including the riparian habitat, wetlands, and wildlife.
- 2. To maintain and enhance the cultural resources of the John Day Basin, including the archaeological resources, historic structures, and traditional uses.

Management Objectives

- 3. To maintain and enhance the recreational resources of the John Day Basin, including the fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing opportunities.
- 4. To maintain and enhance the scenic resources of the John Day Basin, including the riparian habitat, wetlands, and wildlife.
- 5. To maintain and enhance the educational resources of the John Day Basin, including the riparian habitat, wetlands, and wildlife.

Management Objectives

- 6. To maintain and enhance the scientific resources of the John Day Basin, including the riparian habitat, wetlands, and wildlife.
- 7. To maintain and enhance the historical resources of the John Day Basin, including the archaeological resources, historic structures, and traditional uses.

Management Objectives

- 8. To maintain and enhance the cultural resources of the John Day Basin, including the archaeological resources, historic structures, and traditional uses.
- 9. To maintain and enhance the recreational resources of the John Day Basin, including the fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Management Objectives

- 10. To maintain and enhance the scientific resources of the John Day Basin, including the riparian habitat, wetlands, and wildlife.
- 11. To maintain and enhance the historical resources of the John Day Basin, including the archaeological resources, historic structures, and traditional uses.

Appendix V: Rules of Conduct for Designated and Suitable River Corridors

Implement the following rules of conduct on lands administered by the BLM within designated and suitable river corridors in order to protect outstandingly remarkable values:

- All fire restrictions must be followed; fireworks are strictly prohibited.
- When allowed, campfires must be contained in a metal fire pan or on a fire blanket that protects the ground from scarring and ash. All ash and unburned contents of the fire shall be removed and carried out of the river corridor.
- You must not gather, cut, burn, or destroy any standing wood, either alive or dead, found within the river corridor.
- An approved portable toilet must be carried and used by all members of overnight boating groups, and the contents disposed of properly. Toilet contents and human waste disposal bags may not be dumped into any BLM vault toilet or any other facility not developed and identified especially for that purpose.
- Each boating group must accurately complete a BLM John Day River boater registration form and/or required permit prior to launching.
- You must not violate any term or condition of a BLM boater registration, permit, contract, special-use authorization, or approved operating plan.
- You must not operate or travel by boat with a group that exceeds the maximum group size of 16 persons.
- You must not operate any personal watercraft or motorboat in any area closed to such use.
- You must not launch a boat, take out a boat, or camp in an area designated as closed to such activity.

Appendix V: Rules of Conduct for Designated and Sullas River Corridors

Appendix V: Rules of Conduct for Designated and Sullas River Corridors

- 1. The purpose of these rules is to provide a framework for the management of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 2. These rules apply to all activities within the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 3. The rules are designed to protect the natural resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 4. The rules are designed to provide for the sustainable use of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 5. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the cultural resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 6. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the historic resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 7. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the archaeological resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 8. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the paleontological resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 9. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the biological resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 10. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the geological resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 11. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the soil resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 12. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the water resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 13. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the air resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 14. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the noise resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 15. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the aesthetics resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 16. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the recreation resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 17. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the education resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 18. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the research resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 19. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the management resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.
- 20. The rules are designed to provide for the protection of the monitoring resources of the Sullas River Corridor and the designated corridors.

Appendix W: Management Direction for Greater Sage-Grouse

Summary of Management Direction Incorporated by reference from the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon, 2011.

It is BLM's policy to conserve all special status species by providing management direction consistent with BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H1601-1) and BLM's Special Status Species Manual 6840. BLM IM-2012-044 provides additional direction for consideration and analysis of sage-grouse conservation measures for Resource Management Plans with occupied sage-grouse habitat. Within the JDBRMP planning area there is no known occupied habitat identified on public lands managed by the BLM. Small portions of the planning area, on private and Forest Service managed lands are identified as Core/Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and Low Density/Preliminary General Habitat (PGH) sage-grouse habitats (see habitat definitions below).

BLM IM 2012-044 identifies conservation measures developed by the National Technical Team (NTT, 2011). However, conservation measures identified in the NTT Report are not required to be analyzed in the JDBRMP because there is no PPH or PGH (defined here as known occupied habitats outside of PPH) on public lands managed by the BLM in the planning area. Conservation measures identified in the JDBRMP including those incorporated from The Oregon Strategy in this appendix address all program areas identified in the NTT.

The *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon, 2011* (herein referred to as The Oregon Strategy) provides applicable conservation measures for issues identified for sage-grouse management in Oregon. Because the planning area contains potential future habitat, conservation measures from The Oregon Strategy are being incorporated as management direction as outlined below.

BLM has reviewed The Oregon Strategy and agrees with the Core Area approach. The following description identifies how the BLM will utilize the conservation guidelines as land management direction in this RMP. The goals, objectives, and management recommendations in The Oregon Strategy (on or beginning on pages 3, 34, 74, and 98) have been reviewed and when implemented, as identified in this appendix, are consistent with other resource objectives identified within the JDBRMP. By incorporating these conservation guidelines the JDBRMP provides additional management direction consistent with Objective W5 to conserve and recover special status species.

Information from The Oregon Strategy not specifically addressed in this appendix will be considered when making management decisions; however, it will not constitute management direction in the JDBRMP. If information in The Oregon Strategy not specifically addressed in this appendix conflicts with direction contained in the remainder of the JDBRMP, the direction in the JDBRMP would be utilized.

Habitat Definitions

Sage-grouse habitat management will follow The Oregon Strategy's Core Area approach. As part of this approach sage-grouse habitats are separated into three levels of priority in the following order of importance: Core, low density, and lands with potential to support sagebrush habitats and sage-grouse populations. The Oregon Strategy defines the process for identifying both Core and low density habitats (pg. 79-88). BLM IM 2012-044 only identifies two levels of habitat PPH and PGH. Habitats identified as Core within The Oregon Strategy equate to those identified as PPH. IM 2012-044 defines PGH as all known occupied habitats outside of PPH/Core areas. Thus PGH would include areas identified as low density in The Oregon Strategy as well as occupied sage-grouse habitats outside of low density.

The Oregon Strategy identifies management direction for lands outside of Core and low density referred to as occupied sage-grouse habitat; however, it does not clearly define occupied habitat or how it was identified on Figure 22 on page 90 (map legend – Sagebrush Habitat) of The Oregon Strategy. ODFW has indicated that

this map was created by identifying existing sagebrush habitat with potential to support sage-grouse within the Sage Grouse Distribution area also shown on this figure. This coverage was intended to portray areas with current sage-grouse use as well as those with potential to support populations in the future. Based on a review of mapping in The Oregon Strategy, the areas identified as occupied on BLM lands in the planning area do not contain sufficient sagebrush to provide habitat, nor is there documentation suggesting sage-grouse presence. In fact, The Oregon Strategy (pg. 20) refers to sagebrush habitats in the South Fork of the John Day as “unoccupied”.

To avoid confusion over habitat descriptions and provide management direction that addresses sage-grouse management direction that recognizes the potential of habitat within the JDBRMP, sage-grouse management direction in Chapter 2 and this appendix would be applied on all sagebrush site potential within the sage-grouse distribution line as identified on Map 20 of the JDBRMP, or habitats determined to be occupied in the future. Habitat definitions for Core and low density will still be used to guide management decisions when mitigation may be required as specified in the table below.

In this document the terms Core, low density, PPH, and PGH will be used, however, it is the habitat definitions that are being incorporated, recognizing that terminology in reference to these areas may change. It is also recognized that applying these definitions may result in changes to current mapping efforts.

Although management direction from The Oregon Strategy will not be applied outside of potential habitats within the Sage-Grouse Distribution area unless occupancy is determined; direction provided in the Vegetation Management section of Chapter 2 of the JDBRMP was designed to manage for healthy sagebrush communities and is consistent with The Oregon Strategy’s goals of healthy sagebrush communities.

BLM recognizes that The Oregon Strategy was developed to be an adaptive management approach (pg. 2). When additional data or management direction is incorporated into The Oregon Strategy BLM will review those changes and utilize the appropriate mechanism to adjust any necessary land management direction.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Oregon Strategy identifies in several places the role of ODFW and local implementation teams (pg. xi, 87, 125, and 126). These requirements were primarily for activities occurring on private lands. The BLM recognizes the importance of continued coordination with ODFW, USFWS, and local implementation teams. However, BLM will maintain its management responsibility to make decisions regarding sage-grouse habitat management on public land managed by the BLM. ODFW and USFWS have been consulted at the local and state levels and agree that the approach taken in this RMP is consistent with the intent of The Oregon Strategy.

The Oregon Strategy identifies the need for population and genetic monitoring (pg. 39). The BLM recognizes the State as the primary agency responsible for monitoring populations and population dynamics, and will continue to support these efforts as appropriate.

Goals

The Oregon Strategy recommends that the BLM adopt the 70/30 habitat goal in RMPs, while recognizing that some of the Columbia Basin land is not a priority (pg. 75). However, pg. 74 identifies that the ultimate goal is to have a more specific habitat goal for sage-grouse that focuses on the sagebrush community types critical to the species.

The JDBRMP identifies the use of a vegetation management approach referred to as Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV). The approach identified in the Vegetation section of Chapter 2 utilizes site potential and establishes an acceptable range of seral structural stages for each area. A review of the Biophysical Settings (BpSs) with sagebrush potential revealed that management at the low end of ARV (assuming all seral conditions with shrub potential met the minimum shrub cover of 5%) would meet the 70% objective for all BpSs with the exception of the Columbia Plateau Scabland Shrubland (66.5% at low ARV), and Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland (66.5%). With the same assumptions, managing to the reference condition (Mid ARV) would result in 100% of all BpSs with potential in a seral condition with sagebrush. Figure W-1 displays ARV ranges within BpSs with potential to provide sagebrush habitat capable of supporting sage-grouse.

Biophysical setting descriptions identify a range of canopy covers for the dominant species expected on a particular site for each seral class. Based on a review of the BpS descriptions the majority of the canopy covers for BpS seral conditions expected to provide potential sage-grouse habitat identify canopy covers that would predominantly be equivalent to class 3, 4, and 5 (See Figure W2).

Based on this review, the application of the ARV standards identified in Chapter 2 Vegetation management section are more prescriptive, site specific, and will meet the habitat objectives identified in The Oregon Strategy. ARV objectives and management direction also provide direction for all sites with sagebrush potential not simply big sagebrush. Thus vegetation management objectives and direction will follow the proposed actions in the JDBRMP rather than the methodology identified in The Oregon Strategy.

Management Direction incorporated into the JDBRMP

The approach identified in the Mitigation Framework for Sage-Grouse Habitats (Hagen, 2011) for Core and low density areas as outlined in The Oregon Strategy will be used to guide BLM decisions regarding project approval or mitigation needs for renewable energy development and associated infrastructure or other landscape scale industrial-commercial developments. BLM will continue to follow the guidance in IM No. 2008-204 (Policy for the use of off-site mitigation for authorizations issued by the Bureau of Land Management) as applicable outside of Core and low density.

Conservation Guidelines identified in The Oregon Strategy on pages 100–119 will be implemented as follows:

The following codes have been placed at the beginning of each suggested Conservation Guideline from The Oregon Strategy in the table below to clarify if they will be included as management direction in the JDBRMP or not and if so how. Items identified as [A], [G], and [B] constitute direction from The Oregon Strategy that will be incorporated as management direction in the JDBRMP proposed actions.

Conservation Guidelines in The Oregon Strategy were written as recommendations to land management agencies thus language such as ‘consider’ is often used. It is the intent of the BLM to manage consistent with the definitions of Actions, Guidelines, and Best Management Practices used throughout Chapter 2 of the JDBRMP as defined here:

Actions are also required land use plan decisions, and aim to achieve the objectives of a particular resource or resource use. They include actions to maintain, restore, or improve land health. These actions include proactive measures (e.g., measures that would be taken to enhance watershed function and condition), as well as measures or criteria that will be applied to guide day-to-day activities occurring on public lands. Actions also establish administrative designations such as ACECs, recommend proposed withdrawals, establish land tenure zones, and determine suitability for congressional designations (such as Wild and Scenic Rivers). Actions include expected future activities for allowable uses such as mineral leasing, recreation, timber harvest, and livestock grazing. Identifying these actions enables analysis of the effects among the various alternatives.

Guidelines are recommendations or rules that lead or direct a course of action to achieve objectives. Guidelines are followed unless there is a good reason to deviate from them. Such reasons are documented in subsequent decisions.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. Best Management Practices are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory. The Best Management Practices can be applied and monitored using adaptive management techniques. Similar to guidelines, rationale must be documented for deviating from applicable BMPs during implementation.

Application of Best Management Practices is required; however, it is not intended that all of the BMPs listed will be applied for any specific management action. The overall goal is not to adhere strictly to a particular set of BMPs, but to meet RMP objectives when implementing management actions. The correlation of BMPs to pertinent RMP objectives is provided in Appendix B. An interdisciplinary (ID) team of resource specialists relevant to the issues and resource concerns will review all BMPs associated with the proposed activity type. The application of applicable BMP(s) becomes the BMP design. The ID team will provide rationale for the BMP design.

Thus, in cases where terms such as 'consider' are used in the table below, BLM has reviewed the recommendation and would implement the direction consistent with the following symbols and associated definitions provided above.

[E]—Existing direction in Chapter 2 sufficiently addresses this and will be used rather than The Oregon Strategies language.

[A]—This language will be implemented as an Action under Objective W5.

[G]—This language will be implemented as a Guideline under Objective W5.

[B]—This language will be implemented as a Best Management Practice.

[I]—This language has been determined to provide information to the reader or suggests analysis within the RMP but is not providing management direction. In some cases this designation is given to management direction provided that is outside the scope of the RMP.

In some cases language in The Oregon Strategy was modified to increase clarity or specificity or resolve potential conflicting management. Modifications are shown within the original text from The Oregon Strategy below. Text that was added is shown in bold and deleted text is shown with strikethrough.

Action: Reduce negative impacts of wildfire on sage-grouse through efficient fire suppression techniques

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<p><i>Fire management plans should identify sage-grouse habitat as a high priority for protection.</i></p> <p><i>During multiple fire events, prompt access to local resource specialists, and subsequently to their knowledge concerning areas with critical habitat, may be limited.</i></p>	<p>[E] (1) The act of fire fighting has little impact on sage-grouse as compared to the loss of habitat from a fire. Retain unburned areas (including interior islands and patches between roads and the fire perimeter) of sage-grouse habitat unless there is a compelling safety, resource protection, or control objectives at risk. This may require additional suppression and resources for holding and mop-up. Fire managers should proactively plan for and anticipate these needs early in the incident.</p> <p>[A] (2) Fire specialists and wildlife biologists should review District Fire Management Plans (Phase I) annually to incorporate new sage-grouse information (e.g., lek and habitat viability maps) in setting wildfire suppression priorities. Updates to Phase I Fire Plans should be distributed to dispatchers for initial attack planning.</p> <p>[E] (3) Train and use resource advisors to assist with prioritizing fires during suppression activities and work with Incident Commanders and Incident Management Teams as appropriate.</p> <p>[E] (4) Give wildfire suppression priority to known sage-grouse habitat within the framework of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy (human life and safety as the first priority, with property and natural resources as second priorities, USDI and USDA 1995).</p> <p>[G] (5) Use direct attack tactics when it is safe and effective at reducing amount of burned habitat.</p> <p>[A] (6) Within 5 km (3 miles) of a lek as well as identified winter range, should be given top priority in fire suppression. Judiciously use heavy equipment and limit brush removal to only the level necessary to expeditiously extinguish the fire.</p> <p>[G] (7) Consider establishing fire breaks or green-stripping along existing roadways to provide a fuel break and safe zone from which to fight fire.</p> <p>[G] (a) Establishing strips no larger than 15 meters (50 feet) on either side of the road will provide foraging habitat for grouse and provide >30 meters (100 feet) of fuel breaks.</p> <p>[E] (b) Consider planting crested wheat in fuel breaks where annual grasses are prevalent (see guideline on fire restoration for seeding rate).</p> <p>[E] (8) Given the scale of the cheatgrass problem and its ramifications to sage-grouse habitat, it is important to reiterate that preventing fire from entering at risk communities—e.g., cheatgrass in understory/overstory sagebrush—should be a high priority for protecting sage-grouse habitat.</p>

Action: Reduce negative impacts of wildfire on sage-grouse through prompt and appropriate habitat reclamation or rehabilitation

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<p><i>The lack of prompt and appropriate rehabilitation following a wildfire can present additional threats to sage-grouse habitat.</i></p>	<p>[A] (1) Wildfires burning >10 acres of sage-grouse habitat should be evaluated to determine if seeding is necessary to recover ecological processes and achieve habitat objectives.</p> <p>[E] (a) If seeding is necessary, managers should use appropriate mixtures of sagebrush, native grasses and forbs and appropriate non-native perennials, that will increase the probability of recovering ecological processes and habitat features of the site.</p> <p>[G] (b) Wyoming big sagebrush sites should be reseeded or planted with Wyoming big sagebrush seedlings when available.</p> <p>[E] (c) Wildfires burning >10 acres of habitat that is at high risk of annual grass invasions should be seeded with an appropriate mixture to reduce the probability of cheatgrass establishment.</p> <p>[G] (2) Although planting shrub species is more common now than in the past, sagebrush should be included in fire rehabilitation seeding mixtures or as seedlings as often as possible.</p> <p>[E] (3) The seed supply of native species is generally limited when large acreages burn. Land managers should encourage development of native seed banks (both in the private and government sectors).</p> <p>[E] (4) If native plant and sagebrush seed is unavailable, crested wheatgrass can be planted in lieu of native species or as a mixture with native species, because it is readily available, can successfully compete with cheatgrass, and establishes itself more readily than natives.</p> <p>[E] (a) If crested wheatgrass is planted initially, specific efforts or plans are needed to interseed native grasses, forbs, and shrubs in the rehabilitation area. This might include an initial seed-mix of 1 to 2 pounds per acre of crested wheatgrass mixed with natives.</p> <p>[B] (5) If cheatgrass or other exotic plant species are present before a fire occurs, they are likely to become more dominant post-fire if the area is not properly rehabilitated (but see suppression activities above). Rehabilitation techniques that decrease the probability of cheatgrass invasion are needed.</p> <p>[E] (6) Drought can impact the success of a rehabilitation project. Post-treatment monitoring will be needed to determine if rehabilitation efforts need to be repeated if initial attempts fail.</p>

Listing Factor A: Prescribed Fire

The *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review* (U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995) indicates that, consistent with land and resource management plans, fire must be reintroduced into the ecosystem to rehabilitate and maintain ecosystem health and reduce wildfire risk. Recent budget increases in fuels management has allowed increased use of prescribed fire and other fuels management treatments. However, prescribed fire has contributed to the decrease in sage-grouse habitat (Connelly *et al.* 1994, Fischer *et al.* 1996a, Nelle *et al.* 2001). This decrease may be associated with temporary loss of sagebrush cover, or long-term loss due to post-fire dominance of invasive plants.

Action: Reduce negative impacts of prescribed fire on sage-grouse through appropriate strategic planning and field techniques

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
If conducted correctly prescribed fires may be beneficial to sage-grouse habitat.	<p>[A] (1) Burns should be conducted in such a way that there is a mosaic of sagebrush and burned areas. This “patchiness” will provide a seed source for sagebrush regeneration. [G] These treatments should occur at higher elevations (in the absence of cheatgrass) near juniper encroachment areas.</p> <p>[E] (a) Remove juniper encroaching from mountain big sagebrush communities through cutting of juniper and burning piled trees and limbs (jack-pot burning).</p> <p>[E] (b) Prescribed fires at lower elevations generally should be avoided as a management tool. This tool should be used only when</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) No other options are available ii) A pre-burn evaluation has determined that the risk of cheatgrass or other invasive weeds is minimal iii) There is a low risk of reducing critical features of sage-grouse habitat

Listing Factor A: Livestock Grazing

Moderate levels of livestock use are generally considered compatible with maintenance of perennial bunchgrass, however level of sustainable use varies with a number of environmental factors. Generally cool season bunchgrasses present across much of the sage-grouse range are most vulnerable to the effects of defoliation by grazing in late spring and early summer. Grazing during this time can reduce cover and vigor of perennial grasses and increase opportunity for invasion of undesirable species (Crawford *et al.* 2004). Optimum sage-grouse nesting habitat consists of a healthy sagebrush ecosystem complete with an herbaceous understory composed of native perennial grasses and forbs. Nesting and early brood-rearing periods are critical for sage-grouse.

Action: Promote vegetation that supports nesting, brood-rearing and winter habitats including maintenance or recovery of shrub and herbaceous (native grasses and forbs) cover. Retain residual cover adequate to conceal sage-grouse nests and broods from predation, and plant communities that provide a diversity of plant and insect food sources.

Issue	Conservation guidelines
<i>Appropriate livestock grazing regimes can be compatible with sage-grouse habitat needs.</i>	<p>[E] (1) Where livestock grazing management results in a level of forage use (use level) that is consistent with Resource Management Plans, Allotment Management Plans, Terms and Conditions of Grazing Permits or Leases, other allotment specific direction, and regulations, no changes to use or management are recommended if habitat quality meets Rangeland Health Standard and Guidelines.</p> <p>[E] (2) Where livestock grazing management results in a forage use level detrimental to habitat quality, it is recommended changes in grazing management be made as soon as possible to recover habitat quality. Adjustments to grazing management should be conducted in accordance with regulations of responsible land management agency.</p> <p>[E] (a) Adaptive management that should be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) changes in salting and/or watering locations,ii) change in the season, fencing, duration or intensity of use,iii) reducing grazing use levels,iv) temporary livestock non-use (rest), orv) extended livestock non-use until specific local objectives are met as identified by implementation group. <p>[A] (3) The timing and location of livestock turnout and trailing should not contribute to livestock concentrations on leks during the sage-grouse breeding season.</p> <p>[A] (4) Measurement of grazing levels should be conducted on that portion of the pasture which is known to be sage-grouse habitat and will not be based on "average use" throughout the entire pasture.</p> <p>[A] (5) Reduce physical disturbance to sage-grouse leks from livestock through managing locations of salt or mineral supplements by placing them greater than 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) from lek locations between February 15 and August 15.</p> <p>[A] (6) Avoid supplemental winter feeding of livestock in known/occupied habitat unless it is part of a plan to improve ecological health or to create mosaics in dense sagebrush stands that are needed for optimum grouse habitat. Although ecologically winter grazing may have a minimum ecological impact on the plant community, the impacts to residual cover for sage-grouse nesting can be detrimental.</p>

Action: Promote vegetation that supports nesting, brood-rearing and winter habitats including maintenance or recovery of shrub and herbaceous (native grasses and forbs) cover. Retain residual cover adequate to conceal sage-grouse nests and broods from predation, and plant communities that provide a diversity of plant and insect food sources.

Issue	Conservation guidelines
<p><i>Livestock management infrastructure can promote balanced grazing distributions and compatibility with sage-grouse habitat needs.</i></p>	<p>[A] (1) Locate new and/or relocate livestock water developments within sage-grouse habitat to maintain or enhance habitat quality and relocate existing developments where impacts are substantially fragmenting or reducing habitat quality within nesting or wintering habitats.</p> <p>[E] (2) Spring developments both new and old should be constructed and/or modified to maintain their free-flowing natural and wet meadow characteristics.</p> <p>[E] (3) Ensure wildlife accessibility to water and install escape ramps in all new and existing water troughs.</p> <p>[A] (4) Construct new livestock facilities (livestock troughs, fences, corrals, handling facilities, “dusting bags,” etc.) at least 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) from leks to avoid concentration of livestock, reduce collision hazards to flying birds, or eliminate avian predator perches.</p> <p>[G] (a) Fences can be detrimental to local sage-grouse populations. Those fences identified as such or within 1.6 kilometer (1 mile) of an active lek or known seasonal use area should be marked with anti-strike markers. In areas of sensitive visual resources (WSAs, ACECs, WSRs, etc.) the need for fence identification should be balanced with visual resource management objectives. Factors such as topography and other flight obstructions should be evaluated when determining the amount and location of fence markers within sensitive visual areas.</p> <p>[A] (5) For playas, wetlands, and springs that have been hydrologically modified for livestock watering, local working groups should identify water improvements that have population limiting implications. These should be rehabilitated and off-site livestock watering facilities developed; new water should be available before existing water is eliminated.</p>
<p>Wild Horses—<i>The management goals for wild horses are to manage them as components of the public lands in a manner that preserves and maintains a thriving natural ecological balance in a multiple use relationship. Wild horses are managed in 20 Herd Management Areas that involve 2.8 million acres of public land, primarily in southeastern Oregon.</i></p>	<p>[E] (1) The cumulative Appropriate Management Level (AML) for horse numbers should be kept within current AML (1,351 to 2,650) in herd management areas.</p> <p>[G] (a) Management agencies are strongly encouraged to prioritize funding for wild horse round-ups in sage-grouse areas that are over AML.</p> <p>[I] (b) Evaluate the AMLs for impacts on sagebrush habitat.</p> <p>[I] (c) Further measures may be warranted to conserve sage-grouse habitat even if horses are at, above, or below the appropriate AML for a herd management area.</p>

Listing Factor A: Juniper Expansion

Before settlement by Euro-Americans, western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) existed on fuel-limited sites including open, savannah-like woodlands in low sagebrush (Miller and Rose 1995), rocky surfaces or ridges (Barney and Frishknecht 1974, Cottam and Stewart 1940, Miller and Rose 1995) and pumice-influenced soils. These woodlands had an understory that included various sagebrush species. Since the 1880s, western juniper has increased in density and distribution in the northern Great Basin (Miller and Rose 1995, 1999; Miller and Tausch 2001). Western juniper has expanded into mountain big sagebrush, low sagebrush, quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and riparian communities. The extent of the juniper expansion has increased 10 fold (Miller and Tausch 2001). Increased livestock grazing in the late 1800s and early 1900s contributed to a reduction in fuels that could carry fire, thereby decreasing fire frequency (Miller and Rose 1999, Miller and Tausch 2001). In addition, fire suppression policies have generally lengthened fire-return intervals in juniper-dominated areas. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has developed a National Sage-Grouse Initiative to focus Farm Bill Funding to improve sage-grouse habitat on private land. In Oregon, this effort will focus on early phase juniper removal. Miller *et al.* (2005) recognize three stages of juniper succession:

- **Phase I**, trees are present but shrubs and herbs are the dominant vegetation that influence ecological processes (hydrologic, nutrient, and energy cycles) on the site;
- **Phase II**, trees are codominant with shrubs and herbs and all three vegetation layers influence ecological processes on the site;
- **Phase III**, trees are the dominant vegetation and the primary plant layer influencing ecological processes on the site.

Action: Juniper removal methods should promote the return sagebrush, native grasses, and forbs.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines ^a
Funding needed to remove early phase juniper	Promote education and outreach through SWCD and local Implementation Teams to encourage participation in the NRCS's Sage-Grouse Initiative.

Action: Juniper removal methods should promote the return sagebrush, native grasses, and forbs.

Issue	Conservation Guidelines ^a
<p><i>If conducted correctly, juniper removal can restore native vegetation communities to proper functioning condition</i></p>	<p>1) Mechanical: Chainsaw [II] <i>Advantages</i>: selective (trees removed); control of the treated area; broad time period when treatment can be applied; minimal liability; friendly near urban interface, which may negate high costs; maintains shrubs with proper planning; little soil disturbance; not fuel limited; slash may be beneficial in restoring the site; broadcast seed beneath slash. [I] <i>Disadvantages</i>: high cost/acre; limited amount of area treated; large amounts of woody debris remains following treatment in dense woodlands; potential liability in fire protection zones adjacent to pine forests.</p> <p>2) Mechanical: Heavy machinery [II] <i>Advantages</i>: control of the treated area; broad time period when treatment can be applied; minimal liability; friendly near urban interface, which negate high costs; maintains shrubs with proper planning; not fuel limited; slash may be beneficial in restoring the site; broadcast seed beneath slash; soil surface disturbance may enhance germination of seed broadcast prior to treatment. [II] <i>Disadvantages</i>: high cost/acre; limited amount of area treated; some mechanical equipment are limited by steepness of slope and rockiness; large amounts of woody debris remain following treatment in dense woodlands; possible increase in non-native annual grasses; soil disturbance or compaction.</p> <p>3) Chemical [I] <i>Advantages</i>: Can treat areas quickly; not limited by topography; effective on trees less than 2 meters (6 feet) in height. [I] <i>Disadvantages</i>: Use is highly restricted on Federal lands in Oregon; effectiveness of control often limited; few effective products are currently labeled for this use.</p> <p>4) Prescribed fire [I] <i>Advantages</i>: To minimize the spread of invasive weeds, please refer to cautions about this tool described above. [I] <i>Disadvantages</i>: risk; liability; weed threat in some locations; reduction of shrubs (e.g., sagebrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany); tree selectivity limited; must have adequate fuels; potential nutrient losses with high intensity fires; limited climatic conditions under which prescribed fire can be used; smoke issues; urban interface.</p>

^a These guidelines were adapted from Miller *et al.* (2005)

Recognizing the transitory phase of a juniper encroachment identified for removal is critical to understanding methods required for removal as well as site rehabilitation to sagebrush steppe. While rehabilitation of lands dominated by western juniper may be beneficial to sage-grouse, lack of proper post-treatment management of these lands may limit rehabilitation towards native shrubs and deep-rooted perennial grasses.

Action: Post-treatment management of juniper removal areas should promote the return of native grasses and forbs to the treatment area.

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
If conducted correctly, post-treatment management can return areas to native vegetation communities and reduce the risks of invasion of noxious weeds.	<p>[G] (1) Seeding prior to treatment should be considered when current perennial grass community is in poor condition (<2 plants/10 square feet, <1 plant/10 square feet on dry and wet sites) or if exotic annual grasses are present.</p> <p>[II] (a) Broadcast seeding prior to soil disturbance or under slash may increase the chances of establishment.</p> <p>[E] (2) Length of rest from grazing following treatment will depend on understory composition at time of treatment and response of desirable vegetation following treatment. This typically varies from less than 1 to more than 3 years.</p> <p>[E] (3) Juniper succession stage (Phase I, II, or III) and site conditions should be considered when selecting removal and post-treatment methods.</p>

Listing Factor A: Invasive Vegetation

Nonnative Invasive Plants

While cheatgrass proliferation has been widespread, increases in other exotic species such as medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.) and yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and other noxious weeds are also adversely impacting sagebrush-steppe habitat (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997). Many exotic plants are adapted to the Great Basin climate (Trewartha 1981 in Mack 1986, Young *et al.* 1972 in Mack 1986), and have the greatest potential for impact on the warmer, lower elevation sagebrush communities. They alter the structure and function of ecosystems they invade and threaten biological diversity (Randall 1996, Vitousek *et al.* 1996, Olson 1999). Invasive weeds have increased soil erosion, reduced infiltration (Lacey *et al.* 1989), and displaced native plant species (Belcher and Wilson 1989, Miller *et al.* 1994). The rapid rate of expansion is partly attributable to the life history of exotic plants. Exotic plants are often opportunists, and many are pioneering, colonizing species. They are frequently one of the first species to arrive and colonize areas that have experienced soil-surface disturbance or areas that lack plant cover. Their establishment and spread are aided by disturbance to the soil surface (Baker 1986, Bazzaz 1986). Spotted knapweed (*C. maculosa*), yellow starthistle, and leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) have exhibited the ability to invade relatively undisturbed sites, including wilderness areas (Asher 1994, Tyser and Key 1988).

Limitations on the Treatment of Invasive Plants

In 1984, the BLM and U.S. Forest Service completed the *Western Oregon Program Management of Competing Vegetation Environmental Impact Statement*. Legal action was taken on this EIS and the result was a court-ordered injunction that prohibited the use of herbicides on all federally administered lands in Oregon. The injunction was modified in 1987 and allowed federal land management agencies to use 4 herbicides to control noxious weeds only. Those four herbicides are glyphosate, 2,4-D, picloram, and dicamba, and are the only herbicides that can be used on BLM-administered lands. In September 2007, the BLM's *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides Final Programmatic EIS Record of Decision* was published. The EIS will enable the Oregon BLM to implement various herbicides to address this issue. However, the injunction has not been rescinded and it is unclear how quickly the use of herbicides will occur.

Action: Minimize the impact of invasive noxious weeds on sage-grouse habitat.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<i>Prevention of invasive plants moving into new areas underemphasized.</i>	[E] The most successful and efficient method for managing weeds is prevention of invasion. Weed Prevention Areas (WPAs) should be established in areas with limited infestation. Spread vector analysis should be used to determine the highest probability spread mechanisms. "Invasive Plant Prevention Guidelines" developed by the Center for Invasive Plant Management should be followed to reduce the risk of spreading invasive noxious weeds into sagebrush communities.
<i>Newly arriving satellite weed patches are not detected before they become major infestations.</i>	[E] Systematic and strategic detection surveys should be developed and conducted in a manner maximizing the likelihood of finding new patches before they expand. Once patches are located, seed production should be stopped and the weeds should be eradicated. The most effective tools for eradication of many weeds are herbicides and possibly biocontrols.
<i>Invasive weeds continue to expand from borders of large infestations</i>	[E] Containment programs for large infestations should be maintained. Border spraying infestations, planting aggressive (even appropriate non-native species) plants as a barrier, establishing seed feeding biological control agents, and grazing weeds to minimize seed production are all methods that could help contain large infestations.
<i>Repeated periodic large-scale herbicide applications are not sustainable.</i>	[E] The goal of weed management should be to establish and maintain a healthy, functioning sagebrush plant community that has some degree of invasion resistance by maximizing ecological site occupation by native plants.
<i>Many sagebrush steppe communities have not crossed a threshold after which they are no longer recoverable by weed control.</i>	[G] Areas with an adequate understory (> 20% composition) of desired vegetation should be identified and prioritized as high for control since they have higher likelihood of successful rehabilitation than areas where desired species are completely displaced.
<i>Many sagebrush steppe communities have crossed a threshold after which they are no longer recoverable by control.</i>	[G] A rehabilitation and/or restoration plan should be developed and implemented for areas with inadequate understory (< 20% composition) of desired vegetation. The species of choice should include these with similar niche as the invasive weeds. The goal should be to maximize niche occupation with desired species.
<i>Herbicide injunction on public land limits land managers ability to treat various exotic weeds.</i>	[II] Work with various agencies and the courts to remove the injunction.

Listing Factor A: Vegetation Treatments

Large-scale sagebrush eradication programs of the mid-1900s resulted in the direct loss of sage-grouse habitat. There is a need (on a case-by-case basis) to reinvigorate some sagebrush communities that have transitioned into late seral stages. The use of such treatments need to be conducted judiciously, so that the needs of sagebrush-associated species are not jeopardized. This section overlaps to some extent with juniper and prescribed fire, but focuses on sagebrush treatments.

Use of Crested Wheatgrass

This Plan recognizes the importance of native vegetation in functioning sagebrush systems; however, currently there is a limited supply of native seed, and current technologies and protocols for establishing native species following disturbance have had only limited success. This Plan encourages the development of native seed sources and the use of native seed by land management entities. However, until that market is fully realized and technologies for establishing native species improve, this Plan supports the use of crested wheatgrass (seeded at low rates [1 to 2 pounds per acre]) in conjunction with native plants as an intermediate step in rehabilitating disturbances to sagebrush habitats. In the recent past, monocultures of crested wheatgrass were used in lieu of native vegetation as livestock forage at the expense of thousands of acres of sagebrush habitat. Despite past use of this plant species, it has potential to stabilize an area that has been recently disturbed. It is competitive with cheatgrass and if planted at low rates, it is compatible with native grass and forb species (Monsen *et al.* 2004).

Action: Maximize benefits of vegetation treatments for sage-grouse through best management practices

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
Vegetation manipulations should benefit the long-term health of sagebrush habitat.	<p>[G] (1) Use brush beating (or other appropriate treatment) in strips (or a mosaic pattern) 4 to 16 meters (12 to 50 feet) wide (with untreated interspaces 3 times the width of the treated strips) in areas and with relatively high shrub cover (>25%) to improve herbaceous understory for brood rearing habitats, where such habitats may be limiting. Such treatments should not be conducted in known winter habitat (Dahlgren <i>et al.</i> 2006).</p> <p>[E] (2) Avoid vegetation treatments in sage-grouse habitat in areas that are highly susceptible to cheatgrass or other exotic species invasion. Any vegetation treatments conducted in cheatgrass-dominated communities will be accompanied by rehabilitation, and if necessary, reseeding to achieve reestablishment of native vegetation.</p> <p>[A] (3) Minimize disturbance to sage-grouse populations and do not conduct any vegetation treatments within 0.6 mile of occupied nesting or brood rearing habitats during nesting and early-brood rearing periods when sage-grouse are present.</p> <p>[G] (4) Aggressively treat noxious weeds and other invasive plants where they threaten quality of sage-grouse habitat, and apply best management practices to prevent infestations from occurring.</p> <p>[E] (5) Crested wheatgrass can be planted (1 to 2 pounds per acre) but preferably in a mixture with native species, because it is readily available, can successfully compete with cheatgrass, and establishes itself more readily than natives.</p> <p>[E] (6) The use of herbicides (primarily tebuthiuron) at low (0.1–0.3 kg ai/ha) application rates may effectively thin sagebrush cover while increasing herbaceous plant production (Olson and Whitson 2002). These treatments should be applied in strips or mosaic patterns.</p> <p>[E] (a) Site conditions must be critically evaluated prior to treatment (including fire rehabilitation, new seedings and seeding renovations) to increase likelihood of the desired vegetation response.</p>

Listing Factor A: Realty

Various human activities and structures decrease quality of sage-grouse habitat, and some can result in habitat loss. This sub-section provides recommendations for a variety of land-use issues and methods of minimizing their impacts on sagebrush habitats. Because direct effects of these risks (disturbances) have not been demonstrated in all cases, it is critical that land management agencies err on the side of sage-grouse needs, rather than assume no effect. Thus, many of the set-back distances are based on the known habitat needs of sage-grouse relative to the distance from lek sites and serves as minimum area that should be protected from development. However, the size, duration, and intensity of a development should be considered when assessing potential impacts and determining the set-back distance for a project. Also, see Core Areas discussion in Section IV for mitigation recommendations related to industrial or commercial development.

Action: Minimize impacts of land-exchanges and the construction of anthropogenic features on sage-grouse habitat.	
Issue	Conservation guidelines
<i>Land Exchanges/Disposals</i>	<p>[E] (1) Evaluate sage-grouse habitat values when federal or state lands are being considered for sale or exchange. This should apply to the quality of the habitat as well as the quantity (i.e., should not be swapping high quality sagebrush for low quality sagebrush).</p> <p>[E] (2) Maintain existing sage-grouse habitats, with particular attention to areas of intact habitat.</p>
<i>Communication/Emitter Sites</i>	[G] Use existing communication/emitter sites to consolidate activities of new construction, except where topographically impossible, and install new communication sites in forested landscapes. However, off-site mitigation should be considered if the area of impact from new construction is ≤ 640 acres; disturbance of larger areas for communication sites should be critically evaluated.
<i>Road Right-of-Ways</i>	[A] Disturbance from high volume roads can lead to avoidance of otherwise suitable habitat or direct mortality of birds. Minimize the construction of new roads through occupied sage-grouse habitat, especially lek, nesting and brood-rearing areas.
<i>Agricultural Conversion</i>	[E] Sagebrush conversion on public lands (e.g., crested wheatgrass seedings) should be avoided if the sole purpose is to increase livestock forage. Alfalfa may provide foraging habitats for sage-grouse, but typically this occurs at the edge of extensive agricultural areas. A small number of alfalfa fields in an expanse of sagebrush may provide late-season brood habitat. Typically conversion to alfalfa is at the discretion of private landowner.
<i>Insect Outbreaks and Insecticides</i>	<p>[I] There is potential for sage-grouse mortality if organophosphorus insecticides are applied to agricultural fields to limit insect damage. Recently, similar treatments have been applied to rangelands for grasshopper outbreaks. Such treatments could lead to direct mortality or have indirect effects by removing important foods for chicks.</p> <p>[G] (1) Evaluate necessity of insecticide application</p> <p>[G] (2) Avoid use of any insecticide in brood-rearing habitats</p> <p>[G] (3) Avoid use of non-specific insecticides in sage-grouse habitats.</p> <p>[G] (a) Use instar specific insecticides to limit the impacts to other invertebrate species</p>
<i>Urban Development</i>	[I] Urban developments should be clustered to limit the extent of disturbance to sage-grouse habitats. If clustering is not possible off-site mitigation should be considered (i.e., funding or cost-sharing a habitat project elsewhere). Typically these developments will occur on private land and such stipulations would need to be addressed through county planning.

Action: Minimize impacts of land-exchanges and the construction of anthropogenic features on sage-grouse habitat.

Issue	Conservation guidelines
<i>Habitat Fragmentation</i>	[E] Habitat loss and fragmentation are probably the 2 leading causes for the long-term decline in sage-grouse. Current and future land management will need to examine landscape patterns of sagebrush habitat and seek strategies to ensure that large connected patches of sagebrush are present. The implementation of the connectivity model and habitat monitoring techniques suggested in the Plan will help minimize the impacts of habitat loss and fragmentation.

Listing Factor A: Energy Development and Transmission

Commercial or industrial developments (i.e., energy development and transmission) have had varied but generally negative impacts on sage-grouse demography and habitat use (Naugle *et al.* 2011). Currently, there is a paucity of specific information about the effects of renewable energy development (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal) on sage-grouse ecology. Generally, oil and gas developments within 2-4 miles of leks and/or nesting areas had deleterious effects on populations (Lyon and Anderson 2003, Holloran 2005, Walker *et al.* 2007). Oil and gas fields may differ in the overall vertical structure and vehicle traffic relative to renewable energy developments, but they are similar from the standpoint that roads and infrastructure fragment native habitat (Becker *et al.* 2009). Recent work on coal-bed methane development indicates 3 wells per 4 km² (~988 acres) diminishes the use of otherwise suitable sage-grouse winter habitat by 10% and with 22 wells, use is diminished by 47% (Doherty *et al.* 2008). The latter figure (22 wells/4 km²) is likely similar to some of the densities observed for wind turbine placement (BLM 2010). Wyoming has identified impacts of >1 well per section (640 acres) as an unacceptable threshold for oil and gas developments in sage-grouse Core Areas (Doherty *et al.* 2008). Specific thresholds for other energy developments have not been quantified or documented in scientific literature.

Increased abundance of raptors and corvids within occupied sage-grouse habitats may result in predation rates outside the range of natural variation (Coates 2007). Transmission structures may also provide nesting sites for corvids and raptors in habitats with low vegetation and relatively flat terrain. Thus, raptors and corvids may preferentially seek out transmission structures in areas where natural perches and nesting sites are limited.

Implementing the Core Area approach to siting of industrial developments and related mitigation provides recommendations about where development should or should not occur. The following recommendations are provided for those areas where micro-siting of infrastructure is going to occur.

Action: Reduce risk of (avoid, minimize and mitigate) impacts from energy development, transmission lines and associated infrastructure on sage-grouse habitat in accordance with habitat mitigation policy.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines
Core Areas (guidance for habitat classification within Core Areas)	<p>As a broad-scale filter, aim to avoid impacts from energy development in Core Areas. Determine site-specific habitat classifications by answering the following questions:</p> <p>[I] (1) Are the habitats those upon which sage-grouse depend (see Core Area section for details)?</p> <p>[I] (2) Is the site-specific habitat both essential and irreplaceable?</p> <p>[A] (a) If the answer is yes to both questions, the appropriate classification is likely Habitat Category 1 under OAR 635-415-0025. Determine whether project will impact habitat and, if impacts are unavoidable, recommend alternative actions.</p> <p>[A] (b) If the answer is yes to the first, but not to the second, the appropriate classification is likely Habitat Category 2 or lower and habitat mitigation alternatives should be recommended consistent with the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy.</p>

Action: Reduce risk of (avoid, minimize and mitigate) impacts from energy development, transmission lines and associated infrastructure on sage-grouse habitat in accordance with habitat mitigation policy.

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<i>Low Density Habitat (guidance for habitat classification in low density habitat)</i>	<p>Determine site-specific habitat classifications by answering the following questions:</p> <p>[I] (1) Are the habitats essential to the species and those upon which sage-grouse depend (see Core Area section for details)?</p> <p>[A] (a) If the answer is yes, the appropriate classification is likely Habitat Category 2. Determine whether project will impact habitat and, if impacts are unavoidable, recommend habitat mitigation alternatives consistent with the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy.</p> <p>Low density habitat will not be classified as Habitat Category 1.</p> <p>[G] (2) Appropriate set-back distances (thresholds) regarding density (number of units per area), size (total area disturbed), and noise levels of energy developments need examination to determine what the effects are on sage-grouse. Until better information is available, managers should err on the side of the bird's biology and use the greatest set-back distance where feasible and necessary.</p> <p>[A] (3) Use existing utility corridors and right-of-ways to consolidate activities to reduce habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation by new construction. Where topographically possible, install new power lines within existing power line corridors or highway right-of-ways.</p> <p>[G] (4) In some cases, power lines should be buried to minimize the disturbance.</p> <p>[A] (5) MET towers should be constructed without guy wires; if guy wires are necessary, then they should be marked with anti-strike devices.</p>
<i>Habitat Mitigation</i>	<p>[I] (1) Use Core Area designations to Mitigate (avoid, minimize and mitigate) for impacts sage-grouse habitats.</p> <p>[A] (2) Update and revise Core Area and Low Density maps as new information is acquired on winter habitat use, lek distribution, disturbance thresholds to various types of development, and success of mitigation measures.</p>

Listing Factor A: Climate Change

Some climate change projection models indicate significant changes to the sagebrush biome in the next 20-30 years (Miller *et al.* 2011). Efforts in energy conservation and non-fossil fuel energy developments may assist in reducing greenhouse gases that contribute to global change, and could slow this process. However, if current climate change projections are realized, such changes may impact ODFW’s ability to meet or maintain the goals of this Plan. Thus, achieving the 70% sagebrush and 30% disturbance habitat goal may be difficult. It is likely that habitat changes would occur first and population loss would follow. Most climate change studies indicated that higher elevation and more northerly latitude sagebrush communities would be among the most resilient to the projected changes (Miller *et al.* 2011). The sagebrush biome occurring in Oregon is included in the more northerly latitudes and several of the mountain ranges therein (e.g., Steens, Pueblos, Hart, Trout Creeks) would be included in the higher elevation communities. Schrag *et al.* (2010:13) recommend an increased emphasis on conservation and protection of sagebrush communities with greater likelihood of resilience to climate change, and stated “We recommend increased emphasis on conservation and protection of areas with a high probability of suitable sagebrush habitat in the future, including both core and low density areas.”

Action: Minimize the effects of climate change on sage-grouse populations and habitats.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines
Non-fossil fuel energy generation in sage-grouse habitat	[E] (1) Use guidance provided by Core Areas to site energy development projects. [E] (2) Use ODFW Mitigation Policy to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to sage-grouse habitat.
Resilient sagebrush habitats need to be identified and protected	[E] (1) Use Core Area maps and climate change models to identify those Core Areas that are likely to persist as sagebrush into the future. [E] (a) Identify opportunities to conserve and protect those resilient habitats.

Listing Factors B&E: Recreation

Human uses of the sagebrush steppe for recreational activity vary widely. The direct effects of these activities are unknown, but there are negative correlations with sage-grouse populations and increased human activity (Connelly *et al.* 2004). There is no commercial use of sage-grouse in Oregon.

Action: Minimize the impact of recreational activities on sage-grouse habitats while ensuring continued enjoyment of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

Issue	Conservation guidelines
Viewing	<p>[A] (1) Protect existing leks and provide secure sage-grouse breeding habitat with minimal disturbance and harassment through seasonal closures of roads and areas.</p> <p>[E] (2) Provide sage-grouse habitats secure from direct human disturbance during the winter and breeding seasons (when birds are concentrated and susceptible to harassment).</p> <p>[E] (3) If alternative measures have not been successful in reducing disturbances initiate seasonal or area closures as necessary to protect sage-grouse habitats.</p> <p>[G] (4) Assist with developing public viewing areas of sage-grouse leks with oversight from ODFW and land management agencies to minimize disturbance. When necessary to protect sage-grouse lek disturbance from public viewing work with ODFW to develop viewing areas that minimize disturbance.</p>
Off-Highway Vehicles (includes ATVs, motorcycles, four-wheel-drive jeeps, pick-up trucks, or sport-utility vehicles).	<p>[A] (1) Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use off designated routes should be restricted to areas >3.2 km (2 miles) from leks during the breeding season.</p> <p>[E] (2) OHVs should be restricted to on-trail or on-road use during the nesting season in areas known to be occupied by sage-grouse. Some playas serve as breeding display sites and could be impacted by off-road use.</p> <p>[E] (3) The extent and intensity of OHV use should be monitored. Quantifying OHV use (i.e., daily and seasonal use) will assist in mitigating potential conflicts with sage-grouse habitat needs and recreational pursuits.</p>
Developed or Improved Recreation Sites	<p>[A] (1) Facilities (e.g., kiosks, toilets, signs, etc.) should be constructed at least 3.2 km (2 miles) from leks to minimize disturbance during the breeding season.</p> <p>[A] (2) Facilities (e.g., kiosks, toilets, signs, etc.) should be constructed to minimize disturbance in known/occupied sage-grouse nesting and early brood-rearing habitat. Avoid construction of facilities that provide avian predator perches unless they include mitigating features such as perch guards.</p>
Hunting	<p>[I] (1) Methods further clarified since 2005 for establishing harvest permits (Appendix I). Continue to evaluate and adaptively adjust permit numbers annually.</p> <p>[I] (2) Maintain biological data collection from hunter harvests for estimating productivity, gender ratios, hatch dates, and nesting success, and surveying the prevalence of West Nile virus.</p> <p>[I] (3) Regulations will be reevaluated every 5 years consistent with ODFW Upland Game Bird Framework.</p>

Listing Factor C: Predation

Sage-grouse have many predators, but there is little published information indicating that predation is a major limiting factor for the species (Hagen 2011). Few studies have examined the effects of predator control on sage-grouse populations (Batterson and Morse 1948, Slater 2003, Coates and Delehanty 2004). Batterson and Morse (1948) and Coates and Delehanty (2004) removed ravens from their study areas and indicated increased nest success; however, neither study had an appropriate control in their experiment. Slater (2003) examined the effects of coyote removal on nest and brood survival and found no measurable effects between the removal and nonremoval area. However, there may be instances where small isolated populations are declining or are at risk of extirpation because of predation. Human-induced increase in abundance of red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), or other predators may negatively impact local populations. Similarly translocated birds may be unfamiliar with their new habitat and more susceptible to predation. In such instances where populations are at a critical level, the feasibility of a short-term predator control program should be evaluated. Long-term intensive predator control programs are not cost-effective or socially acceptable. Proper habitat management is the best long-term strategy to ensure predation does not threaten viability of populations (Schroeder and Baydack 2001, Hagen 2011).

Action: Minimize the effects of predation on isolated, translocated, or declining populations where predation has been identified as a limiting factor

Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<i>Predator populations have reached a level outside the range of natural variation</i>	<p>[G] (1) Evaluate feasibility of short-term predator management programs.</p> <p>[G] (2) Consider predator management program only when identified as a limiting factor and other management tools have not stabilized declining population.</p> <p>[I] (a) Predator management includes both lethal and non-lethal methods. Examples of non-lethal methods are using perch deterrents on power poles or fence posts, and modifications to power poles or other human-made structures that are used by corvids or raptors for nesting.</p>
<i>Translocated populations have naive birds and may be more susceptible to predation</i>	
<i>Isolated populations may be at increased risk level due to marginal or fragmented habitat</i>	
<i>Populations have reached critically low numbers</i>	

Listing Factor C: West Nile Virus

The emergence of West Nile virus (WNV) in the western U.S. and the lack of resistance in the sage-grouse immune system is a serious management concern (Naugle *et al.* 2004, Clark *et al.* 2006). Outbreaks of the virus have been localized but sage-grouse have been documented with the disease in Alberta, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming. At this point in time, monitoring for outbreaks is priority and development of response strategies is needed. Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) has added sage-grouse to the species watch list for monitoring the spread of WNV. ODHS has provided funding for testing of specimens and information and education. ODFW provides each successful applicant for a sage-grouse hunting permit with 2 Nobuto strips to collect blood samples from each harvested grouse to be assayed for WNV. From 2006–2009, 1,503 samples have been collected; 1,097 have been assayed (2009 samples still pending) with 1 positive (from a juvenile male) being detected in the Beulah Unit from the 2008 harvest.

Action: Minimize the effects of WNV (or other pathogens) on populations.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<i>The effect of WNV to the statewide population is unknown</i>	<p>[G] (1) Investigate and record deaths that could be attributed to disease or parasites.</p> <p>[G] (2) Develop and implement strategies to deal with disease outbreaks where appropriate.</p> <p>[G] (3) Continue to educate public about WNV and sage-grouse.</p> <p>[G] (4) Monitor radiomarked populations during WNV season (July–September) where applicable.</p> <p>[I] (5) Continue to collect blood samples from hunter harvested sage-grouse to monitor the presence of the disease over a broad area.</p>
<i>Areas of WNV outbreak in sage-grouse populations</i>	<p>(1) Evaluate feasibility of mosquito control including:</p> <p>[G] (a) Mitigate water sources that provide breeding habitat for mosquitoes.</p> <p>[G] (i) Change irrigation techniques from flood to sprinkler systems.</p> <p>[G] (ii) Control water overflow.</p> <p>[G] (b) Use larvicides in areas where mosquito habitat cannot be reduced.</p> <p>[G] (c) Evaluate the effectiveness of spraying for adult mosquitoes.</p> <p>[B] (i) Consider using mosquito specific insecticides.</p>

Listing Factor D: Regulatory Mechanisms

The USFWS 2010 “warranted but precluded” finding determined that current regulatory mechanisms, including those administered through local (County) governments, state, and federal land management agencies, were insufficient to conserve sage-grouse populations, primarily with regard to habitat loss and fragmentation. Regulatory mechanisms have little control over wildfire, invasive weeds, and juniper encroachment. However, all of these regulatory entities can direct or guide the location of commercial or industrial development that may result in large-scale habitat loss or fragmentation, one of the primary causes contributing to a positive finding on Factor A. Thus, increasing regulatory mechanisms designed to maintain or enhance sage-grouse habitat by local, state, and federal regulatory and land management agencies will increase the certainty of a conservation focus for these regions.

Action: Increase certainty that local, state, and federal agencies can fully implement regulatory mechanisms available to conserve sage-grouse habitats and populations.	
Issue	Conservation Guidelines
<i>State and federal regulatory agencies lack regulations to adequately address the impact of industrial and commercial developments</i>	[A] (1) Adopt Core Area habitat categories and mitigation recommendations as part of Resource Management Plans, State Asset Planning, and Forest Planning.
<i>Current local regulations may not adequately address the impact of industrial and commercial developments</i>	[I] (1) Adopt sage-grouse habitat as a Goal 5 resource in County Comprehensive Plans. [I] (a) Adopt Core Area habitat categories and mitigation recommendations as part of the Goal 5 resource planning.
<i>Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs) and Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAAs) are underutilized tools to foster conservation of sage-grouse habitats</i>	[G] (1) Advocate proactive, cooperative approaches to protecting sage-grouse habitat by using CCA or CCAA processes to provide “safe harbor” for participating landowners or permittees and incentives for maintaining or improving habitat and sage-grouse populations. [G] (2) Advocate for regional or local conservation plans that meet the criteria of the USFWS Policy for Evaluating Conservation Efforts (PECE).

Figure W-1. Biophysical Setting Seral Structural Classes with potential to provide sage-grouse habitat

BpS Structural Class	Low ARV (percent)	Reference (percent)	High ARV (percent)
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland — SCLASS A	14.0	20	26
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland — SCLASS B	56.0	80	100
	70.0	100	126
Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland — SCLASS B	56.0	80	100
Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland — SCLASS C	10.5	15	19.5
	66.5 or 10.5	100 or 15	126 or 20
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe — SCLASS A	7.0	10	13
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe — SCLASS B	28.0	40	52
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe — SCLASS C	35.0	50	65
	70 or 63	100 or 90	130 or 117
Columbia Plateau Scabland Shrubland — SCLASS B	3.5	5	6.5
Columbia Plateau Scabland Shrubland — SCLASS C	63.0	90	100
	66.5	100 or 95	113 or 107
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees — SCLASS A	7.0	10	13
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees — SCLASS B	45.5	65	84.5
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees — SCLASS C	7.0	10	13
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees — SCLASS D	10.5	15	19.5
	70 or 52.5	100 or 75	130 or 98
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees — SCLASS A	10.5	15	19.5
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees — SCLASS B	35.0	50	65
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees — SCLASS C	17.5	25	32.5
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees — SCLASS D	3.5	5	6.5
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees — SCLASS E	3.5	5	6.5
	70 or 66.5	100 or 95	130 or 124
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers — SCLASS A	14.0	20	26
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers — SCLASS B	35.0	50	65
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers — SCLASS C	10.5	15	19.5
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers — SCLASS D	7.0	10	13
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers — SCLASS E	3.5	5	6.5
	70.0	100	130
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland — SCLASS A	10.5	15	19.5
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland — SCLASS B	24.5	35	45.5
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland — SCLASS C	28.0	40	52
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland — SCLASS D	7.0	10	13
	70 or 59.5	100 or 85	130 or 111
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land — SCLASS A	3.5	5	6.5
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land — SCLASS B	7.0	10	13
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land — SCLASS C	10.5	15	19.5
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land — SCLASS D	31.5	45	58.5
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S land — SCLASS E	17.5	25	32.5
	70.0	100	130

BpS Structural Class	Low ARV (percent)	Reference (percent)	High ARV (percent)
Juniper Steppe Woodland — SCLASS A	3.5	5	6.5
Juniper Steppe Woodland — SCLASS B	3.5	5	6.5
Juniper Steppe Woodland — SCLASS C	7.0	10	13
Juniper Steppe Woodland — SCLASS D	24.5	35	45.5
Juniper Steppe Woodland — SCLASS E	31.5	45	58.5
	70 or 10.5	100 or 15	130 or 20
Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric — SCLASS A	17.5	25	32.5
Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric — SCLASS B	3.5	5	6.5
Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric — SCLASS C	17.5	25	32.5
Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric — SCLASS D	28.0	40	52
	70 or 17.5	100 or 25	130 or 33
<p>Yellow highlight—primary seral class providing sagebrush cover within limits of providing sage-grouse habitat.</p> <p>Orange highlight—seral classes with adequate sagebrush cover to provide habitat but may have transitioned to tree dominated.</p> <p>Green highlight—early seral condition that may still have 5% shrub cover especially as they begin to transition to the next seral state</p>			

Figure W-2. Sagebrush canopy cover classes by Biophysical Setting Seral Structural class with potential to provide sage-grouse habitat.

Fire Regime	Class A		Class B		Class C		Class D		Class E	
	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover
Columbia Plateau Steppe and Grassland										
2	PSSP, POSE, FEID	10-50%	PSSP, POSE, FEID	50-90%	1, 2	0-30%	1, 2, 3, 4, 5			
Columbia Plateau Scabland Shrubland										
5	ERTH4, POSE, LOMA, STST5	0-10%	ERTH4, ARRI2, POSE, STST5	0-10%	1, 2, 3	11-30%	3, 4, 5			
Stiff and Low Sagebrush with Trees										
3	PSSP6, ACTH7, ACHY, POSE	0-4%	ARAR8, ACHY, PSSP6	5-9%	3	10-20%	3, 4	JUOC, PSSP6	6-40%	3, 4, 5
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland										
3	POSE, HECO2, AMSIN, EPILO	0-10%	POSE, ARTR, GRSP, HECO2	0-10%	1, 2, 3	11-20%	3, 4	ARTR, GRSP, POSE, HECO2	21-40%	4, 5
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany W & S Land										
4	CELE3, ARTR2, CHRYS, SYMPH	0-40%	CELE3, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	10-50%	3, 4, 5	10-50%	3, 4, 5	CELE3, ARTRV, PUTR2	11-40%	3, 4, 5
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Semi Desert with Trees										
4	ACHY, HECOC, CHV18, ARTR	0-10%	ARTR, ACHY, CHV18, HECO2	11-25%	3, 4, 5	26-35%	5	JUNIP, ARTR	0-15%	1, 2, 3
Mountain Big Sagebrush with Conifers										
4	PSSP6, FEID, SYMPH, ARTRV	0-5%	ARTRV, PUTR2, CONIF, SYMPH	6-25%	3, 4	26-45%	5	CONIF, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	10-25%	3, 4
								CONIF, ARTRV, PUTR2, SYMPH	26-80%	5

Figure W-2. Sagebrush canopy cover classes by Biophysical Setting Seral Structural class with potential to provide sage-grouse habitat.

Fire Regime	Class A		Class B		Class C		Class D		Class E	
	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover	Dominant Species	Canopy Cover
Juniper Steppe Woodland										
3	EPAN, CRAC, CRYP, SENE	2-10%	ARTRV, SYOR, ACOC3, CRAC	5-10%	3	11-20%	JUOC, SYOR, FEID	11-30%	JUOC, FEID, BASA	21-40%
Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland-Xeric										
3	ARTR, CHV18, AGSP, ELEL5	0-50%	PIPO, JUOC, FEID, ARTR	25-70%	5	0-25%	PIPO, ARTR, CELE3, ELEL5	0-25%	PIPO, CELE3, JUOC, FEID	25-70%
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland										
4	ARTR2, HECO2, ACHY	21-40%	ARTR2, HECO2, ACHY	0-30%	1, 2, 3, 4, 5					
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe										
4	PSSP6, POSE, LOMA, EPPA	0-30%	PSSP6, POSE, LOMA, ARAR8	1-10%	2, 3	11-30%	3, 4, 5			

Class 1 = No Sagebrush Cover
Class 2 = Trace to 5% Canopy Cover
Class 3 = 5 - 15% Canopy Cover
Class 4 = 15 - 25% Canopy Cover
Class 5 = > 25% Canopy Cover

In this Figure, shrub classes have been shown for all BpSs with potential to provide habitat; BLM Tech. Note 417 only addressed Big Sagebrush.

Yellow highlight — primary seral class providing sagebrush cover within limits of providing sage-grouse habitat.
Orange highlight — seral classes with adequate sagebrush cover to provide habitat but may have transitioned to tree dominated.

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